



Advertisement.

Messrs. Hobe Griffiths & Wheeler,
FOR SALE
A SMALL QUANTITY
OF
GENUINE LA FITE'S
CLARET.

To be Sold,
By Public Auction,
On SATURDAY next, the 27th. Instant.
FOR ACCOUNT OF
CHUNGARA
CHITTY COOTY CHITTY,
ONE HUNDRED & SEVENTY CANDIES
OR THEREABOUTS:
OF
SAPAN WOOD,
NOW LYING
ON THE BEACH,
OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE,
IN LOTS OF
FIVE CANDIES.

The Sale will commence at Four o'Clock
in the Afternoon, and continue daily (Sun-
days excepted), until the whole is disposed
of.

THE FOLLOWING HORSES
THE PROPERTY OF
A GENTLEMAN,
RETURNING TO EUROPE.
Will be Sold
By Public Auction,
This Day WEDNESDAY, the 24th. April,
AT

MR. HOGG'S,
ON THE MOUNT ROAD.
THE SALE WILL COMMENCE
AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.
A BAY P. GUE, goes well in a Bandy,
free from vice, and has been used
to go in a Cur. &c.
A White T. ANNAH, ditto.
A Young Grey HORSE, not broke in,
but promises well.
A Grey HORSE, goes well in a Bandy,
and is quiet and tractable.
A CURRICLE with Hood, and set of
CURRICLE HARNESS, also a spare
Bar and Uprights.

For Sale
By Public Auction,
AT TEN O'CLOCK.
This Day, WEDNESDAY, the 24th. April.
AT
MR. HOGG'S
ON THE MOUNT ROAD.
A PAIR of Young Black Sugar
PONIES, that go quietly together,
with a set of Harness.
A fast trotting Chestnut HORSE, that
goes quietly in a Bandy, and would make
a capital Curricie or Carriage Horse.
A handsome Chestnut PONEY, that
answers either for Saddle or Bandy.

FREIGHT.
TO TRANQUEBAR.
PULOPENANG,
AND
MALACCA,
THE DANISH SHIP
COMMERCE,
Captain HERBST.
Apply to the Commander, at
No. 16, Francisco Jose Street,
Black-town.

April 24th, 1805.

To be Sold,
By Public Auction,
BY HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.
ON THE PREMISES,
This day WEDNESDAY, the 24th. Instant,
Between the hours of 4 and 5 in the Afternoon,
IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
THE PROPERTY OF
CADAYAM VEGEANAM,
Deceased.

THREE and half Cawnies of
Ground, with Charity House and
Tank, as well as the Garden, si-
tuated in the boundary Vorallore,
belonging to the Jagheer Vanda-
vath, bounded on the North to the
Garden of Casheya, Moodilliar,
west to the Lane of the Garden
of Mr. WAN, and East to the
Mount road.

Conditions of Sale as Usual.

To be Sold,
By Public Auction,
By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS,
On FRIDAY the next, 26th. Instant.
At 10 o'Clock,
AN INVOICE OF
COARSE AND FINE
CUTLERY,
Consisting of
FINE and Common Lady's
Scissors—Razors—Pen-knives—
Taylor's Scissors—Cutteaux—
Metal Table and Tea Spoons, &c.

To be Sold.
By Public Auction,
By HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On FRIDAY, the 26th. Instant,
At 11 O'clock.
THE FOLLOWING
PLATE,
VIZ.

A HANDSOME Coffee Pot
and Salver—a pair of Salt Cellers
and Spoons—One dozen of Four
Pronged Silver Forks—a Round
Sugar Vase and cover—a Fish
Knife—a Strainer—Two Muffi-
neers—Four Silver mounted Corks.

FURNITURE,
VIZ.

A Large Sett of Black-wood
Dining Tables, in six parts—Two
neat Mahogany Chests of Drawers
—a Black-wood Chest of Draw-
ers and Cloth Press—Three dozen
of Black-wood Arm Chairs—Four
Shade Stands—One Tea Poy—
One Child's Cot—a Safe—a Teak-
wood Almira—Two Salt Petre
Troughs, lined with Lead.

AND
SEVERAL OTHER ARTICLES OF
FURNITURE.

BY ORDER
OF THE
Prize Agents.

To be Sold
By Public Auction.
BY HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.
AT THE BEACH.
IN THE GODOWNS OF
Messrs. COLT, BAKER, HART AND Co.
ON MONDAY next, the 29th. Instant,
At 10 o'Clock,
The following Articles,
LANDED FROM THE BRIG
LA GUSTAVE,
Prize to His Majesty's Ship
CAROLINE,
PETIT RAINIER, Esq.
COMMANDER,
CONSISTING OF

FORTY-TWO Bags of Rice—
thirteen cks of Calvise Gram
—one Hundred and sixty-three
bags of Bead—thirty-four casks
of Ditto—one cask of Flour—one
cask of Vinegar—two ditto of Rum
—three ditto of Arrack—four ditto
of Claret—one Keg of Brandy—
five ditto of Pickles—two ditto of
Butter—eighty-three Empty Casks
—sixteen ditto Kegs—twenty casks
of Beef—eleven casks of Pork—
two hundred and twenty-five six
pounder Round Shot—fifty-one
ditto Double ditto—two hundred
and ten twelve pounder Tin-case
Shot—forty-six Muskets—one
Musketoen—fifty Bayonets—six-
ty-six Cutlasses—one Dagger—
twenty-two Pistols—twenty Hat-
chets—fifteen Pouches—five pie-
ces Sheet Lead, &c. &c.

AND
SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES
OF
PROVISIONS,
AND
SHIP STORES.

To be Sold,
By Public Auction,
BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
ON THE PREMISES,
On THURSDAY next, the 2d. May,
Between the hours of 4 & 5 in the Afternoon.
A TERRACE HOUSE
SITUATED IN
STRINGER'S STREET, NO. 20,
Consisting of

A HALL, two Rooms, a large
Verandah, two Godowns, a Cook
Room, Necessary and a Well;—
the Ground measuring in length
fifty-five feet, and in breadth thirty-
five feet.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

Advertisement.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL ALD-
WELL TAYLOR, Executor to the
Will and Estate of the late CAPTAIN
JOHN LORANI, of the Madras mili-
tary Establishment, being desirous of clo-
sing the transactions of that trust, requests
that all persons being indebted to the Estate
of the deceased, may pay the same to
Messrs. CHASE, CAHOON, & CO.,
George, who are duly authoriz-
ed to receive the same.

April 1805.

To be Sold,
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 25th. April,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 o'Clock,
SUNDRY ARTICLES OF
FURNITURE,
Consisting of
A SMALL set of China Dining
TABLES.
Two Teakwood WRITING Ditto,
A China BUREAU and Secretary.
A ditto DITTO, and Book-case.
A Mahogany BUREAU & Book-case.
A Teakwood PRESS and Glass-case.
A small Mahogany BUREAU.
One large Black-wood COT,
One small DITTO.
A Mahogany OFFICE DESK, with
Drawers.

One set of Brown Edged
Queen's Ware.
AND
A FEW DOZENS OF
Rhenish Wine, Port, & Pale Ale.

To be Sold.
By Public Auction,
By JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On MONDAY next, the 26th. Instant.
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 o'Clock.
THE FOLLOWING
BELONGING TO
A GENTLEMAN,
RETURNING TO EUROPE,
PLATE,
CHIEFLY CONSISTING OF

HANDSOME Curry Dishes and Co-
vers with Stands and Heaters—Flat
and Soup Plates—Salvers—Mugs—Coffee
and Tea Pots—Butter Cups—Sugar Va-
ses—Lamps—Toast Racks—Muffineers—
Egg Stands—Salt Cellars—Bottle Stands—
Candlesticks—Table, Desert, Tea, Gravy,
Sugar, Sauce, Cream, Pepper, and Salt
Spoons—Fifth Knives—Cruet Stands—
Sauce Pans—Milk Bowl—Soup Ladles—
Egg Stands—Butter Trowel—Bread Bas-
ket, &c. &c. &c.
Fillagree Rose Water Bottles, Goglets,
Otter Bottles, Beetle Boxes, &c. com-
plete.

GLASS-WARE,
CONSISTING OF
Globe Lamps—Street, Lamps—Table
Shades—Plain and Cut Finger Bafons—
Cooling Glasses—Water Glasses—Tum-
blers—Milk Bowl and Cover—Madeira
and Claret Glasses—Salt Cellars, &c.

CHINA-WARE,
CONSISTING OF
Hot Water Plates—Soup, Table and
Desert Plates—Bowls—Sneakers—Tea
Cups and Saucers—Soup Tureens—Dis-
hes of Sizes, &c. &c.
One set of Table and Desert **QUEENS**
WARE.

A few Articles of **FURNITURE,**
LIQUORS,
CONSISTING OF
ALE, ARRACK, RUM, CLARET,
HOCK, &c. &c.
Twelve handsome **VIEWS** by Daniel,
in gilt Frames.
A capital **SPY GLASS**, by Adams,
in a handsome Bead-net case.
A capital Eight Day **CLOCK**, with
Chimes, by Swan.
A Travelling **PALANKEEN**, with
Moons.

AND
A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

Black-town.

The last letters from Lord Nelson's fleet state his arrival at Naples, where his Lordship was received by the King, with all possible honors. The gallant Admiral is shortly expected in England, having received leave of absence, but will return in the spring to resume his command.

LONDON—December 12.

The expedition which has for some time been spoken of, we are assured, is at length determined upon—but of its object or extent, it would ill become us to present to enter into any particulars.—This much, however, we may with propriety venture to state, that the troops to be employed in it will be numerous, including three regiments of cavalry—and that there is every probability of its being commanded by the illustrious Lord Moira, who was expected to sail for Scotland.

December 14.—The news respecting Spain continues to be very contradictory; but, notwithstanding the delay of the departure of Mr. Freyre from Madrid, we are assured, from the best authority, that not the slightest hope is entertained by Government, of their being able to preserve any longer, the relations of peace with the Cabinet of Madrid. Ministers are firmly of opinion, that our Charge d'Affaires is now on his return to England, and his arrival continues to be hourly expected. We may, indeed, be considered as already in a state of hostility with Spain, and scarce a hope remains of even Portugal being permitted by France, to continue her precarious neutrality.

We have seen several letters from Officers commanding ships of war off the Spanish coast, all of which concur in stating, that war with Spain has actually commenced. The following is an extract of a letter from on board the Polyphemus, dated

Off Cape St. Mary, Nov. 3.

"We heard of the war with Spain three days ago. The Spaniards have commenced hostilities. Our squadron is divided; and this being the favourite ship, has got the St. Mary's station, which is a very good one. The Donagel is stationed off St. Vincent's. We have already taken two small Spanish prizes, which are sent into Gibraltar."

"Another letter mentions 'that a Spanish Gaceta has been received, announcing the long expected War;' but, be this as it may, the information of which we are possessed does not permit us, at this moment, to doubt the certainty of a speedy and formal rupture with Spain."

LONDON—17th. December.

We have all along assured our readers, that war with Spain was inevitable. We have now to state, that the die is finally cast, and that the Letters of Marque and Reprisal, which have for several days past been prepared, will immediately be issued. The Chevalier D'Induno, the Spanish Ambassador at our Court, has received his passports; and purposes setting out this day, on his return to Spain, accompanied by General O'Farrell, an Officer in the Spanish service.—The grounds of the war will shortly be made known to the nation by Ministers; and if we are correctly informed, a stronger case than that which will be presented, has rarely been made out on any similar occasion.—Fast sailing vessels are immediately to be dispatched to our different settlements abroad. There being no Spanish ships at present in our ports, excepting those under detention by our cruisers, no order for an embargo will, of perhaps be issued.—A vessel is just arrived at Sandgate creek, which sailed from Cadiz on the 20th. ultimo, with only half a cargo, in consequence of an intimation from the British Consul, that he did not consider it safe for English vessels to remain in that port, an order for an embargo being hourly expected. Six British men of war, of different descriptions, were then cruising off Cadiz. The disorder in the town had very much abated, owing to a material and favourable change in the weather.

Yesterday we received several additional sets of Paris Journals, to the 5th. Instant, and some few to the 6th. together, with the Dutch Papers to the 10th. and two Hamburg Mails have also arrived.—By the latter we find that there is no probability of the differences between France and the Ottoman Porte, being amicably adjusted. Though the latter has agreed to style BONAPARTE agreeably to his usurped title, it still refuses to send new credentials to its Ambassador at Paris; so that in fact, the Porte declines the formal recognition of the Usurper, as Emperor of the French. Brunne, the Ambassador at Constantinople, has therefore, determined on his departure from that city; and on the 26th. of October, the date of the said advices, a part of his effects (the whole of which had for some time been packed up,) had actually been shipped for France.—In this state of affairs, it is natural to conclude, that an expedition against the Morea will be attempted by France; in which case, however, the enemy will have to contend with the united Forces of England and Russia. It is, indeed, rumoured, that a Russian military force is already landed in that country, from Corfu and in various other directions, the Imperial troops are also said to be in motion; but it must be observed, that these movements are mentioned not in positive terms, or as confirmed fact.—Great Britain has recognised the Emperor Francis, in his new capacity, as Emperor of Austria; and

the British Ambassador at Vienna, the Hon. Mr. Paget, has accordingly delivered his new credentials to His Imperial Majesty.

The venerable Bishop of Arras, whose eminent virtues have long rendered him a prime object of Bonaparte's hatred, died yesterday in London, after a tedious illness of 12 months, in the 72d year of his age. His unaffected piety, and truly amiable and gentlemanly manners, obtained for him the respect and veneration of all who knew him, and his death is universally and fervently regretted.

December 18.—A private letter from Hamburg, received by the last Mail, asserts that the King of Prussia persists in demanding a further reparation for the unprincipled seizure of Sir George Rombold at Hamburg, and that a memorial, the result of a Cabinet Council held for the express purpose, has been sent off from Berlin to Paris, the answer to which is expected to decide his Prussian Majesty with respect to the line of conduct he is to adopt in the present situation of affairs. It is added, that in the meantime, His Majesty has ordered an estimate to be made of the sums necessary for enabling an army of 100,000 men to take the field, and to place his different fortresses in a complete state of defence.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Artillery Captain Lieutenant Henry Jacob Kuhlman to be Capt. of a company, with temporary rank. Engineers, Lieut. ———— to be Capt. of a company, with temporary rank. Lieut. Augustus Bensch to be captain-lieutenant, with temporary rank. Second-lieutenant Charles Ernest Appuhn to be 1st lieutenant, vice Hallbrock, promoted.

Dillon's Regiment.—Captain Francis de Valon Count de Manou to be captain, 1st Lieut. A. M. Bouché to be ensign, vice Hays, appointed to the 6th foot.

French's Lev.—Lieutenant Wm. Morton, from half-pay of the 82d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Johnson, deceased. Ensign Adam Robinson, from half-pay of the 2d regiment of the late 14th Brigade, to be Ensign. Ensign John Robinson, from half-pay of Bradford's late corps, to be Ensign. Adjutant James Dickson from the half-pay of the 97th foot, to be adjutant. Quarter Master Owen Fawcett, from the half-pay of Colonel M'Donald's regiment, to be Quarter-Master.

European Garrison Company, formed in Jamaica, Captain John Dobson, from half-pay of the late 79th foot, to be captain. Lieutenant Henry Boone, from the 2d West India regiment, to be lieutenant.

New Brunswick Fencibles, Surgeon Robert Hill, from the 53d Light Dragoons, to be Surgeon.

The Queen's German Regiment, Ensign and Adjutant Ernest O'Brien to have the rank of Lieut. Ensign Viscount de Montague to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hulton, promoted. Ensign Albert Zeidler to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Dr. Sade promoted.

STAFF.—Brevet Major Isaac Peter Tinsley of the 1st foot guards, to be Deputy Quarter-Master General to the forces serving in Nova Scotia (with the rank of Lieutenant-colonel in the army), vice Smyth, appointed to the home staff. Charles Parkhurst, Esq. to be an Assistant-Commissary of Stores, provisions, and forage to the forces.

GENERAL ROCHAMBEAU.

A kind of reputation acquired by the old Field Marshal Count de Rochambeau, during the seven years war in Germany, and during his campaigns in America, as an ally of the revolted subjects of the King of Great Britain, procured for the bounty of Louis XVI. an early advancement for his Son, the late Commander at St. Domingo, who at the age of twenty-five; was promoted to the rank of a Colonel of the regiment, called Royal d'Auvergne. Like all other French officers who had imbibed the rebellious and democratic principles of the Americans, Rochambeau joined in 1789 the standard of revolt erected in his own country, and became a fashionable patriot, because he was tormented by an unprincipled ambition to gain notoriety; but possessed neither capacity nor loyalty enough to distinguish himself as a dutiful subject of the best of Sovereigns.

In 1791, the constitutional faction then tyrannizing over their King and his councils procured Rochambeau the rank of a Marshal de Camp, and he served as such during the campaign of 1792, under General Duke de Biron, and was repulsed with him before Mons on the 26th of April. He was spoken well of in the dispatches of his Commander, for the intelligence with which he performed the retreat on that day; but, during the remainder of the year no other notice was taken of him, except that, after the defection of his friend L. Fayette, he was rather suspected by the Jacobins, until his oath of equality, in breaking his former oath of allegiance, made him worthy to regain their confidence, and fortunately for him, to be appointed Governor of Martinique. Had he remained in France during the Reign of Robespierre, there is little doubt but that he would have shared the fate of his accomplices, Biron, de Beauharnois, Couthin and others; and his revolutionary achievements must have terminated in the beginning of their career.

As Governor of Martinique, Rochambeau conducted himself in such a manner, that when the English on the 14th of March 1794, captured its principal town, St. Pierre, they were received by the inhabitants as deliverers, rather than as enemies. But on all occasions, while the attacks on the different forts continued, Rochambeau exhibited the little mind of a vain man in a private station, then the necessary talents for a commander, or the liberal sentiments of a true patriot. Sir Charles Gray, on the 7th of March, by a well conducted attack, during a sortie by the militia General Bellegarde, seized on the heights of Nouviere, a port under the command of the latter;

who perceiving, his camp in possession of the English endeavoured to enter Fort Bourbon, with a view of contributing to its defence; but, notwithstanding the small number of the garrison, he was repulsed by General Rochambeau, who was at twenty with him, and obliged to throw himself into the hands of the English, by whom he and his companions were immediately sent to America.

To this impolitic, if not cruel transaction, is ascribed the necessity under which Rochambeau felt himself, in a fortnight afterwards, to capitulate and surrender the whole island to the enemy. This General was so well aware of what attended him in France, that whilst all his Countrymen were made prisoners of war, he stipulated for himself, by a secret Article, permission to go to America, where he resided with Talleyrand, and other intriguers of the constitutional party, until the guillotine was no longer the order of the day in the French Republic. In January 1796, he was by the Directory nominated Governor General of St. Domingo where he arrived on the 11th. May. He had under his command Generals Laveaux, Toussaint Louverture, and Rigaud. He was besides accompanied by the four National Commissioners, Santhonax, Le Blanc, Giraud and Raymond, and a number of Officers and Gunners, declined to instruct and form regiments of mulattoes and negroes, to combat the English occupying the different parts of the island. But, instead of acting against the common enemy, Rochambeau disagreed and quarrelled not only with all the other generals, but even with the civil commissaries, who deprived him of his command, & sent him home as a Prisoner to France; where, soon after his arrival, he was by order of the Directory put under arrest, and shut up among some terrorists in the castle of Ham. In a short time however he recovered his liberty, with orders to justify himself at Paris, which he did in a manner rather to obtain forgiveness, than to deserve future employment. For the remaining part of the Directorial usurpation, he was condemned to obscurity, a severe punishment for an ambitious, revolutionary intriguer.

When Bonaparte, under the name of the First Consul, had proclaimed himself the King of a faction in France, and determined to employ and cajole every man of family or ability who had figured in the bloody annals of the French Revolution, Rochambeau was called forward and with General Sublet, sent to defend, with 20,000 men, the principalities of Ocella, St. Remo and the county of Nice; but these Generals; at the approach of the Austrians, instead of retreating, after placing garrisons in the forts, retreated beyond the Var, and employed themselves in preventing the enemy from entering Provence; which, not their vigorous measures, but the unexpected and undeserved victory at Marengo, effected.

After the preliminaries with England, when Bonaparte, to gain a commercial as well as a military renown, sent out his brother-in-law, the terrorist La Clere, as Captain-General of St. Domingo, Rochambeau, from his knowledge of the country, was chosen his second; thus the son of a nobleman, who in 1789 was a Colonel, accepted the command under the son of a miller, who in 1789, was a common soldier.

The campaign of St. Domingo will probably increase the revolutionary laurels of Citizen Rochambeau who now carries with him the same curses from that island, as in 1794 from Martinique; and therefore, if the policy of Bonaparte demands as victims to pacify the means of his butchered white and black slaves, he undoubtedly merits as distinguished a place in the Legion of Honour, as either Angereau or Fouché, Santerre, or Sieyes.

This justice must, however, be done to General Rochambeau, that he has been alike constant and faithful to all former republican factions when popular and powerful, as to the present Consular one, which he certainly will not desert as long as it disposes of places and pensions. But should Bonaparte once share the destiny of his predecessors the former Kings of factions, L. Fayette, Brissot, Marat, Robespierre, Reubel and Barras, Rochambeau's revolutionary conscience will certainly not be an impediment to joining his successors: he will doubtless fight their battles, cringe in their anti-chambers, bow at their levees, and execute their orders, were they even to command him to transport the whole Bonaparte family to Cayenne.

I R E L A N D.

"We look upon the state of politics and parties," says an article from Ireland, "on your side the water, with quite as much interest as you do. We trust that Mr. Pitt will see that the Country demands especially a kinder attention than has hitherto been bestowed on it. He should not be out of humour with us, because the effects of the jealous and oppressive policy of past times, which no man has stigmatised with more appropriate reprobation than he has, yet exist among us; and he will be more of the statesman and the philosopher to trace those evil consequences to their causes, and to diminish, by more remedial measures, the sources of our disorder, than to adopt a peevish and impatient reluctance to give our affairs a proper consideration. There is a vulgar corrective of moral ailments, the remedy of mankind. It will redound to our common security our unanimity."

ty and tranquility as matters of principle, than to increase our military establishment as a burthened caution."

Lord Belmore's resignation of the Tyrone Regiment is much talked of here. His Lordship, on account of some infirmity, is prevented from riding on horseback, but is remarkably active on foot. The Commander in Chief, Lord Cathcart, informed his Lordship, that it was ordered by the Duke of York, that every Colonel should appear mounted at the head of his Regiment and as his Lordship, he understood, could not comply with the order, he expressed a wish that another Officer should take his Lordship's place at the parades. Lord Belmore, in consequence, sent in his resignation to Lord Harwicke, who endeavoured to persuade him to retain the command, but at last accepted it.

At the late Assizes of Tralee, an information granted against Nicholas Conolly Hussey, Esq. for posting Doctor Moriarty, of Killybegney, as a scoundrel and a coward, and for provoking him to fight a duel, came on to be tried before the Hon. Baron Smith and a special jury. The trial lasted for several hours, and until after midnight. The jury not being likely to agree, an application was made that a Juror should be withdrawn by consent; but the Judge appeared to be of opinion that he could not yield to such an application without the consent of the Attorney General. The jury soon after found the following verdict:—"We find that N. C. Hussey is guilty—but are of opinion that he received great provocation."

SINGULAR INSANITY.

In the mad-house, at Aix-la-Chapelle, is an insane man, whose madness has been subject to surprising and periodical changes. He has been shut up there for fifteen years. For the three first years, he was continually silent.—During the three following, he seldom ceased to speak either night or day. Afterwards he laughed for three years, and in such a violent manner, that he often fell into convulsions. When this period was over, he began to weep from morning to night, and from night to morning, so that many persons apprehended, that want of rest must kill him. It will soon be three years since he began to cry in such a manner, that he has already lost the sight of one eye, and should he not soon leave it off, he must probably in a short time be entirely blind. He is thirty-five years of age, but looks as if he had passed three score and ten. His only food for these last fifteen years has been, in every 24 hours, two small slices of bread; and his only drink, two glasses of water.

The KING vs. JOHN APPLE & Others.

This was an Indictment for a Nuisance.—The Defendants lived in Willow-cour, Goswell-street, and were Manufacturers of Prussian Blue, the process of making which, emitted a most violent fench, and on this the complaint was grounded. The principal ingredients made use of were the horns and hoofs of animals, reduced by fire, and in that state infused with ashes, vitriol, alum, &c. which, being stirred up, sent forth a volume of thick black smoke, and being too heavy to rise and disperse, spread around and annoyed the neighbourhood by its abominable smell. It appeared, upon the cross-examination of the first witnesses, that besides this manufactory there were a soap leas manufactory, a soap boiler's, a tallow melter's, a dye-house, with a steam engine—a burning-ground, a night-man's, a horse boiler's, a dog grinder's, a starch maker's, a fanner's, a distillery, two or three hog-butcher's, a ludo manufactory, and various other equally noxious trades. Within the circumference of two hundred yards, and the witness confessed, when they were all at work, he could not discriminate which smell was the worst. It appeared further, that the tallow melter's was by much the most disagreeable at times, and that an indictment had been brought against him some time ago, upon which he had been acquitted. The Defendants had been carrying on the business for several years without any complaints being made against them, and there appeared no reason for the present particular indictment.—The Jury found the Defendants Not Guilty.

The Moniteur of the 10th inst. contains a curious article, from which the following is an extract:—"The English Minister has demanded from Parliament a vote of credit for 2,500,000. near sixty millions of our money, for external and secret service."

"Has the Minister, by this step, sought to inform the public, that he was on the eve of signing new treaties of coalition against France, and that to be enabled to do so, he wanted this money to pay new subsidies."

The Horizon, M'Clare, from Mozambique, has arrived at Charleston she was captured off the Cape of Good Hope by a French Privateer, who, after taking out 300 negroes, gave her up.

The Hon. Major-General Phipps (brother of Lord Mulgrave) has arrived at Portsmouth, to take the command in the absence of Major-General Whitlock, who is going to the Isle of Wight as Inspector General of the Army of Reserve. A great part of the Officers and men of the 12th Reserve have volunteered to the 43d Regiment of foot, and the remainder are to form a third battalion to the 52d foot.

We shall not be surprized if the cut of a sleeve should depend soon upon the conformation of the cranium. At present the man of fashion holds out his arm that he may be measured for his hat.

We are surprized that the story of Whittington and his Cat is not dramatized. It possesses all the requisites of a perfect plot. What a field for the scene painter and the mechanist. The piece might conclude with the grand procession of Lord Mayor's Day.

FOR THE MADRAS COURIER.

THINK Daphne, think, what tender fears
Distract Philander's heart;
Ah! think the woes his bosom throes, *beans*
The pangs he feels to part.

His virtuous flame will still endure,
Will ever burn for you,
Not Angels love can be more pure,
A dying Saint's more true.

Then when thy heart, Fops strive to win,
And with feigned passion sue;
Ah! cast one tender thought on him,
Who thousands does on you.

Gannanor, 12th. April.

RUSTICUS.

LOUIS XVIII.

KING OF FRANCE, AND NAVARRE.

Louis Stanislaus Xavier, Count de Provence (since the accession to the throne of France of his elder brother, the good and unfortunate Louis XVI. commonly known by the name of Monsieur,) was the protector of sciences and of men of letters from his youth, and a patriot before he was a man. In the vicious court of his grandfather, Louis XV. no malice dared to suspect his morals, and no scandal could publish his vices.

Like his elder brother, he loved virtue, adored religion, and respected the laws of his country and the liberties and rights of his countrymen;—strict and severe with himself, he was indulgent to others; but barefaced wickedness never escaped his contempt, censure, or reprobation. That old corrupt courtier, the Duke of Richelieu, and others of his description, honored, therefore, the Count de Provence with the mock appellation of "the young Cato, at an old Court."

When in 1787, want of order, or profusion, forced M. de Calonne to convolve the Notables, the Count de Provence, then Monsieur opposed all infraction of the privileges of the nobility and clergy, and all new burthens proposed to be laid upon the people, because, said he, "I am convinced that some few years of economy and regularity will more than supply the deficiency of the revenue." His answer to M. de Calonne, who told him it was the King's desire that the plan of finance laid before the Notables should be accepted, is well known, and has long been admired: "My Heart," said this Prince, "is alike my brother's and the people's; my Understanding is my own; and my Head is the King's." Had his advice been followed by M. de Calonne's successors, the ambitious intriguers, de Brienne and Necker, what a series of wretchedness would both France and Europe have avoided.

At the breaking out of the French rebellion in 1789, instead of emigrating, as most of the other Princes of the blood royal did, Monsieur continued in his former modest residence, and boldly defended the prerogatives of his Sovereign, as well as the claims or demands of the subjects when the latter did not encroach upon the former. After the Parisian mob and murderers had, on the 6th. of October, amid the heads of his butchered guard-corps upon pikes, forced Louis XVI. from Versailles, and escorted him and his royal family to Paris, Monsieur took up his settled abode in the Luxembourg, in the very apartments since occupied by the regicide Barras, and at present by the regicide Abbe and Senator Sieyes. He was now the only and necessary comfort and friend to the dearest of brothers and best of Kings, whom ingratitude, desertion, and rebellion, had isolated, and made destitute and miserable, though the hereditary chief over a civilized, populous, and rich people. To deprive him even of this last consolation, and, at the same time, Monsieur of his popularity, every column that treachery could invent, and disaffection propagate, was spread about by the then licentious press of France.

In January 1791, the chief rebel La Fayette, and his accomplices, in hopes to humiliate the brother of their King with the King himself, and to undermine hereditary monarchy, implicated Monsieur in a pretended conspiracy of the Marquis de Favras; and persuaded him, under promise and hope of saving innocence from the then fashionable lamp post of the sovereign people, to defend and exculpate himself before a vile and seditious municipality. His consideration and humanity had however, not the desired effect; La Fayette and Mirabeau, without faith and honor, as well as without loyalty, wanted to inspire terror by the execution of Favras, in consequence of a mock trial, and a mock sentence of a mock tribunal of rebels.

From that period Monsieur was exposed to public insult; and with Louis XVI. threatened with continual destruction. Under the windows of his apartments, he heard the act of accusation against himself, and all the other Bourbons, cried about, as preparatory to their condemnation, distributed from the presses of the notorious Jacobin Prudhomme. At length his patience was exhausted; and his personal safety, and the welfare of France, demanded that he should try to break the bondage under which he had for two years groaned.

More fortunate, or rather less unfortunate, than Louis XVI. by the courageous assistance of a loyal Swede, Count de Ferien, he escaped, in June 1791, by way of Valenciennes, into Brabant; while the ill-placed, though praiseworthy, humanity of Louis XVI. caused himself to be arrested at Varennes. He now joined his brother, Count d'Artois, and the other Princes of his house, at Coblenz, and began to organize an army of emigrants according to the plan of the Emperor Leopold and the Kings of Prussia and Sweden; who, with their joint forces, had promised to re-establish order in France, and to revenge insulted royalty.

When the Constituent Assembly, with the execration of all good men, resigned its usurpation to the Legislative Assembly, composed of even more atrocious characters than its atrocious predecessor, one of the first decrees was, "to declare Monsieur to have forfeited his eventual right to the regency, if he did not return to France within the space of two months." Without considering what right rebels had to dictate laws to the brother of their King, the cruel fate of Louis XVI. and his Queen, of Madame Elizabeth, and of Louis XVII. shews what Louis XVIII. might have expected, had he trusted to their decree, and surrendered himself to their ferocity.

After this assembly had declared war against Austria and Germany, the armed loyal emigrants, collected near Coblenz, were ordered to act under the command of Monsieur, who in his turn depended upon the orders of the King of Prussia and the Duke of Brunswick. Before the emigrants, called the Royal Army, approached the French frontiers, a manifesto was published and signed by Monsieur and the other French princes. In this it was truly observed, "that the Revolution had converted a mild people, attached to their King, into hordes of robbers, cannibals, and regicides; every idea of revenge was disclaimed by the Princes, who wished only to become the deliverers of their country, and the restorers of good order, of laws, and of humanity." Toward the conclusion, their Highnesses gave "the most pressing invitation to the French troops to return to their ancient fidelity, to their lawful Sovereign, and to join those forces which they commanded for him." Unfortunately, this liberal invitation was not listened to, being made ineffectual by the duplicity and jealousy of Prussia; and 22,000 French noblemen and gentlemen, armed in the cause of monarchy and religion, were, by the ungenerous conduct of the Prussian Monarch, obliged to disperse and become miserable wanderers, without a friend, without home, and without resources; and to exhibit their wretchedness in most parts of Europe and America, after being plundered, betrayed, and proscribed in their own country.

Poison, in 1795, made the throne of France again vacant by the death of Louis XVII. the ill-fated son of the ill-fated Louis XVI. who, before he had reached his second lustre, had seen his father, mother, and aunt, murdered, and his sister with himself treated with brutality and cruelty, and suffering from want in the same prison which his parents and relatives had left only to ascend the scaffold. Monsieur now succeeded his nephew, and assumed the name of Louis XVIII. with the title of King of France and Navarre, and was proclaimed and acknowledged as such both in the army of Condé, and by the royalists in La Vendée.

Louis XVIII. had since 1792 resided in different parts of Germany; at Turin with his father-in-law, the King of Sardinia; and at last at Verona, under the name of Count de Lille. In the spring of 1796, the Republic of Venice, to please Bonaparte, added insult to the misfortunes of the King of France, by ordering him to quit Verona and the Venetian territory. With a spirit and dignity that never forsook this Prince, he demanded the *Livre D'Or*, containing all the names of the Venetian Nobles, and erased from it that of the Bourbons, inscribed by his great grandfather's grandfather Henry IV. Revolutionary France always degraded those governments which it intended to destroy. The rebel Bonaparte, whom Venice had barely flattered, revenged the wrongs done to Louis XVIII. his King; for, in the spring of 1797, by the orders of Bonaparte, Venice was declared no longer an independent State.

In the summer of this year, having left Venice for Germany, a foreign assassin, or French regicide, waited for him there. Standing in the window of an obscure inn of a small village, a shot was fired at this Prince, which wounded him slightly in the head.

The perpetrator of the deed has never been discovered; because Louis XVIII. forbade all search to be made; saying, "It must either be a mistake or a premeditated crime—in the former case, it would be cruel to pursue; and in the latter, as I have done no human being any harm, the person who would murder me, has punishment enough in his own bosom, and wants my forgiveness more than I do his death!"

In 1798, Louis XVIII. was acknowledged by the Emperor of Russia, Paul the First, as

King of France and Navarre; and was invited by him to reside in the ducal castle at Mittau, until he could restore him to the throne of his ancestors. Louis XVIII. left therefore the army of Condé, with whom he had for near two years shared all privations, penury, wants, and dangers.

At Mittau the King of France was at first treated with all the honors due to a Sovereign, which another more fortunate, liberal-minded Sovereign could bestow. He had a guard of honor of 200 Russians in his castle, besides a body guard of French noblemen, created for him, and paid by the Emperor. The Russian Commander at Mittau was entirely under his orders, and his levees were crowded by the nobility of Courland Livonia, and Russia. As the pecuniary bounties of Paul were more than sufficient for a prince, economical from principle and custom, as well as from delicacy, a number of ruined emigrants flocked to Russia to thate them. The duration of this prosperous adversity, however, was not long. The generous but weak Emperor, seduced by republican intrigues, suddenly changed his conduct, and, adopting the ignoble sentiments of his new ignoble friend Buonaparte, sent the King, whom he had acknowledged and invited to his dominions, orders to leave the Russian territory within a week.

Three months previous to this order, the payment of the usual pension had been withheld; Louis XVIII. and all the Frenchmen at Mittau were, therefore, reduced to the greatest distress, because they had all been ordered to depart with their King.

The Duchess of Angouleme, the virtuous daughter of Louis XVI. had never ceased to reside with her uncle, since she had recovered her liberty, and married her first cousin, Louis XVIII. always the same, told her, his determination "to quit within 24 hours, a country where insult and humiliation had taken the place of hospitality; and that, as he had not the means to travel as he had formerly done, and the little that he possessed was necessary for the support of those of his subjects who had accompanied him, he would, the next day, on foot, leave Mittau, and shew the unfortunate French emigrants an example how to support misfortunes." At her marriage, the Duchess of Angouleme had received from her first cousins, the Emperor and Empress of Germany, an *ecrin*, or jewel-box: without informing any body of her intention, she sent for some Jews, and obtained upon these jewels a sum of money, sufficient, not only for her uncle's travelling expenses, but to provide for the present wants of her countrymen at Mittau; and when her uncle the next morning found out this generous act, the tears of all relieved Frenchmen told their Prince, that, by pressing his niece to his bosom, he should reward, instead of resenting, the first act of her life which she ever concealed from him. This young Princess had, in the dungeons of the Temple, early learned to know the little value of either jewels, rank, or life, as well as the real duty of humanity, and the worth of undeserved wretchedness!

After some wandering in the wilds of inhospitable Prussia, the policy of Buonaparte to keep Louis XVIII. at a distance from his kingdom, left him at last permission to inhabit the castle of the deposed King of Poland at Warsaw, where, in more fortunate times, one of his own ancestors, Henry III. had ruled as a King—where his maternal grandfather, Stanislaus, had been elected King by a Polish diet, and proscribed as an usurper by a Polish faction. What painful remembrances, what sad reflections, for the well informed and active mind of Louis XVIII.!

The tranquillity of this retreat was disturbed soon after, by another humiliation from another Monarch. The Prussian President, Meyer, had the audacity to ask Louis XVIII. to renounce what he had no right to renounce the Throne of France, in favour of a murderer and poisoner, whom crime and success, not merit or choice, had seated upon it. The well-known noble and dignified answer of this Prince must convince Mr. Meyer, and all Europe, that though fortune may desert virtue, and render it distressed or miserable, she is unable to degrade or dishonor it.

The present magnanimous Russian Emperor provides, with Imperial liberality, for the necessities of Louis XVIII.

This portrait of an unfortunate King is historical and not flattering; it contains historical facts, not imaginary fictions. A christian submits; but a heathen would have exclaimed, "that the decrees of Providence are incomprehensible, if not unjust, when Buonaparte prospers, while Louis XVIII. suffers; when Buonaparte reigns in France, while Louis XVIII. is an exile."

The great secret of dress in Paris is to cover the nakedness without concealing it, and to manage the drapery so as to display the whole form. The elegant who can effect this task best, is dressed in the best style, and has the finest taste.

Two female servants of Waddington, in Lincolnshire, lately fought a pitched battle, attended by their seconds, &c. The prize contended for was a young Man, servant to a farmer in the neighbourhood, and who actually had the temerity to go to church with the victor.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

By Branson, Jones and Reddy,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 24th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 11 O'clock,

EIGHT CORGE

SALAMPORES,

OF VARIOUS TEXTURES,

ONE PIECE IN A LOT,

A SMALL QUANTITY OF

STATIONARY,

A Table Clock,

BY ROBERT SWAN,

AND

OTHER ARTICLES.

Advertisement,

ADMINISTRATION of the Estate of Mr. JAMES ANDREW, deceased, late an Assistant Surgeon on the Madras Establishment, having been granted to his Brother, Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER ANDREW: All persons indebted to the deceased, are requested to pay the amount of such debts, and those having Claims upon the Estate, to state the same to Messrs. TULLOH, BRODIE, HALYBURTON and Co. the Attorneys of the Administrator.

Fort St. George, 16th. April 1805.

Thirteenth Asylum,

AND

ROAD LOTTERY,

THIRTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

FRIDAY the 19th. April, 1805.

No. 4395 a Prize of 100 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 213 2278 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.

64	68	245	237	174	485	653
761	759	568	528	743	837	1661
1905	1340	1093	1095	1565	1012	1495
1505	1522	1872	1763	2504	2858	2666
2135	2303	2507	2138	2339	2101	2397
2893	2111	2675	2249	2099	2145	3115
3230	3022	3783	3887	3030	3555	3517
3214	3694	4672	4461	4538	4077	4076
4576	4334	5422	5075	5680	5697	5219
5202	5867	5126	5333	5843	5286	

J. L. HEEFKE,

AGENT.

FOURTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

MONDAY the 22d. April, 1805.

No. 140 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 3434 4714 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 3820 5343 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 2035 3876 4433 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.

17	60	86	116	226	242	919
811	969	747	690	670	534	546
1425	1546	1841	1250	1051	1073	1359
1401	1759	1437	1746	1219	1321	1798
1982	2642	2077	2508	2987	2395	2760
2426	2983	2055	2875	2796	2257	2920
2979	2369	2485	3046	3709	3052	3869
3145	3236	3295	3141	4512	4646	4147
4266	4079	4371	4246	4679	4211	4523
4519	5323	5304	5178	5503	5614	5173
5265	5020					

J. L. HEEFKE,

AGENT.



SUPPLEMENT.

THURSDAY, the 25th. April, 1805.

GIBRALTER—Nov. 14.

"The dreadful malignant fever which has been raging here these two months, is abating very fast. The number of deaths daily for this week past has not exceeded five, and not a single person has died since yesterday morning, either in the army or amongst the inhabitants. "The number of deaths amongst the inhabitants and troops to the present time, is computed at three thousand five hundred.

GIBRALTAR.

The following is a List of deceased Officers to the 12th Nov. 1804:—

STAFF.—Major General Barnett; Captains Lord Pelham Clinton, 10th regt. and Town-Major Parsonage.

Royal Artillery.—Captain Adie, brigade major, and Lieuts. Hall and Pritchard.

Queen's Regiment.—Captain Johnson, Lieutenants Smith, Culloden, and Clough, Ensigns Griffith, Coldstream, and Fallow.

8th. Regiment.—Lieut. Scholy.

10th. Regiment.—Lieut. Cleed and Assistant surgeon Colbraith.

13th. Regiment.—Lieutenants Paterson, Hull, Brown, and Masley.

De Rolle's regt.—Captains Bachman, Metzger, and Laville; Lieuts. Altenbury and Weisenbach; Ensigns De Courten and Count de Foulstrung; Surgeon Desguerrois; Assistant surgeon Loudon.

Major Andrews, assistant Barrack-master General; Lieuts. Claydon and Vaughan, Barrack artificers.

LONDON—December 15.

We may be considered as at War with Spain, Mr. Frere left Madrid on the 14th. of November.

By letters from Marseilles of the 27th. ult. we are informed, "that an *avis* arrived at that port from Barcelona, addressed to the Spanish Consul, acquainting him that the Cabinet of Madrid had just DECLARED WAR AGAINST ENGLAND.—The Messenger set off immediately, in order to communicate the same intelligence to all the ports in the Mediterranean."

The idea of a War with this country has produced the greatest gloom throughout Spain, and the Government Bills have fallen 48 per cent.

Sir Home Popham is appointed to the command of the Diadem.

We understand that a new class of Officers, to be called *Sub-Lieutenants*, are to be appointed in the NAVY, to be selected from Midshipmen who have served their time. They are to receive *half pay*.

Dispatches were received on Monday from Lord Nelson, dated the 7th of Nov. They contain the pleasing intelligence of the whole of the fleet being in perfect health, not an officer or seaman being confined by any illness.

We are sorry to learn there has been a very considerable mortality on board the *Amelia* frigate in the West Indies. That ship arrived at Barbadoes on the 16th Oct. from Surinam, where the fever made its first appearance on board. Two hours after her arrival, her commander, Lord Proby, died.

Tuesday last a Court Martial was held on board *El Salvador del Mundo*, Vice admiral Young, in Hamoze, Plymouth, on Capt. Hunter, the Officers, Warrant and petty Officers, Ships company, of H. M. late ship *Venerable*, for the loss of the said ship, when after a very short trial the Court unanimously, and very honorably acquitted them all, except one man, who was found guilty of drunkenness, disobedience of orders, and plundering the officers' baggage. He was adjudged to receive 200 lashes round the fleet.

Independent of the loss of the *Venerable*, and the perilous situation of the *Impetueux*, one of the three-deckers of the squadron struck upon a rock outside the Berry-head, in going out of Torbay on the unfortunate night of the 24th of Nov. The *Dragon* also, of 74 guns, has been on the Shambles of Weymouth, where she struck several times, but was got off by the skill and exertion of her commander and crew, without any material damage.

On Sunday the 2d, Dec. the solemnity of the Coronation and consecration of their Imperial French Majesties was celebrated, in conformity with the regulations in the different ceremonies which have been published.

The day subsequent to the Coronation, the people of Paris were entertained with popular sports, dancing, and other pastimes and diversions.

The Emperor's Oath terminated thus:—"I swear to govern *justly* for the interest, the glory, and the happiness, of my people."

Accounts from Constantinople state, that the Porte had consented to acknowledge the new Emperor of France, but had refused to send new Credentials to the Turkish Ambassador at Paris. The French Minister, not considering this as sufficient, had, it is further stated, again determined to quit Constantinople.

To console the unfortunate Dutch for the ruin of their trade, and the loss of their liberties, Bonaparte has graciously condescended to order his Council of state to take their case into consideration. This is adding insult to injustice, for he knows that he alone can afford relief by withdrawing his army, and that while Holland is covered with his troops, their grievances are irremediable.

LONDON,—7th. December.

Letters from Madrid, with the Lisbon mail, mention the following particulars, which evince the tyranny of the Cortican to be as great at Madrid as at Paris: On the 6th. of November, the news of the capture of the Spanish frigates by our cruisers reached Madrid; and on the same day our Minister, Mr. Frere, had a long conference with the Prince of Peace, who is said to have acknowledged the justice of the explanation given on our part, or at least of having consented to put off a final determination until further explanation was obtained from the Spanish Ambassador at our Court. On the 7th. in the evening a French courier brought Bonaparte's Charge d'Affaires, M. De Vaudreuil, a note, which was delivered the next day. In the afternoon of that day, the Prince of Peace invited Mr. Frere to another conference, when the language of this peaceable Prince breathed nothing but war, or the demand of a satisfaction, as impertinent to be asked on the part of Spain, as it would have been degrading on the part of England, if consented to. On the 9th. Mr. Frere had another conference, in which he was informed, that the demands in the conference of the day before, were the *ultimatum* of the Spanish Court; he, therefore, on the 10th. asked for his passés, which as we have stated before, were sent him on the 12th. The note delivered by the French Charge d'Affaires, is said to be written in such insolent and threatening language, as would have been unbecoming in an official correspondence between the Usurper and one of his slavish Perfects. Twenty-four hours were only allowed the Court of Madrid to determine between a rupture with England, or immediate war with France. Degraded as the Spaniards have become, by their connection with revolutionary tyrants, this new insult and humiliation are reported to be severely felt by the proud Dons, who murmur loudly, and call for vengeance against the ignorant and contemptible favourite, the Prince of Peace, who has reduced them to low by his weakness, avarice, ambition, and incapacity.

When the last letters left Lisbon, General Lañes had not yet arrived there, nor was he expected soon. Bonaparte's Charge d'Affaires there had, however, frequent conferences with the Portuguese Ministers, and Couriers arrived or departed almost every day, from or to Paris and Madrid. The Portuguese, notwithstanding their great pecuniary sacrifices to the Corsican Tyrant, entertain but little hopes of being permitted by him to continue their present precarious neutrality.

A Spanish frigate from South America is said to have been taken by the Squadron under Sir John Orde.

It is confidently stated, that our Government have requested the King of Prussia to claim the papers seized by Bonaparte's banditti, in the House of Sir G. Rumbold; and that or-

ders were in consequence sent, on the 30th. of November, from Berlin to the Marquis Lucchesini, the Prussian Ambassador at Paris, demanding that every thing belonging to, or taken at, the house of the English Agent at Hamburg, should be returned. As it is hardly probable that the Marquis Lucchesini could have received the orders of his Sovereign on the 24th. the day when the *Moniteur* was published, that announces the intent of the Revolutionary Emperor's aggravating his violation of the Laws of Nations, by making known the secrets of Cabinets, which he had obtained in such an illegal and outrageous manner; we may still hope, that these papers will be restored.

In addition to the works thrown up along our Eastern coast, for its defence against INVASION, Government has, within the last six weeks, contracted for the erection of huts at Bexhill, sufficient to contain 3000 troops.

LONDON,—8th. December.

Rear Admiral Louis has hoisted his flag on board the *Leopard* of 50 guns, at Spithead.

The surviving officers and crew of the *Lilly* sloop of war, captured on the coast of America, by a privateer of superior force, after a severe action, in which Capt. Compton, her Commander, and several of her officers and crew were killed, have been tried by a Court Martial, and honourably acquitted.

LONDON GAZETTE,—20th. December.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 19th of December, 1804, Present The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS information has been received that an Embargo has been ordered to be laid upon all British ships in the ports of the Kingdom of SPAIN: it is this day ordered by his Majesty, by & with the advice of his Privy Council, that no ships or vessels belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports of SPAIN, until further order. And his Majesty is further pleased to order that a General Embargo or Stop be made of all SPANISH SHIPS and vessels whatsoever, now within, or which hereafter shall come into any of the ports, harbours, or roads, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland together with all persons and effects on board the said ships and vessels; but that the utmost care be taken for preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained.

Private letters from Hamburg mention a report of a closer alliance between *Russia*, and *Prussia* being now on the tapis, and that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg is resolved, in the event of hostilities with France, not to acknowledge the neutrality of any Power, whose interest and duty it is to protect the German Empire, according to the stipulations of existing Treaties. It is added, the 40,000 Prussian troops have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march into Hanover.

The speculations of the political world chiefly turn on the conduct of *Prussia*. The Court of Berlin has now, indeed to act one of the most important parts that ever was played on the great political theatre. She will either rivet the chains, or establish the independence of the Continent. Every appearance, however, seems to confirm the opinion, that some circumstances have lately come to light, which have roused the Prussian Cabinet from its lethargy: perhaps the growing connection between *Austria* and *France*, perhaps a knowledge of the designs of the latter Power on the Turkish dominions, perhaps the projects which we have announced, as being in agitation, with respect to the Helvetic and Ligurian Republics; perhaps the meditated change with respect to the State of *Holland*.

These projects, it is suspected, even go farther than the reports from the Continent seem to announce.—They are all to centre in an increase of power to *Bonaparte*, and we believe, ultimately in the elevation of the under branches of his family to the first dignities. His vast ambition will not be satisfied unless he is to be the founder and creator of a race of Kings; and his vanity will be most gratified by counting all these potentates in his own family; while his power is naturally strengthened by this constellation of satellites about him; it is hedged in by alliances of the strongest kind, because they are all dependent on the parent power.

This is a state of things which the legitimate Powers of Europe cannot, and ought not to

endure. Whether Prussia be determined at once to clip the wings of the Usurper, and to stop his progress in his vast schemes of aggrandisement; or whether he is only provoked to resist such encroachments as immediately affect herself, is the grand problem that remains to be solved.

STOCKHOLM,—29th. November.

It is reported the King will not return here, but proceed to St. Petersburg. The Chancellor has given orders to *erase* the name of Bonaparte from the Swedish Calendar, and to insert, under the head of France the names of all the surviving Members of the Bourbon Family, as they stood before the Revolution.

Extract from the Procès Verbal of the Ministry at War of the Batavian Republic.

Monday, 26th. November 1804.

"A decree of the Directory, of the 23d. Instant, No. 33d. being read, &c. and the positive order, addressed in the said decree, by the Directory, to the Secretary of State for the War Department, for carrying the same into effect, it is resolved, in conformity to that order.

"To write to, and to charge the respective Commanding Officers of the different corps of the national troops (including the two depots of the East and West India troops) and they are hereby charged to pay no respect to any orders from persons belonging to the French Military or Civil Departments, relative to the calling of duties, nor the regulation of exportation, importation, or transit, through the country, and to submit solely to such orders, from the General in Chief, as may relate to the projected expedition, or to the defence against the enemy, in conformity to the general command committed to him by the Directory.

LONDON,—14th. December.

A whole Spanish regiment going to Minorca, is detained by some of Lord Nelson's cruisers, and carried into Malta.

His Most Christian Majesty the King of France and Navarre has appointed M. D'Andre his Charge d'Affaires to the Court of Stockholm, in which quality he has been acknowledged by the King of Sweden. Louis XVIII. has besides made other diplomatic appointments to the Courts of St. James's of St. Petersburg, and Constantinople.

Count d'Elcars, who with so much honour, loyalty, and ability has hitherto transacted the affairs in this country of the Bourbons, is the Nobleman chosen by the King of France, as his representative to the King of Great Britain. It is said that the Duke of Richelieu is nominated his Most Christian Majesty's Ambassador to the Emperor of Russia; and that the Marquis de Bonnais is only waiting for the departure of Bonaparte's emissary, Brune, from the Turkish capital, to assume the same character to the Grand Signior.

La Vendee is not pacified as the official print of Bonaparte has represented it. Four respectable persons from that country were sent to Calmar, to assure Louis XVIII. of the fidelity of the Vendean, but they arrived after his Majesty's departure for Riga, whither they have followed him.

When the season approaches nearer for armies to take the field, an address from the Combined Powers to the French Nation will fully explain the motives of this political, moral, and military league. It is added, that should the Negotiations now carrying on, meet with an issue almost regarded as certain, Louis XVIII. as King of France and Navarre will be one of the Sovereign Princes of this league, and put in a situation to raise and support an army of Loyal Frenchmen.

Yesterday the Purser of the *Mornington* extra-ship arrived at the East India House, with the packets. The *Mornington* and the *Bengal Anna*, arrived at Dover, left Bengal on the 9th. of July, in company with the Princess Mary, Northampton, and Maria, which they parted with off the Nicobar Islands.—They were not arrived at St. Helena when the *Mornington* left that Island on the 16th. of October.

Vice-Admiral Sir C. Cotton, Bart. has hoisted his flag as Vice-Admiral of the White, on board the Prince of 98 guns, Captain Grindall, in Cawland Bay.

Dec. 11th.—Arrived the Spanish ship *Echo*. Captain Barcello, laden with iron, &c. from Petersburg to Cadiz, detained by the *Nautilus*.

PARIS,—27th. November.

On Sunday last, at half past twelve o'clock, his Holiness the Pope arrived at Fontainebleau. His Majesty, the Emperor, who had gone on a hunting party, having been apprized of the Pope's approach, went in quest of His Holiness, and met him at the Croix of St. Herem.

The Emperor and the Pope alighted at the same instant, and mutually advanced and embraced each other.

Six carriages belonging to his Majesty then approached. The Emperor went first into one of the carriages, in order to place his Holiness on his right hand, and they proceeded to the Castle through two ranks of troops, and amidst the discharges of artillery.

LONDON—December 23.

The plan for the new Presidency at Prince of Wales's Island was yesterday laid before the Court of Directors, and was after some discussion agreed to.

It is said that the Secret Expedition is to be undertaken upon a larger scale than was supposed.

If we may trust report, there are to be employed in this service 800 artillery with battering cannon, the 9th, 10th, and 13th regiments of cavalry, a brigade of Guards, and a proportion of regiments of the line.

The Directors of the India Company have lately had under consideration the conduct of Captain Rogers, of the Admiral Aplin, in surrendering his ship to the Psyche French privateer in the Eastern seas. The Directors confirmed the sentence of the Court of Enquiry at Bengal, and approved of the conduct of Capt. Rogers, and his officers and crew, in every instance—with an exception to his not having destroyed all the private letters on board.

It is reported, that some difference of opinion prevails with respect to the guardianship of a certain illustrious young Female.—We understand that the nearest relative of that personage conceived, that the care and disposal of her person were entirely under his authority.—Another illustrious Personage conceived, on the contrary, that the object being one of the highest political importance, the law and constitution of the realm attached to him the duty of interposing his controul. A late journey of Earl Moira to Bath was to ascertain Lord Thurlow's opinion upon this subject: In the year 1718 King George I. sought the opinion of the Twelve Judges, upon the guardianship of his Grandson (Frederick the father of his present Majesty) when ten of the twelve were of opinion that the right was vested in the reigning Sovereign by the constitution.

We understand, that Government yesterday received information, that Mr. Frere had actually failed from Lisbon, in the same ship with Lord and Lady Holland, and several other English, lately resident in Spain.

The Spanish register ship *Dido*, laden with treasure from South America, detained by the *Figuaro*, has arrived at Penzance. The *Figuaro* has detained 13 other Spanish vessels.

MINUTES,

Respecting the loss of His Majesty's Ship Romney, of 50 Guns, the Hon. John Colville, Captain.

At nine o'clock in the morning of the 18th. of November, weighed and made sail from Yarmouth Roads, in order to join his Majesty's Squadron off the Texel, wind S. S. W. At noon took our departure from Loweloffe, then bearing W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. eleven or twelve miles; at which time we were steering E. S. E. founding hourly; at four o'clock one of the pilots ordered the ship to be steered E. by S. on which course she continued, according to the log-book, until four o'clock next morning, when she was hoisted up; in this state she remained until a few minutes before eight; at six o'clock we found in 16 fathoms, at seven we founded 12 fathoms.

A few minutes before eight, the main-top-sail was filled, and the ship hauled close to the wind laying S. E. wind as above. By this time it became a little clearer, and we saw a ship of war, bearing north. We were then immediately going to wear ship, and speak her, when it was called out from forward, that there was a large ship on the lee bow, we therefore bore down towards her, supposing she was one of our Squadron at anchor, and in four or five minutes after found the above ship an American merchantman on shore; the helm was immediately put a weather, and the mizen top-sail shivered, when the ship struck; guns were then fired for assistance, but no attention was paid to them by the above vessel. The sails were then clewed up, and top-gallant-masts struck, some people employed at the pumps, others throwing their over-board, &c. to lighten ship, but to no effect, as the ship shortly after striking very hard, gained very fast upon the pumps.

A. M. The top-masts and lower yards were struck in order to shore up the ship, at the time we fired minute guns; at one, on the 30th. saw a fishing-boat, bearing E. by S. accordingly sent the third Lieutenant, in one of the cutters to bring her to, but he did not return; at two saw a dogger in the N. W. standing towards us: fired several guns as in distress for her assistance, which she paid no attention to; we then manned a cutter with a master's mate and seven seamen to bring her to, which could not be effected, and in returning to the ship, the boat was upset and every one on board perished.

The jolly boat was then sent from the ship, to the American vessel on shore, in order to get her boats; when arriving at her, she was obliged to make sail before the wind to save their lives, and at this time the launch was drove from her grapple and was obliged to make sail also. During this time, the ship was gaining on us, and the water over the orlop-deck, with the ship striking very heavy: it was then thought advisable to cut away the masts to ease her, which was done accordingly. At three, the barge sunk alongside, with three seamen on board, who were lost; guns of distress were occasionally firing, but could not obtain any assistance. The people were then immediately set to work in making rafts, three of which were finished before dark.

At four o'clock, the ship appearing to fleet, and swinging round into deep water, let go the small bower anchor, which brought her head to the sea; immediately after let go the bell bower anchor. It continued to blow very hard during the night, with thick hazy weather and rain; in the morning it became more moderate with fair weather; saw Kykdown bearing S. E. a E. We then began firing guns for assistance from the Texel, as nothing appeared in sight from the offing.

The people were then set to work in making more rafts, which were soon accomplished, making in the whole five in number. At 11 o'clock on the 30th, the Captain had the opinion of the Carpenter, to know whether he deemed it safe for us to remain on board another night or not. His answer was—"Certainly not,"—the ship having already broke a-midships, and the main beam gone.

A few minutes after some of the rafts were permitted to quit the ship, each having a sail, and a favorable wind for the shore; all this time we had not perceived any vessel coming to our assistance, though a flag of truce had been flying from our assistance, though a flag of truce had been flying towards us from the Texel, one of which bore a flag of truce. The Captain then immediately ordered the people to throw the quarter-deck guns overboard, with all the small arms and other warlike stores, which was accomplished.

At one, they came alongside, with orders from the Admiral commanding at the Texel, wishing to know if we would give ourselves up as prisoners of war, to save the lives of the ship's company, which was answered in the affirmative, as we could not see any vessel in the offing to render us assistance. In the course of the afternoon, the remaining part of the ship's company, were landed at the Heider, by the Dutch boats. On the 1st inst. mustered the ship's company in the church, where they were confined.

At day light this morning, being the 31st. found the ship had gone to pieces during the night, and not a vestige of her remaining.

LONDON—December 24.

Government, perfectly aware that the Emperor of France will endeavour to force Portugal into the war against this country, has sent General Moore, in a fast sailing cutter, to enable them to judge how far any disposable force, which we could send to the aid of our ally, might be adequate with that of the country, to repel such attacks as may result from a contempt of his menaces.

In the hard gale of Thursday last, the *Blonde* frigate was unfortunately driven on shore in Torbay, very near the place where the *Venerable* was lost. There are no hopes of getting her off, but all the crew have been saved.

The *Mercury*, a large Spanish register ship from La Plata, has been sent into Baltimore, in Ireland, by the *Phoenix* frigate—the *Mercury* is very richly laden, chiefly with specie.

We can state from the most respectable authority the following interesting particulars, which evince the complete miscarriage of Bonaparte's favourite plan to isolate Great Britain from all Continental connections. When the King of Prussia, according to the repeated desire of Bonaparte, in the beginning of last month, for the fourth time, offered his mediation between Russia and France, to Alexander I. Prince Czartorinski, the Russian Minister of State, declared, that according to treaties then subsisting between the cabinet of St. Petersburg and that of St. James's the Russian Monarch could listen to no proposals of a nature to exclude England from negotiating in concert with Russia; it was added, that if the Cabinet of St. Cloud came forward with a plan for a GENERAL PACIFICATION, upon such a basis as would insure the continuance of a peace, and the rights and independence of Europe, the Emperor of Russia would immediately order it to be communicated to the Court of St. James's.

The struggle for the situation of East India Director excited more interest, and was pursued with more zeal, than any in our recollection.—The number of the proprietors who voted was 1680. The Marquis Cornwallis, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Keith, Lord Galloway, Earl St. Vincent, and several other noblemen of distinction, attended early in the morning.

LONDON,—12th. December.

The expedition which has for some time been spoken of, we are assured, is at length determined upon; but of its object or extent it would ill become us at present to enter into any particulars.—This much, however, we may with propriety venture to state, that the troops to be employed in it will be numerous, including three regiments of cavalry.

The transports for which Government are so largely contracting in London, are under covenants of not going as far as Gibraltar; and as the season of the year does not admit of the Baltic or other Northern destination, it gives the probability of the intention of sending an army of aid to Portugal, or to the attack of Ferrol, or some other hostile port.

A private letter from Hamburg, dated November 30, says,—"The most recent accounts from Berlin and Paris concur in stating, that the Prussian and French Ministers in both capitals have almost daily interviews. The interchange of couriers is also very frequent. Though the particulars of this negotiation are of course covered with secrecy, the ultimate object is understood to be the accommodation of the differences which have arisen between France and the Russian and Turkish Empires. This object has become of greater importance to the Emperor Napoleon, in consequence of some symptoms of coolness on the part of the Court of Vienna. It is certain that Count Cobentzel, by the express orders of his Sovereign, has addressed a spirited note to Talleyrand; on the subject of the seizure of Sir George Rumbold. The Danish Minister at Paris has also delivered to him a remonstrance on the same subject. The King of Prussia, it is reported, after receiving the opinion of his Council of State, relative to a series of proposals transmitted to him as the basis of his mediation with Russia, informed the French Government that they were of such a nature that he could not engage to give them the support of his influence with the Emperor Alexander. Such, however, is the solicitude of Bonaparte to conciliate the latter, that a second project has actually been forwarded to Berlin."

Accounts from Petersburg, by way of Amsterdam, mention that every idea of accommodation between Russia and France having vanished, the Russian Minister at Constantinople had insisted upon a free passage from the Black Sea into the Archipelago, as a matter of right.

The news of the seizure of Sir George Rumbold, we are informed, by letters from Peterburgh of the 13th. ult. had created a very strong sensation in that capital. The Emperor felt in the strongest manner the atrocity of the outrage, and a Council of State was immediately assembled, the deliberations in which were continued for a considerable time.

Having, in a former Paper, inserted a literal copy of the Note presented by Mr. Jackson, to the Court of Berlin, on the subject of the seizure of Sir Geo. Rumbold, we have now the pleasure of communicating the following substance of the answer of Baron Hardenberg, the Prussian Minister, in which it is stated, "that he took the earliest opportunity, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, to express the astonishment and regret with which his Majesty had received the intelligence of this attack upon the rights of nations, in the person of a Minister accredited to a Circle of which he was a member; his Prussian Majesty did not hesitate for an instant to comply with the request of Mr. Jackson, and he had dispatched a Courier to Paris, to the French Government, by whom he requested the immediate liberation of Sir George Rumbold. His Majesty had reason to expect a favourable result from these proceedings."

Louis XVIII. is arrived at Riga. Upon his arrival there, a Chamberlain from the Emperor of Russia, Count De Solitoff, presented him a letter from Alexander the First, which induced his Majesty not to proceed further upon his journey. His Royal Highness the Duke of Angoulême went, however, to Warsaw to join his Duchess, the amiable daughter of the unfortunate Louis the XVI.

Lord Grenville is confined to his room, from the tendon of his right ankle having snapped, in hastily crossing a street.

Colonel Burr, the Vice President of the United States, who killed General Hamilton, had made his appearance at Washington, and taken his seat as President of the Senate; a circumstance which appears to have excited as much surprize as indignation.

Letters from Gibraltar, dated the 4th. ult. state, that from the most accurate accounts made up to the 2d. of Nov. it appears that the loss by the fever in that garrison, among the inhabitants and troops, since its first appearance, Sept. 10, amounted to 3250; but that its malignancy was abated.

LONDON—December 15.

The turn of conversation in France, it seems, now tends towards a GENERAL PEACE. Nothing indeed is more probable than that the Corsican having gained the acme of his ambition—will endeavour to secure himself by the accomplishment of such an event. The spirited conduct of the Northern powers, the late interference of the King of Prussia, the possible conjunction of the Emperor of Austria with the other Continental states, the accumulating force of the Russians in the Mediterranean, and above all, the Naval power of Great Britain, have shewn him the fatality of his aim at *Universal Dominion*, and convinced him that the continuance of the *War cannot raise him higher*—whilst it might sink, if not hurl him down. On these considerations we venture to conceive, that before many months have elapsed, some overtures will be made for bringing about a GENERAL PEACE.

Yesterday a Ballot was taken at the East India House for the Election of a Director in the room of William Adair Jackson, Esq. dec. At nine o'clock, the Scrutineers reported the number to be for

John Bebb, Esq.	636
James Paterson, Esq.	404
John Jackson, Esq.	302
George Millet, Esq.	

The remains of Alderman Boydell were yesterday interred with great civic pomp at his Parish Church.

Rebels, incited by France, are still laying waste Syria and Egypt: while Brune agitates and perplexes the Grand Seigneur in his capital, where that emissary of Bonaparte still continues to reside.

More Russian troops have arrived in the Mediterranean, and others are expected from the Black Sea.

The unfortunate Royal Wanderers, the Kings of France and Sardinia, are said to have fixed their temporary residence, the former at Riga, and the latter at Cagliari, in Sicily.

The spirited Decree of the Dutch Government, forbidding the interference of French officers in any matters relating to Commerce, has been wholly disregarded. The French act as the absolute masters of the country, they even assume to themselves the right of giving away all the places of profit or honour in the state.

General Moreau will make his voyage to America in the spring, he bears his fate with silent resignation, and is extremely mild and courteous in his deportment, so that he has obtained in a high degree the esteem of the few persons who approach him.

Philadelphia Papers to the 15th, New York to the 18th, and Boston to the 23d ult. chiefly relate to St. Domingo—where Dessalines, or,

he now styles himself the EMPEROR JACQUE, is as absolute as his brother Emperor, Bonaparte is in France! The following extract from a decree issued by him, on the 22d. Oct. shews also that his Government is equally mild and friendly towards foreign nations:—

ART. 1.—Every Captain of a vessel, armed or not, on board of which one or more persons, natives, shall be found to be carried to a foreign country, such captain shall be arrested and thrown in prison, there to lay ten Months, and after that time to be sent to his own country, with express orders not to return to the empire of Hayti at his peril. The vessel and cargo shall be confiscated for the benefit of the EMPIRE.

ART. 2.—Every native taken on board such foreign vessel shall immediately be shot in the public square.

ARMY-AGENCY, it is said, will be consolidated under one person, who will be termed "Army-agent General," and the same Military compliments will be paid to him as to—"Commissary Generals," as established by an order from General Fox at Malta—a costly uniform will be fixed for him, his Deputies, & Staff. This will be the most lucrative rank in the Army.

The Hon. C. Ship CARMARTHEN, Captain Dobree, is appointed by the Court of Directors to leave Gravesend on the 4th Jan. for Madeira, Madras, and Bengal, as the *first ship of the season*.

Last week Sir Watkin Lewis was as Senior Alderman removed, as customary to the Ward of Bridge without, vacant by the death of Alderman Harley, the late father of the city. J. Prinsep, Esq. M. P. was chosen Alderman to Sir W's late Ward; and Josiah Boydell, Esq. to the Ward of his late uncle John Boydell, Esq.

Government have exchanged the Dutch Captain Bloys Van Truflong, late commandant of the Dutch marine forces, captured at Surinam, for the Hon. Captain Colville, late of the Romney—and as a cartel for the exchange of prisoners has been opened between the two governments on the most liberal footing, the British now in Holland will very soon be restored to their country and friends.

Some private letters have been received from Holland, which mention a report now in circulation on the continent, that the Prince of Orange, in lieu of the Indemnities lately allotted to him, is to receive the Electorate of Hanover.

LOSS OF THE VENERABLE.

The Frigate cutter, of 10 guns, Lieut. Nicholson, arrived at Plymouth on the 26th. ultimo with 30 of the crew of his Majesty's ship Venerable, of 74 guns, Capt. Hunter, totally lost on some sunken rocks near Berry Head, on the night of the 24th. ultimo. The authentic particulars, from an eye-witness of her loss, are nearly as follows:—A signal was made for the whole fleet to get under weigh, and to proceed to sea to their station off Brest, on Saturday evening. As the ships were all standing out of the Bay, the Venerable in endeavouring to weather one of the ships near her, missed stays, and went plump ashore on some rocks, where she beat violently. Signals of distress were hoisted and guns fired constantly. The Frigate cutter being near at hand, had her boats soon out, and took out with the boats of the Goliath, in the course of a few hours, all the Officers and crew, except eight seamen, who it is supposed got drunk below when the ship struck, and could not recover their senses sufficiently to endeavour to save themselves when she went to pieces, which event soon took place, from her violent beating in the surf on the reef of the rocks on which she struck. In the morning there was nothing of her to be seen but her bows sticking out of the water. When she went on shore the winds were very baffling, which was the principal occasion of her missing stays.

The total complement of men on the books of the Venerable the day that she unfortunately went on shore, was 555, the number mustered afterwards on board the Impetueux, Goliath, and on shore, was 547, so that the number missing is only eight, and four of them only are known to have suffered.

LONDON, 5th. December.

The Right Honorable Sir John Borlase Warren, late Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, arrived in town this morning—Sir John landed yesterday at Harwich.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held, when the under-mentioned ships were taken up for the Company's service, in addition to the ships already engaged for the present season:—Carmarthen, 550 tons, Capt. John Dobree; and General Stuart, 600 tons, Captain Thomas Mortimer.—The Carmarthen is destined for Madeira, Madras, and Bengal; and the General Stuart for Madeira and Bombay. Both ships are afloat, and are appointed to sail from Gravesend the 4th. of next month, on their respective voyages.

The first East India fleet of the present season will consist of the following ships, which will consist of the following ships, which will sail about Christmas, viz.

Wexford, Henry Addington, Bombay Castle, and Royal George, for Bombay and China; Earl of Abergavenny, for Bengal and China; Warren Hastings, for St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China.

CEREMONIAL,

Of the Coronation and Consecration of their Imperial French Majesties 2d. Dec. 1804.

All the Public Bodies and Functionaries who are to assist at the ceremony will be at the Metropolitan Church two hours before the arrival of his Imperial Majesty, and will be conducted to their respective places by the Masters of the Ceremonies.

His Holiness will pronounce the usual prayers; whilst the Emperor is clothed in the Imperial ornaments at the Archbishoppal Palace.

The Civil Officers of the Princes and Princesses, those of the Ladies of the Palace, and of the Ladies attached to the Princesses, who are not to follow them into the nave of the church, will repair from the Archbishop's Palace to the Church of Notre Dame, and occupy the tribunes destined for them.

When the Emperor, invested with his Imperial ornaments, arrives at the porch of the church, he will be received by the French Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops, preceded by the Master of the Ceremonies, and his Assistants.

From the palace of the Archbishop, the Emperor will go the Church, preceded and accompanied in the following manner:—The Officers four abreast; the Heralds at Arms two and two, the Chief Herald at Arms; the Pages; the Assistants of Ceremonies; the Deputy Masters of the Ceremonies; the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, Marshal Serurier, carrying on a cushion the ring of the Empress; Marshal Monecy carrying the basket in which the mantle of the Empress will be placed; Marshal Murat, carrying on a cushion the Crown of the Empress. Each of these three Grand Officers will have by his side a Chamberlain of the Empress. They will all observe a distance of ten paces in their march.

Next will advance the Empress, in the Imperial mantle, but without the ring and crown. She will be supported by her First Groom of the Bedchamber and her First Chamberlain. The mantles of the Princesses will be supported by an officer of their household. The procession then continues in the following order:—

The Lady of Honour and the Lady of the Bedchamber of the Empress;

Marshal Kellerman, carrying the Crown of Charlemagne;

Marshal Perignon, carrying the sceptre.

Marshal Lefevre, with the sword of Charlemagne;

Marshal Bernadotte, with the Collar of the Emperor;

Colonel General Beauharnois, the ring of his Majesty;

Marshal Berthier, the Imperial globe;

The Grand Chamberlain, carrying the basket in which the Emperor's mantle is to be placed.

These Grand Officers will have on their right and left a Chamberlain and Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor.

The Emperor, dressed in the Imperial mantle the Crown on his head, bearing a sceptre, and the hand of Justice.

The Prince and Dignitaries supporting the Emperor's mantle. The Chief Groom, the General of the Guard on duty, the Grand Marshal, marching in a line. The Ministers and Grand Military Officers four and four.

When his Imperial Majesty arrives at the Porch of the Cathedral, the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris will present the holy water to the Emperor; another Cardinal will present the same to the Empress.—Their Majesties will advance under a canopy borne by Canons. The Emperor and Empress will seat themselves in the sanctuary, on chairs prepared for them, the Empress at the Emperor's right hand, under the canopy.

At the instant when their Majesties enter the choir, the Pope will descend from his throne, go to the altar, and commence the "*Veni Creator*." While this hymn is singing, the Emperor and Empress will say their prayers, and afterwards arise.

Then the Archchancellor of the Empire will approach the Emperor, who will present to him the hand of Justice. The Arch-treasurer will receive the sceptre; the Grand Elector will take off the collar.

The Grand Chamberlain, the Chief Groom, and two Chamberlains, will take off the mantle. The Emperor will draw his sword, and give it the Constable. The Grand Officer, who is to carry the ring, will receive it from the hands of the Grand Chamberlain.

During this time the Lady of the Bedchamber will take off the Crown of the Empress, and give it to the Grand Officer. The Lady of Honour, the Lady of the Bedchamber, and the officer who carries the basket, destined to contain the mantle of the Empress, will detach it, and double it up in the basket. The Grand Officer who is to carry the ring, will receive it at the hands of the Lady of Honour.

The Grand Dignitaries, and the Grand Officers, will go in succession to place the Imperial ornaments on the altar. The Grand Officers who carry the Imperial globe and the ornaments of Charlemagne, will remain continually at their places.

The Sovereign Pontiff, on finishing the *Veni Creator*, will approach the Emperor, and whilst the Grand Almoner will present the book of the Gospels to his Majesty, he will ask him, *Proferitur, &c.*—(Do you profess, &c.) the Emperor, putting his hands to the Gospels, will reply, *Proferitur* (I profess.)

When the clergy have recited the usual prayers, the Grand Almoner of France, the First of the French Cardinals, and the senior French Bishop, will repair to their Majesties, and after making a profound reverence, conduct them to the foot of the altar, to receive the holy unction. Their Majesties will kneel on stools. The Sovereign Pontiff will then give the Emperor and the Empress a triple unction, one on the head, and the other two on both hands. Their Imperial Majesties will then be conducted to the lesser throne by the same Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops, and in the same manner. The Emperors' unctions will be wiped off by the Grand Chamberlain, and those of the Empress by the Lady of Honour.—During this time the Pope will begin the mass.

At the *Graduel*, his Holiness will consecrate the crowns, the sword, the mantles, and the rings. After these consecrations, their Majesties will again repair to the feet of the altar, as before, followed by the Arch-Chancellor, Arch-Treasurer, Grand Chamberlain, the Chief Groom, and two Chamberlains. The Empress will be followed to the altar by her Lady of Honour and her Lady of the bed-chamber, who will stand behind her. The Emperor will next receive the ring, the sword, the mantle, the hand of justice, the sceptre, and the crown. The crown will be placed on her head by the Emperor, and she will receive it kneeling.

Then the Holy Father will arise from his seat, accompanied by his Cardinals, and will solemnly conduct the Emperor and Empress to the grand throne raised at the end of the church.

When the Emperor is seated, surrounded by his Grand Officers, the Pope will recite a prayer, kiss the Emperor on the cheek, and turning towards the assistants, he will say with a loud voice: "*Vivat Imperator in æternum!*" (May the Emperor live for ever!) The assistants will say: "*Vivat l'Empereur et l'Impératrice!*" (Long live the Emperor and the Empress!) His Holiness will then return to his throne with his Attendants, preceded by the Heralds at arms, and the Master and Assistants of the ceremonies. The Pages will immediately take their places on the steps of the Imperial throne. The places about the throne will be occupied in the following manner:—The Emperor will be seated on the throne; one step lower, at his right hand, in an arm chair, the Empress; one step lower, to the right of the Empress, the Princesses on chairs; behind them, the Lady of Honour and the Lady of the Bedchamber. To the left of the Emperor, and two steps lower, the two Princes and the two Dignitaries placed on their left.

Behind the Emperor, the General of the Guard, the Grand Marshal of the Palace, the four Grand Officers carrying the honors of the Emperor; the three Grand Officers carrying the regalia of Charlemagne; behind them the Grand and Civil Officers of the Emperor and of the Princess, all standing. When the Gospel is ended, the Grand Master of the ceremonies will present the book of the Gospels to their Majesties.

At the offering, the Emperor and Empress will descend from their throne, preceded and accompanied by their attendants, and by five Officers, who will carry, the 1st, and the 2d, a wax taper each, in which thirteen pieces of gold will be stuck; the 3d, the silver loaf; the 5th, an urn.

Their Majesties, being arrived in the sanctuary, with the crowns on their heads, will receive the offerings from the hands of those who carry them, and present them to the Sovereign Pontiff. They will then sit down on the lesser throne. At the instant of the communion, the Grand Elector and the Lady of Honour will take off their Majesties' crowns, who will arise from the lesser throne and go alone to receive the sacrament. After the communion they will return to the grand throne, in the same order as was observed in going to the offering.

When Mass is over, the Grand Almoner will present the Book of the Gospels to the Emperor; and the President of the Senate, accompanied by the Presidents of the Legislative Body of the Tribunal, will offer to his Majesty the form of the constitutional oath. The Emperor sitting, the crown on his head, and his hand placed upon the Gospel, will pronounce the oath. The Chief Herald of arms will then proclaim, with a loud and strong voice, "the most glorious and most august Emperor of the French is crowned and enthroned. Long live the Emperor!" The Assistants will repeat, "Long live the Emperor!" adding, "Long live the Empress!" A discharge of artillery will announce the coronation and enthronement of their Majesties.

WAR OFFICE, 31st. December.

7th. Regiment of Light Dragoons, Lieutenant Col. Richard Hufley Vivian, from the 25th. Light Dragoons, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Walhouse, who exchanges Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, Captain John Lowther Johnstone, from the 21st. Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell, who exchanges.

3d. Regiment of Foot, Major James Muter, from the 6th. Foot to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by Purchase, vice Blake, who retires.

Captain Edward Rogers to be Major, without Purchase, vice Provost, promoted in the 10th. Garrison Battalion.

28th. Ditto Captain Charles Bevan to be Major, by Purchase, vice Groves, who retires.

30th. Ditto Captain George Gray to be Major without Purchase, vice Meade, promoted in the 16th. Garrison Battalion.

72d. Ditto Lieut. Colonel Andrew Hay, from the 16th. Garrison Battalion, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

76th. Ditto Captain James Robertson to be Major, without Purchase, vice Baynes, promoted in the 5th. Foot.

1st. Garrison Battalion, Major Richard Collins, from half-pay of the 12th. West India Regiment, to be Major, vice Higgins, who exchanges.

10th. Ditto Major Wm. Augustus Provost, from the 3d. Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Garden, appointed to the 4th. Foot.

16th. Ditto Major the Honorable John Meade, from the 30th. Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Hay, appointed to the 72d. Foot.

It is said, that a Royal Commission will immediately be appointed, at the head of which will be placed Sir Charles Middleton, to take into consideration the reports of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry.

Sir Sidney Smith had an audience of the Lords of the Admiralty yesterday, at the Admiralty: it is said, he was appointed to a command.

Rear-Admiral Drury, has hoisted his flag on board the *Prince of Orange*, Capt. Rogers; and this morning sailed as second in command on the Coast of Ireland, where an additional strong squadron is to be stationed. The *Prince of Orange* of 98 guns, the *Goliath* and *Thunderer* of 74 guns, from the Channel fleet, and the *Raisonné*, Capt. Barton, from Spithead, are to reinforce the squadron.

A letter from Gibraltar states, that the Donnegal had sent two Spanish ships into that port, and the *Halcyon* brig, two more.

The late strong winds have disabled a number of ships in the Downs, and obliged them to run for shelter, into Harbours: The ship *Harmony*, from the East Indies, laden with pepper, ran on Deal Beach, and it is feared will be lost.

On Wednesday night, Lieut. T. Shirley, of the *Gallant*, gun-vessel, and seven men, were drowned at the Nore in attempting to get on board, by the boat upsetting.

Colonel Gore is appointed Governor of the Island of Bermuda, vice Major-General Beckwith, promoted to the Government of St. Vincent.

Bonaparte has presented the Pope with a *new Triple crown*! set round with diamonds, valued 500,000 livres (20,000*l.*)

Fort Rouge, at the entrance of Calais harbour, which has been destroyed by the late experiment, was, before the war, in a very indifferent state, but it has since been repaired and been put in good condition, by express orders of Bonaparte, and its demolition is considered by our officers as a matter of considerable importance.

The private expences of Bonaparte, for his Coronation, are calculated at eighty millions (3,500,000*l.*) hitherto not paid in cash, but in Bonds on the Imperial Treasury, which are already at a discount of 12 per cent.

Mr. Fox's History of the Reign of the Stuarts, is said to have received a final revision, and is immediately to be sent to the press.

The Right Honorable Duke Earl of Caledon has been chosen by a majority of votes to be the Peer to sit in the House of Lords, in the room of Robert Earl of Leirrim, deceased.

Government has at length closed its contract with Mr. Bolton, for an immediate coinage of copper pence for Ireland. Instead of the crown and *Harp* on the reverse, as the former Imperial arms of that kingdom, the impression of Britannia will appear, like the coinage of England, emblematical of the Union; and as a step towards equalizing the coinage, *in value*, and not thirteen of these pence, are, in future, to be the change for a shilling.

PARIS, 4th. December.

General Armstrong, the successor of Mr. Livingston, as Ambassador to the Emperor of the French is arrived. He brings with him his Government's acknowledgement of our Sovereign in his new dignity. Our Ambassador to the United States of America, General Turreau, will not occupy his post before the differences between Spain and America are finally settled. It cannot be a long time before such an event takes place, as both countries have accepted of the mediation of our Emperor.

The Emperor has again permitted the exportation of grain to Spain from the frontier departments and from the ports of Bayonne, St. Esprit, Moran, Sables d'Olonne, and Bourdeaux, upon paying a certain duty, which is destined to complete the union of the canals between Niort and La Rochelle.

M. Degerando Member of the National Institute, is appointed Secretary-General, for the Home Department under the Minister Champagny.

The extraordinary deliberations of the Council of State continue at St. Cloud, and are said to have for their object, among other interesting changes, the *laying aside*, from the 1st. of next January, the *Republican Calendar*, according to the desire of his Holiness the Pope.

The Emperor usually goes to bed about ten o'clock at night, and rises very early in the morning. The Counsellors of State, and such as have any business to transact with him, have orders to wait on him by six in the morning. From this circumstance it is generally understood that Minister's will do business as formerly, from ten to two in the morning, and from five to eight in the evening, and thus it is thought that the custom of dining at six will be no longer fashionable. The Emperor has begun already to dine at two o'clock.

STATE PAPER.

Note of Mr. Jackson, delivered to the Prussian Ministry, 7th. October.

The undersigned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, addressed himself this day to his Excellency the Baron de Hardenberg, Minister of State, and of the Cabinet of his Prussian Majesty, upon the subject of an event, which, for the importance of the considerations which it involves, does not yield in the smallest degree to the most revolting acts which the history of the civilized world has made us acquainted; an event which, however afflicting it may be to acknowledge, is not without example in the annals of the French Revolution, and which cannot be described in its proper colours without recalling that period, so fertile in crime and misfortunes of every species. It has, however, been referred for the Fifth Consul of the French Republic to give Europe the mournful spectacle of repeated violations of those laws and usages which, till his own time, have governed the correspondence of nations.

He has caused to be carried off, by an armed force, in the night between the 24th. and 25th. of this month, Sir George Rumbold, his Britannic Majesty's charged, Affairs to the circle of Lower Saxony, resident in the city of Hamburg. This Minister has been seized in the very territory of that city, and afterwards carried off to Hamburg, previous to some farther disposition of his person.

The Minister of State and of the Cabinet is already informed in detail of the circumstances attending this enormity; and the Undersigned would feel wanting in what he owes to the sentiments of frankness and generosity which distinguish the Sovereign to whom he has the happiness of being accredited, if he were to take pains to excite an indignation which doubtless will kindle of itself at the simple relation of what has taken place.

But the Undersigned finds himself compelled, by the duties of his Ministry, to claim the intervention of his Prussian Majesty, in his qualities of Director of the Circle of Lower Saxony, and of Friend and Ally of his Master, interested like himself in the maintenance of the rights of nations, and of public justice.

The Undersigned congratulates himself upon having already received very recently, in his conferences with M. Le Baron De Hardenberg, such positive assurances of the protection which Prussia would grant to the neutrality and independence of the North of Germany, and especially of the Hanseatic Towns, that he is able to appeal with perfect confidence, in the name of the King his Master, and in the name of the public law, outraged in the person of his Minister, to the equity as well as the power of his Prussian Majesty.

He claims the intervention of that Monarch with the French Government, to obtain the liberation of Sir George Rumbold, as of a Minister accredited to his august person; and he is happy to think, that, under such happy auspices, an end will at last be put to a state of things which, if suffered for any length of time, would throw back the relations of the states of Europe to the times of the most barbarous nations.

The Undersigned is eager to renew to the Baron de Hardenberg the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed) F. J. JACKSON.

Berlin, Oct. 23, 1804.

A spirit of persecution begins to manifest itself again in France. The sum of a new law on the subject of religion is, that no dissenting meeting house shall be permitted without a licence from the Emperor—because the disaffected, the weak, and superstitious, assemble in them, in preference to the established churches.

In case of an enemy landing, in addition to the former Roxburghshire and Berwickshire signals, maroons which go off with an explosion, making a report similar to that of a great gun, will be fired every fifteen minutes.

Bonaparte feels highly flattered in having his fortunes compared with those of Julius Cæsar. A more strict resemblance, we believe, will be found between their fleets. The Flotilla of the latter is thus described by Shakespeare:—

"He was carried
"From off our coast twice beaten, and his shipping
" (Poor ignorant baubles) on our terrible seas,
" Like egg-shells moved upon the surface, crack'd
" As easily 'gainst our rocks!"

The new *Roscius*, will, no doubt, when a man, assume a different fir-name from what belongs to him as a boy; as it would be awkward to address a *tragic Hero* with "How do you do, Betty?"

A cutter belonging to one of our fleets of war has sent in a French sloop, laden with money, which was gallantly brought off, under a very heavy fire of musquetry from the shore, near L'Orient, to which port she was going with her cargo, for the use of the garrison.

The young Ladies of Paris, study *balans* and learn to swim, but the young Gentlemen study *fashions*, and practise *shooting* with *pistols* at a puppet at 50 yards distance.