MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXI. WEDNESDAY, 11th. December 1805. Number 1053.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT
THE DRAWING
OF THE
SECOND CLASS
OF THE
FOURTEENTH
MADRAS ROAD LOTTERY
WILL POSITIVELY BEGIN,
To-morrow
Thursday the 12th. December,
AT ONE O'CLOCK.

The Tickets not Exchanged before that period, will be considered as forfeited,

HEEFKE AND SON.
AGENTS.

Madras, 11th. December 1805.

Co-partnerſhip Diſſolved.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, the Partnerſhip lately ſubſiſting between Us, whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, was diſſolved on the 5th. day of November Jaſt.

(Signed) J. BURDEN.
F. H. SMITH.

Madras, 6th. December, 1805.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
This day WEDNESDAY, the 11th. Inſt.
SALE TO COMMENCE
At 11 o'Clock.
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES.
of
New Furniture,
VIZ.

LARGE and ſmall Black-wood Cots—Black-wood Couches, with Backs and Chairs to match—Black-wood Card Tables--Ditto Shade Stands--Teak-wood Dreſſing Tables—Ditto Tea Poys and Almiras.

AND
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES
OF
CUTLERY,
CONSISTING OF

Table Knives and Forks, with Plated handles—Penknives—Sciſſors, Razors, &c.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 12th. Inſtant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 O'clock,
AN INVOICE OF
CUT and PLAIN
GLASS-WARE,
Consisting of

PINT, half Pint and three Gill Tumble[illegible] Claret and Madeira Glaſſes Butter C[illegible] with Covers and Bottoms, Muffineers of Sizes—Finger Baſons, &c.

ALSO
THE REMAINDER OF
STATIONARY,
Advertised for Sale in a former Paper.

A Card.

J, DOBBIN
BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM
THE
LADIES & GENTLEMEN
OF THE SETTLEMENT.
THAT HE HAS JUST RECEIVED
A QUANTITY OF
ELEGANT GOLD
AND
MOCK JEWELERY,
Chiefly Consisiting of

NECK Chains—Medallions—Lockets—Broaches—Ear-rings—Eye Glaſses—Croſſes—Ornamented Combs—Head Ornaments—Spectacles—Corals—Thimbles—Butter Knives—Cheeſe ditto, on a new conſtruction—Silver Knee Buckles—Mourning and half Mourning ditto—Mourning Broaches—Tea Caddie Shells—Silver, and Silver-gilt—Sciſſors with Silver Sheaths—Watch Keys—Tooth Picks—Hair Ornaments—Bandeaus, &c.

WHICH WILL BE
EXPOSED FOR SALE,
ON SATURDAY NEXT.

To be Sold,

By Pubic Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM;
On MONDAY the 16th. Inſtant.
SALE TO COMMENCE
At 10 o'Clock,
ONE CHEST
CONTAINING
Cheltenham
WATER.
AND
ONE DITTO OF
VELNO's VEGETABLE
SYRUP.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On MONDAY next, the 16th. December,
SALE TO COMMENCE
At 10 O'clock,

TWENTY-Two dozen of Port Wine in Pints—Three dozen of Engliſh Claret—Four dozen of Brandy and Rum Shrub—Four dozen of Cherry Ratifia—A Tent.

AND

Six pair of New Boots, and twelve pair of Dreſs Shoes made by Rymer, and ſent out for a Gentlemen, who has ſince returned to Europe.

ALSO

A quantity of Wearing Apparel, and Sundry Articles, among which are a New Mortar Quadrant, and a Calibre Compaſs.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
On MONDAY next, the 16th. December,
At Twelve o'Clock,
AN INVOICE OF
HOSIER[illegible]
C[illegible] of

FLEECY [illegible]kets,—Drawers a[illegible] Cotton [illegible]

To be Sold

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On THURSDAY next, the 19th. December,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 o'Clock.

FIFTEEN Dozen of Port Wine in Qnarts—Four dozen of Burgundy—Seven dozen of Tokay—Fifteen dozen of Madeira—Twelve dozen of Engliſh Claret—Six Caſes of Brandy.

AND
A PIPE OF
MADEIRA WINE,
At 11 o'Clock,

A few Boxes of Chineſe Variegated Hanging Lamps.

AND
TWENTY BALES OF
CANVAS,

A Muſter of which may be ſeen at the Auction-room, previous to the day of Sale.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOMS,
On THURSDAY, the 19th. December.
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 12 o'Clock,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
Copper, Tin, and Hard Ware,
CONSISTING OF

FISH Kettles of Sizes—Tea Kettles Ditto—Sauce Pans and Covers—Patent *Lamps;—Chamber* Candleſticks,—Spittoons—Tea and Coffee Pots--Sets of Diſh Covers—Chees Waggons,—Bread Baſkets—Caddies—Knife Trays—Coffee Mills,—Spice Boxes—Letter Racks.

ALSO

Sets of Coat and Shoe Bruſhes—Broom Heads—Mop Heads, &c. &c.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
At Mr. Hogg's,
ON THE MOUNT ROAD,
On SATURDAY next, the 14th. December,
AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.
If not previouſly disposed of by Private Sale,

A HANDSOME Grey GELDING, has been a Charger in the Cavalry, is fifteen hands high, warranted ſound and quiet, and is a faſt trotter.

A ſtrong Grey Saddle HORSE, with Saddle and Bidle.

A ſerviceable CHESNUT BANDY MARE.

A ſtrong Grey HORSE, that has been drove in a Carriage.

A ſtrong Dapple GREY HORSE, fit for the Draught.

A handſome GREY EGYPTIAN HORSE.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,
At Mr. Hogg's,
ON THE MOUNT ROAD,
On [illegible]TURDAY next, the 14th. December,
[illegible] 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.
[illegible] previouſly disposed of by Private Sale,

[illegible]REE ſtrong handſome Young Bay [illegible]Cutch HORSES, that would make g[illegible] [illegible]addle or Draught Horſes.

For Sale on Commiſſio[illegible]

Mr. Hog[illegible]'s,
On t[illegible] Moun[illegible]

[illegible]N ELE[illegible]NT Europe b[illegible] CUR[illegible] with Hood, Lamp[illegible] and a [illegible]s, has been in uſe b[illegible] very ſh[illegible]

A [illegible] ditto, Bandy and ſet [illegible] Plated [illegible]ſs.

[illegible] Madras built CURRIC[illegible] comple[illegible] with ſets of Harneſs.

[illegible] ditto BA[illegible]NE.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,
On FRIDAY next, the 13th. Inſtant,
At 10 O'clock,

A FEW Pieces of very elegant Europe MUSLINS.

A few pieces of Book MUSLIN.

AN INVOICE OF
Gold Jewelry,
OF THE LATEST FASHIONS.
AND
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
MOCK JEWELERY,
SOME STATIONARY.

The particulars of which will be mentioned in Hand-bills.

ALSO

Two Bengal BANDY HARNESSES, neatly finished; one Brown and the other Black.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY HEEFKE FAURE, and Co.
AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,
On FRIDAY the 13th. Inſtant,
At 11 o'Clock,
The Undermentioned
FURNITURE,
NEATLY FINISHED,
Consisting of

THREE Blackwood Cots,
Three ditto COUCHES,
A dozen of plain Blackwood CHAIRS,
Three pairs of ditto SHADE Stands,
Four Teakwood Dreſſing TABLES,
A ſet of Blackwood Dining TABLES, on Claw feet.
A Blackwood Writing TABLE,
A neat ſecond-hand Europe-made Mahogany BUREAU and Book-caſe.

ALSO,

Seven Corges of Blue MOORIES,
Five hundred Dungerie SHIRTS and TROWSERS,
A few Men's Black Round HATS,
A few pieces of SALEMPORES,
A few do. of Bengal White CLOTHS,

AND
A variety of Other
EUROPE GOODS.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM.
On FRIDAY, the 13th. Inſtant,
At 12 o'Clock.

TEN CASKS of high Flavored CLARET[illegible]
Forty-[illegible] Dozens of Ditto Ditto.
Six C[illegible] of Good BRANDY.
Ten [illegible] of Ditto GIN of [illegible] Flaſks.

A few [illegible] FLOREN[illegible] OIL.

ALSO
[illegible]OXES OF
BLA[illegible] IND[illegible]

A Fi[illegible]
Tw[illegible]
A[illegible]

CALCUTTA EXTRA GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1805.

To THE HONORABLE G. UDNY, ESQ.
Vice Preſident in Council.

HON'BLE SIR,

As Chairman of a General Meeting of the Britiſh Inhabitants of Calcutta, held on this date, I have the honor of tranſmitting a Copy of its Proceedings for the information of Government.

2. In purſuance of the Reſolutions of the General Meeting, I further beg leave to ſubmit its reſpectful requeſt, that Government will be pleaſed to give permiſsion for erecting the propoſed MAUSOLEUM at Ghazeepore—as a public memorial of eſteem and reverence for the virtues of the late MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, and of gratitude for his eminent ſervices.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) P. SPEKE.

Calcutta, October 26, 1805.

TO PETER SPEKE, ESQ.
SIR, *&c. &c. &c.*

I am directed by the Honorable the Vice Preſident in Council to acknowledge the receipt of a letter, dated the 26th. inſtant, from the Chairman of a General Meeting of the Britiſh Inhabitants of Calcutta, held on that day, tranſmiting a copy of its Proceedings for the information of Government.

2. The Vice Preſident in Council will have great pleaſure in ſubmitting, at an early period, to the Honorable the Governor General, the requeſt of the Britiſh Inhabitants of Calcutta, communicated by you, for permiſſion to erect a Mauſoleum at Ghazeepore, as a public memorial of the eſteem and reverence for the virtues of the late Marquis Cornwallis, and of gratitude for his eminent ſervices.

(Signed) THOS. BROWN,
Acting Chief Sec. to Govt.

Fort William, October 28th. 1805.

TO PETER SPEKE, ESQ.
&c. &c. &c.

SIR,

In a Letter addreſſed to the Chairman of a General Meeting of the Britiſh Inhabitants of Calcutta, under date the 28th ultimo, you were informed, that the Vice Preſident in Council would have great pleaſure in ſubmitting at an early period to the Honorable the Governer General, the requeſt of the Britiſh Inhabitants of Calcutta, communicated by you for permiſſion to erect a Mauſoleum at Ghazeepore, as a public Memorial of their Eſteem and Reverence for the Virtues of the late Marquis Cornwallis, and of Gratitude for his Eminent Services.

2d. I am now directed by the Vice Preſident in Council to acquaint you, that the Governor General has been pleaſed to ſignify his entire approbation of the object and proceedings of the Meeting of the Britiſh Inhabitants of Calcutta.

3. The Governor General conſiders the object and the reſolution of the Meeting to conſtitute a juſt and honorable tribute of reſpect and veneration to the memory of that Illuſtrious Nobleman, and to be highly creditable to the ſentiments and feelings of the Settlement. The Governor General has accordingly been pleaſed to ſignify his permiſſion to erect a Mauſoleum at Ghazeepore, to the memory of the late Marquis Cornwallis, according to the Reſolution paſſed by the aſſembled Inhabitants of Calcutta on the 26th. ultimo.

(Signed) THOMAS BROWN,
Actg. Chief Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, *the 21ſt. November*, 1805.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We were laſt week favour'd with the very juſt and appropriate Criticiſm of "GREGORY GORGET."—If he will favour us with the means, we ſhall be happy to inform him of the reaſons which induced us to withhold its publication.

We imagine ourſelves indebted to the Author of the Criticiſm abovementioned, for another favour, and which he will perceive has met with the attention it ſo juſtly merits.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 11th. December 1805.

Extract of a Letter, dated Calcutta, 23d. November 1805.

"The Ship MORNINGTON, Captured by the "ALBATROSS, has juſt arrived, from Rangoon.—A paſſenger on board her, ſtates, "that in conſequence of this ſiezure, all the "Engliſh at Rangoon had been put into cloſe "confinement, and it was ſaid to be the determination of the Birmah Government, to confiſcate the whole of their property, which "amounts to many Lacs of Rupees. The Mornington was under Birmah Colours, when "taken poſſeſſion of by the Albatroſs, and "it is ſaid, belongs to an Armenian ſettled at "Rangoon. There muſt have been circumſtances which I am, (as well as the publick) "unapprized of, which could have induced the "Captain of the Albatroſs to ſeize this Veſſel; "as ſhe had been boarded, examined, and re-leaſed by Capt. Vaſhon of the PITT, immediately on her leaving the Iſle of France. "She had alſo been examined by H. M. Ship "RUSSEL, whilſt taking in Cocoa-nuts at the "Nicobars, and permitted to proceed on her "Voyage to Rangoon."

LETTERS from Colombo m[illegible] the arrival at that Port of the Ship HANNA[illegible] from China: ſhe le[illegible] the 13th. Aug[illegible] and Penang the [illegible]th. of Oc[illegible] s of Dollars on [illegible] By this arri[illegible] arn that the SEMI[illegible] E, French Frigate, [illegible] been cruiſing of Sapata, and that [illegible] jeſty's Ship CORNWALLIS, had saile[illegible] Mocoa, on a [illegible] Manilla.

[illegible] e Honorable [illegible] ieutenant Ha[illegible] h diſpatches

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Captain H. C. MONTGOMERY, 2d. Regt. N. Cavalry to be Major, vice PRICE deceaſed; Captain Lieutenant JAMES SIMPSON, to be Captain of a Troop; Lieutenant F. WALKER, to be Captain Lieutenant: and Cornet H. WRIGHT, to be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant W. C. CAMPBELL, 3d. N. Cavalry to be Captain Lieutenant vice ORMSBY, deceaſed; and Cornet R. PARKER, to be Lieutenant.

Senior Major W. YOUNGSON, from the 14th. Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Mealy, deceaſed.

Captain P. BOSE, 14th. N. Infantry, to be Major, Captain Lieutenant J. WALKER, to be Captain of a company, and Lieutenant J. IVES, to be Captain Lieutenant; in ſucceſſion to YOUNGSON promoted.

Senior Major S. CRANE, to be Lieutenant Colonel vice KIRKPATRICK deceaſed.

Captain J. M. VERNON, 12th. N. Infantry, to be Major, Captain Lieutenant J. CAMPBELL, to be Captain of a company; and Lieutenant E. W. SNOW, to be Captain Lieutenant.

Cornet J SAVERY, to be Quarter Maſter of the 2d. Regiment of Native Cavalry, vice WALKER promoted.

Lieutenant J. M. KELTY, of the 14th. and H WAKEMAN, of the 16th. Native Regiment, to be ſtruck off the ſtrength of thoſe Regiments, from the 1ſt. of June 1804.

BENGAL APPOINTMENTS.

MR. ROBERT GRAHAM, Collector of the Diſtrict of Agra.

MR. JAMES WEYMES, Collector of the Diſtrict of Tipperah.

MR. FRANCIS BALFOUR, Collector of the Diſtrict of Tirhoot.

FORT WILLIAM,—14th. November.

LIEUT. COLONEL D. T. RICHARDSON, of the N. Infantry, to be Military Secretary to the Govr. General.

The Vice Preſident in Council deems it to be proper to notify in Public Orders, that the appointment of Deputy Commiſſary of Ordnance is incompatible with the ſituation of an Officer holding the Regimental Rank of Captain, and is therefore not to be held by Officers of that deſcription.

CEYLON APPOINTMENTS.

JOHN DEANE, Eſq. to be Deputy Secretary to Government.

JAMES MAITLAND, Eſq. to be ſecond Aſſiſtant to the Civil Paymaſter.

Letters from Penang mention that, the Ladrones had made an attack on His Majeſty's Brig HARRIER, in the vicinity of Macoa, but had been pulſed with great ſlaughter, upwards of thirty, of theſe *Pirates*, were killed on the deck of the Harrier, before they deſiſted from their attempt. The Harrier, it is ſtated, had captured a valuable Spaniſh Veſſel, and which had afterwards foundered in a Typhon, in the China Seas.

The Fleet under Convoy of His Majeſty's Ship Blenheim, conſiſting of Sixteen of the Honorable Company's and four Country Ships ſailed from Malacca, for China, on the 25th. of Oct.

The Ganges and Dorſetſhire, with the Olive Branch, Captain Sheppard, from this port, arrived at Penang on the 14th. ultimo.—The Honorable Company's Ship DEVAYNES, having completed her repairs, ſailed for Europe on the 23d. of October.

On the 3d. Inſtant, arrived the Honorable Company's Ship Admiral Gardner, Captain Saltwell, from England, left the 25th. of April and St. Helena the 15th. of September.

PASSENGERS.—Meſſrs. Clode, Moning, and Read, *Cadets.*

The Admiral Gardner ſailed from St. Helena in company with the Lady Caſtlereagh, and parted in latitude 6. 4 North, longitude 93. 25 Eaſt, on the 27th. ultimo.

By this arrival we learn, that an American Ship on her paſſage to the Cape of Good Hope, had been ſpoken, in latitude 7 South 34 Weſt, on the 29th. of June laſt, by one of His Majeſty's Ships, in company with three frigates and fixteen Tranſports, having troops on board, under the Command of General Sir James Craig.

The INDUS from this Port, and the Lord Eldon, and Tottenham from Calcutta, ſailed from St. Helena for Europe, on the 14th. of Auguſt, under convoy of His Majeſty's Ship Calcutta, of 50 guns.

TO GEORGE BUCHAN, ESQ.
Sec. to the Madras Govt.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, of the ſafe arrival of the Hon. Company's ſhip *Admiral Gardner.*—I left England on the 25th. April, under convoy of Sir Thomas Troubridge, arrived at St. Helena on the 13th. July, and ſailed from thence on the 15th. September, in company with the Honorable Company's ſhip *Lady Caſtlereagh*, bound to Bengal. At 1 P. M. on the 27th. ultimo, Lat. 6 4 N. Long. 93 25 Eaſt, hoiſted my colours and parted with her; and at 7 A. M. [illegible] the following morning could juſt diſcern a ſh[illegible] ch we judged to be the *Lady Caſtlereagh*, [illegible] the maſt head bearing Eaſt—at 20 minutes [illegible] re 9 A. M. ſaw a ſtrange ſail, bearing Nort[illegible] ſteering d wn to us—I immediately cleared [illegible] o for action and made the private ſignal; fi[illegible] e did n[illegible] anſwer it, I took in all my ſm[illegible] ils, traced up my boarding nettings, and [illegible] to; at [illegible] being wi[illegible] Piſtol [illegible] oiſted French colours a[illegible] d a ſhot, [illegible] returned w[illegible] h a broad-ſ[illegible] nd contin[illegible] ed engaging until [illegible] minutes [illegible] A. M. when ſhe bore up and [illegible] de [illegible] S. [illegible] W.—It appeared her gr[illegible] damage our maſts and rigging, [illegible] completely accompliſhed—all our low[illegible] maſts, bowſprit, and main top-maſt are damage[illegible] though I hope not ſeriouſly—ſeveral of our [illegible] wer and top-maſt ſhrouds, ſtays and back ſtays were ſhot away; and the ſuit of ſails I had bent much damaged. In our hull we have received but little damage, though ſeveral ſhot ſtruck her, and many between wind and water.—From the report of a man on board, who is a Frenchman, and who belonged to her the laſt war, ſhe is ſuppoſed to be La Jeune Adele, mounting 32 Guns—What damage ſhe received it is impoſſible to ſay, but until the evening ſhe kept ſteering before the wind.

It is with great pleaſure, I have to acknowledge the great ſupport I received from all my Officers, and the three Gentlemen Cadets, Paſſengers for Madras, who were at the ſmall arms with ſome of my men—My Ship's Company's conduct was cool and ſteady, and they behaved with very great ſpirit during the action; indeed every one on board was zealous in the cauſe. Annexed is the liſt of Officers and Seamen wounded in the action,

(Signed) G. SALTWELL.

Madras Roads, the 3th. December, 1805.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SEAMEN WOUNDED.

Mr. Joſeph Younge, Chief Officer, ſeverely.	
Mr. Love, Midſhipman, in the Thigh, do.	
Emanuel Peters, Seaman, in the Shoulder, do.	
William Skreen, Ord. do.	Dangerouſly.
John M'Dougal, do. do.	do.
Charles Grey, Seaman,	Slightly.
Thomas Kirk, Ord. do.	do.
Denemar, Laſcar,	ſeverely burnt.
Nuttoo, and Buddular, do.	Slightly do.

BIRTHS.

At Arcot, on the 6th. Inſtant, the Lady of CAPTAIN MASON, of a Son.

At Cuddalore, on the 5th. inſtant, the Lady of JOHN DUNCAN, Eſq. of a Son.

The Lady of COLONEL AGNEW, of a Daughter.

The Lady of M. FITZGERALD Eſq. of a Daughter.

At Vipery, MRS. SHERMAN, of a Daughter.

At Vizagapatam, the Lady of H. SPOTTISWOODE Eſq. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, the Lady of COLIN ROBERTSON, Eſq. of a Son.

At Colombo, the Lady of LIEUT. COLONEL KERR, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Tranquebar, CAPTAIN WINTHER, to MISS HERMANSON, only daughter of P. Hermanſon, Eſq. of the Royal Council at that Settlement.

On Thurſday laſt, the Rev. EDWARD VAUGHAN, to MISS COLLINS, daughter of Major General Collins.

At Bimlipatam, Lieutenant and Adjutant WIGHT, of the 21ſt. Regiment, N. I. to MISS YEATES.

At Calcutta, CHARLES LUSHINGTON Eſq. of the H. C. Civil Service, to MISS GASCOYNE.

DEATHS.

At Seringapatam, on the 3d. inſtant, C. K. JENKINS, Eſq. Paymaſter of His Majeſty's 12th. Regiment.—A Gentleman whoſe amiable diſpoſition will long endear his Memory to his Brother Officers.

At Ghazeepore, CAPT. R. C. JACKSON, of the Bengal Native Cavalry.

At Rampoorah, in the twentieth year of his age, Lieut. FREDERICK ROBERT TURNBULL, of the Bengal N. Infantry, much and deſervedly regretted as a moſt worthy young man, and an Officer of great promiſe.

At Sea, CAPTAIN SWEETS, of the Honorable Company's Ship *Tottenham.*—and CAPTAIN HANNAY, of the Honorable Company's Ship *Marquis of Ely.*

COLOMBO,—27th. November.

On Wedneſday anchored in the Road, His Majeſty's Ship CULLODEN, bearing the Flag of His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir EDWARD PELLEW, with the ALLION Captain Ferrier, & SCEPTRE Captain Bingham.

On Friday laſt the third Ceylon Regiment of Infantry, Commanded by Brigadier Gen. BAILLIE, received their Colours from His Excellency the Governor, who in the Evening gave a ſplendid Ball and Supper upon the occaſion.

CALCUTTA,—20th. November,

On Saturday arrived the following veſſels, from Prince of Wales'Iſland, having left that place on the 20th. October;

H. M. Ship *Greyhound*, Country Ships *Myſore*, *Forth*, *Vigilant*, and *Margaret*, brig.

R. T. Farquhar, Eſq. has arrived on the *Greyhound* from Penang.

LONDON.—8th. July.

The daughter of the Prince of Conde, arrived at Graveſend on Sunday. The Princeſs was but ill accomodated during her paſſage to this country, but ſhe bore every inconvenience and privation with meekneſs and fortitude. On her arrival at Graveſend, an expreſs was immediately ſent acroſs the country to the Prince de Conde, who, with the Duke de Bourbon, went with the utmoſt expedition the ſame day to receive her. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the emotions which all parties diſplayed at this affecting interview.

In the late gallant affair at Muros on the 4th. Ultimo, the Spaniſh Biſhop and his clergy, finding the church and town preſerved from plunder, were ſo much overcome with gratitude, that they made an offer of a free gift of all the rich plate of the church to Captain Maitland of the Loire, for the humanity of his ſhip's company; which he politely refuſed, and nobly ſaid, Britiſh ſailors and Royal Marines never made war on, or diſtreſſed the inhabitants of an enemy's town not found in arms.

Letters received from Liſben, mention the trial of an Italian, a native of Genoa, for attempting to ki[illegible] the M[illegible] quis de Cievaglon. He was fou[illegible] the ſentence was that he ſhould be drawn in quarters by four horſes, have his hands chopped off, and his remains be afterwards burnt to aſhes.

This ſentence was carried into execution on the 6th. inſtant. The miſcreant had been for ſome time in that city, under pretence of learning to paint, and, it appeared, had acted in concert with three men, who were to place a box of gun powder under the ſeat of the Marquis's ſtate coach, (one of the villains being the Marquis's coachman.) The box was ſo contrived as to contain a match, which would burn for ſome time before it would ſet fire to the powder. Throughout the trial, he evinced the moſt hardened compoſure, and though he ſuffered the ordinary and extraordinary tortures, yet not a ſigh eſcaped him. It is remarkable, that, on the trial, he confronted his accuſers without being the leaſt afraid, and, by the queſtions he put to the whole of the witneſſes, ſeemed to infer a belief that he was innocent; yet, when called upon for his defence, he refuſed to ſay any thing; and though repeatedly urged by the Judges, continued obſtinately mute.

The Ordnance Board has ſignified to General Lloyd, who commands the Artillery at Woolwich, that the *Warren* at that place, is no longer to bear that name, but to be from this time denominated the "*Royal Arſenal.*"

The old name had its origin from the place having actually been a *Rabbit-warren*, and the name of the tameſt animal, was certainly ill ſuited to the nature of the place. On the recent Royal viſit, to what was called the *Warren*, where all the Ordnance Stores, Ammunition, &c. are lodged, His Majeſty noticed how little appropriate the name was to the place, &c. and ſuggeſted the propriety of changing it to "*Arſenal.*"

The Maſter General admitted the juſtice of the idea, and inſtantly adopted it, and henceforward, in compliment to his Majeſty's ſuggeſtion, the *Warren* is to be called, "*The Royal Arſenal.*"

The Emperor Deſſalines has eſtabliſhed a Gazette which promiſes to rival the *Moniteur* itſelf. It was publiſhed the 22d. of March, and is called the *Gazette Politique et Commercial d'Hayti*, printed "at the Cape, by P. Roux, printer to the Emperor." The Editor ſtates, that the paper is publiſhed "under the auſpicies of his Excellency the general of diviſion *Vernit*, miniſter of Finances.

The motto is appropriate:—

"*L'Injuſtice a la fin produit l'Independence.*"
VOLTAIRE.

The *Pariſian* writers now compoſe their articles upon *dreſs* with as much elaboration, as was formerly beſtowed upon political ſpeeches and eſſays. They are ſometimes *refined*, ſometimes *voluptuous*, ſometimes *pictureſque*, and occaſionally are *metaphyſical.* One of their productions ſays—"To appear always new, an *Elegante* ſeldom diſplays her entire perſon. In the morning, the night-cap hides her *forehead*, her fine *eyes* and half of her *noſe.* In the promenade, at mid-day, her gleaner's hat *(chapeau de glaneuſe)* covers an entire ſide of her figure, ſo that, in looking a fine woman full in the face, you ſee only her *profile.* It is only at night, and in the ſplendid circle of the ball-room, amidſt the light of alabaſter vaſes, that the refined coquette dreſſes her head *a l'Etruſque*, and diſplays *all* her charms *almoſt* without reſerve.

The *Coronation Wig*, is now all the faſhion at Paris with all thoſe who wiſh to keep [illegible] *at*, upon which a Wig may be ſtuck!

DUBLIN—June 15th.

The following is a curious caſe of a libel founded upon a precedent of Mr. Juſtice Johnſon's caſe:—Mr. Rowe a barriſter, and the ſon of E. Rowe, Eſq. a gentleman of large fortune in the County of Wexford, had, above a year ſince, a diſagreement with Mr. *Ellis* another barriſter, and Member of the Lawyer's corps. The buſineſs came into the Court by way of information, and there was a good deal of angry feeling on both ſides. The reſult, however, was, that the majority of the Lawyer's corps, ſupported the part of Mr. Ellis and Mr. Rowe was expelled the corps. This ſentence, with ſome ſtrong reſolutions ſigned by ſome Members of the corps, were publiſhed in the Dublin papers, and Mr. Rowe proceeded on them [illegible] Ireland, but without ſucceſs. Having, however, got into his poſſeſſion ſome of the Dublin papers, containing the reſolutions which were ſent over to England and publiſhed there, and conceived them *to be a libel* on his character, he has, we underſtand, ſought the redreſs in Weſtminſter Hall which he thinks he ought to have received in Dublin. He has accordingly preferred bills of indictment for a libel againſt ſix Members of the Corps, by whoſe authority and influence theſe reſolutions are ſuppoſed to have been made public, viz. Stewart King Eſq. commandant of the Lawyer's corps, and one of the Maſters in Chancery—Mr. Ellis, lieutenant of Lawyer's cavalry—Mr. O. Duyer, captain of Lawyer's infantry—and Mr. Burton. The bill againſt Mr. Burton was thrown out by the London jury—but we underſtand it was found againſt the five others, under wh[illegible] according to the conſtruction adopted upon the law in queſtion, theſe gentlemen may be carried to England before they can have an opportunity of offering bail.

VIENNA—30th. June.

A very active correſpondence has for ſome time paſt taken place between this Court, and thoſe of Berlin and Peterſburgh—it is ſuppoſed the object of theſe negociations is, A GENERAL PEACE.

Agreeable to an official account there were coined the laſt and current year 27 million 90,000 Dollars in Mexico, of which 959,300 were in gold, and the reſt in ſilver. The importations and exportations from Vera Cruz have riſen, in the ſame years, to 37 millions 983,624 dollars.

Orders have been given for a conſiderable reinforcement of the Spaniſh army occupied in the lines of St. Roch, before Gibraltar—four hundred men of the Spaniſh guards and an equal number from the Walloons are to march for that place immediately. A party from the garriſon of Barcelona is alſo to march to the camp at St. Roch—as Government is apprehenſive the Engliſh may make an attack on our lines.

LONDON—30th. June.

The French Government has ordered 15,000 Conſcripts of the Reſerve of the year 13 to hold themſelves in readineſs to march within a month; and it is mentioned for certain, that the Army of Reſerve, which is aſſembling in the Department of the North (from Oſtend to Calais,) will be commanded by Prince Louis Bonaparte.

Generals Junot and Bournonville have, it is ſaid, conferred with the Prince of Peace, and fixed upon the military diſpoſitions, and the diſtricts in Spain, where camps will be formed, to conſiſt of French and Spaniſh troops. One of them will be formed near Cadiz, and another near Ferrol. The plan is to keep continually a conſiderable body of troops in readineſs for embarkation, as ſoon as opportunity ſuits for a naval expedition.

Why is not War declared againſt Hamburgh and Lubeck as well as Spain? Have not theſe cities ſent money to Bonaparte—thereby paying his armies, and adding to the ſplendour of his Court.

Letters from Dublin of the 14th. Inſtant, mention: "Our Government has received information from different quarters, that there has lately been manifeſted ſome ſymptoms of inſurrection in the counties of Kildare, Carlow, Wicklow and Wexford.

The following Article appears in one of the German Gazettes.

"The Court of Ruſſia, has declared to the Court of Berlin—that they will continue to perſevere in a ſyſtem of neutrality, without taking part either with France or England. The Emperor Alexander manifeſts his intention of interpoſing in concert with his Majeſty of Pruſſia for the re-eſtabliſhment of PEACE on reaſonable terms.

On the 15th. Inſtant, *M. Tommaſe*, grand maſter of the Order of Malta, died at Cattenea. The Chapiter, immediately proceeded to the election of a ſucceſſor, when the Baillie Caracciolo, had a majority of ſuffrages.

Mr. *Pitt* might well ſay, that the produce of the Property Tax is not yet come in. It appears to be ſo difficult of arrangement that the produce of the ſecond year has not yet been *demanded*, except the part ariſing from property in the funds. As to its *inequality*, it becomes more apparent, the father it is conſidered, and of its *productiveneſs* it is eaſy to make a calculation. Mr. *Pitt* takes it at leſs than *five millions*, which would prove that there are only 100,000 perſons in the kingdom who can contribute 50l. *per annum*. Will this be believed?

Lord *Caſtlereagh* is not reckoned upon much, by either the *Pitt* or *Addington* party in the Cabinet, though he rather inclines to the ſide of Mr. *Pitt*. This inclination is ſuppoſed to be influenced by two reaſons; firſt, that the Noble Lord has good grounds to feel that he does not enjoy much of the eſteem or confidence of the *Addingtons*—and ſecondly, that he imagines Mr. *Pitt* will contrive *to keep his place longeſt*, but yet he ſtrives to conciliate the *Addingtons*, and they appear to entertain no doubt that the Noble Lord's opinion once changed as to the ſecurity of Mr. *Pitt's* ſituation, he would immediately ſupport them, and follow any courſe they directed.

To ſhew the great and rapid increaſe of Men of War of all deſcriptions, from 120 guns to a cutter of 10 guns, within theſe twelve months, the following fact will prove very ſtrongly the exertions made, there being now in commiſſion, ready for ſea, or at ſea on ſervice, nine-hundred and twenty-three ſail of veſſels, actually employed. In the above number of 923, are not included any armed tranſports, or hired armed tenders, but only ſuch line of battle ſhips, frigates, ſloops, gun-brigs, and cutters, as are commanded by Poſt-captains, Commanders, & Lieutenants of the Royal Navy. In the above number the priſon, hoſpital, and ſlop-ſhips in harbour, are alſo excluded.

The CATAMARAN, if we may credit ſome of the Papers, is again in a courſe of experiment. If it ſucceeds in blowing up b[illegible]s, it may be tri[illegible] in *Forts*, and if they are [illegible]wn down, wha[illegible] inders a grand machine of [illegible] kind being p[illegible]ced under one of the *Dep*[illegible]*ments* of France. The proſpect is ſurely ver[illegible]blime, and wonderfully enlivening; and ought not to be damped by the conſideration that as yet we have only thrown down a *centry box*.

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON.

A ſtrong ſpirit of diſcontent continues among the inhabitants of Louiſiana. Many of the leading people in the Province have preſented new remonſtrances againſt depredations committed by Spaniſh refugees and certain deſperate individuals, who had been guilty of a number of atrocious acts againſt the lives and property of the peaceable ſettlers. Theſe outrages are ſtill aſcribed to the abſence of a Government, adminiſtered by thoſe beſt acquainted with the local habits, feelings, and intereſts of the colony. It is quite clear, however, that theſe complaints will not lead to any ſerious conſequences, far leſs be the foundation of any rupture with Spain.—The Preſident's party are quite adverſe to ſuch a rupture, and there ſeems no doubt that in all the States, their influence, ſo far from being impaired, is materially improved. In ſeveral places where party ſpirit raged moſt ſtrongly againſt his intereſt, politics have taken a decided turn, which may not unfairly be aſcribed to the moderation which, on all public queſtions, the Preſident has diſplayed. The Preſident has been repreſented as inimical to England, but no proof of this, ſince his firſt election, can be produced. Since the Meeting of Congreſs, the laſt Commercial Treaty betwixt England and the United States, which is, on the whole, highly favourable to our commercial intereſts, has been ratified with almoſt no oppoſition.

KINGDOM OF ITALY.

PARIS,—15TH. JUNE.

The ſolemn expreſſion of the wiſhes of Liguria to be united to France, has been followed at Milan by new ceremonials of the moſt important character. The firſt having taken place on the 4th. Inſtant, the Emperor and King preſided in perſon on the 7th. at the opening of the Legiſlative Aſſembly of the Kingdom of Italy. This event has been rendered remarkable by a communication of a Third Conſtitutional Code, which completes the Monarchial Government; and, as an additional ſupport, confers upon it *the Order of the Iron Crown.*

Prince Eugene was ſummoned by the Grand Maſter to take the oath as Viceroy. He made a profounded bow to his Majeſty, and placed himſelf on his knees on a cuſhion at the left of the throne, where putting his hand on the Goſpel, he pronounced the following oath:—

"I ſwear to be faithful to the Conſtitution, and to obey the King; not to reſign my functions till the moment I ſhall receive the King's directions thereupon; & then to give up immediately the authority with which I am inveſted, to any perſon that ſhall be deputed by him."

His Majeſty then addreſſed the Legiſlative Body; and, after alluding to the various objects of internal regulation, which are by no means intereſting, he proceeded thus:

"The Britiſh Government having received, with an evaſive anſwer, the propoſitions I made to it, and the King of England having immediately rendered them public by inſulting my People in his Parliament, I have ſeen the hopes conſiderably weakened, which I had conceived of the re-eſtabliſhment of Peace.

"However, the French ſquadrons have ſince obtained ſucceſſes to which I attach importance only becauſe they muſt farther convince my enemies of the inutility of a War which affords them nothing to gain, and every thing to loſe.

"The diviſions of the flotillas and the frigates built at the expence of the finances of my kingdom of Italy, and which at preſent make a part of the French forces, have rendered uſeful ſervices in many circumſtances.

"I preſerve the hope that the peace of the Continent will not be troubled; and at all events, I FIND MYSELF IN A POSITION TO FEAR NONE OF THE CHANCES OF WAR; I ſhall be in the midſt of you the very moment my preſence would become neceſſary for the preſervation of MY kingdom of Italy.

The following are the terms in which the Senate of the Ligurian Republic decreed the union of that Republic with the French Empire:—

That all the Ligurian territory, without the leaſt reduction, ſhall compoſe an integral part of the French Empire.

That the debt of the Ligurian Republic is to be liquidated in the ſame way with the debt of the French nation.

That Genoa ſhall be *a free-port*, with all the privileges thereunto annexed.

That in apportioning the land-tax, due regard will be paid to the barrenneſs of the Ligurian ſoil, and the expences of agriculture, more conſiderable than in any other country.

That there are neither to be *barriers* nor cuſtom-houſes between France and Liguria.

That the law of *Conſcription* ſhall only apply to ſailors.

That the export and import duties ſhall be regulated in the manner the moſt favorable to the agriculture and manufactures of Liguria.

That all civil and criminal ſuits ſhall be decided either at Genoa or in ſome of the adjacent Departments of the Empire.

That all the proprietors of national property ſhall be ſecured in the poſſeſſion and full enjoyment of the ſaid property.

The new Order of Knighthood of the Iro[illegible] CROWN, is to conſiſt of 500 Knights, 100 Com[illegible] manders, and 60 Great Officers; 200 of th[illegible] Order of Knighthood, and 25 places of C[illegible] manders, are to be conferred upon an eq[illegible] number of *French Officers* and *Soldiers*, w[illegible] have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the battles [illegible] which the Italian kingdom has been eſtabliſ[illegible]

The motto of the Order of the Iron C[illegible] will be, "*God has given it unto me; w*[illegible] *him who dares attack it.*" It is to be [illegible]ded from an orange ribbon with a gree[illegible]

According to the beſt informati[illegible] Frenchmen are encamped near Mare[illegible], under Laſnes; 32,[illegible] oc[illegible] Lombardy and Mantua, under Jourdan; Menou commands, 12,000 in Piedmont, and St. Cyr, 16,000 in the kingdom of Naples. Round the coaſt of Genoa and in the Papal Territory are quartered 20,000 men; and the regular Italian troops amount to 15,000.

GENOA,—4th. June.

JEROME BONAPARTE, commanding the frigate the Pomone, and two brigs, is cruiſing before this road. The Pomone is a fine ſhip, built in our port.

Melzi is to continue in his former ſituation of Vice Preſident for four years, with the benefit of remainder to his family.

◆

MORNING CHRONICLE,—10th. May.

An encampment, conſiſting of the troops, both Cavalry and Infantry, which compoſe the garriſons of Colcheſter and Ipſwich, is about to be formed on Lexdon Heath, under the command of *Sir David Baird.*

The Miniſterial papers ſeem to have been inſtructed at once to diſcharge upon *Bonaparte* every epithet of reproach, and at the ſame time to expreſs wiſhes for peace; to announce that there is no "*Quixotic extravagance.*" in the preſent Government, to reject all overtures from *Bonaparte*, if he ſhould be willing to conclude peace, on terms conſiſtent with the honor and dignity of this country.

Theſe pacific breathings, though ſtrangely combined with the uſual invectives againſt *Bonaparte*, are calculated to lull the unthinking with the hopes of peace, and to curry favour with thoſe who, like one of the Members for Yorkſhire, think the people of this country "*too honeſt to have any connections with the Continent*".

There is certainly ſome motive of this ſort at the bottom of that encouragement to peace held out ſo ambiguouſly. If peace with *Bonaparte* is *even now* contemplated as a thing *not altogether unlikely*, there ſeems ſome degree of inconſiſtency in overloading him with invectives, which would only prove a pacification with him a thing of neceſſity. The all-reſolving theory of "*exiſting circumſtances*" will plead *Mr. Pitt's* apology for any thing.

The miniſterial paper of laſt night calls *Bonaparte* a *mock* Emperor. An uſurping Emperor he may be, but a mock Emperor is one who aſſumes the name and emblems of that rank without the power. Unfortunately *Bonaparte* is too real an Emperor. If our Miniſters can reduce him to the ſtate of a mock Emperor, they will achieve ſomething ſplendid indeed. But if they ſpeculate in making peace with him, the epithet is rather out of place.

Thoſe who think Bonaparte dreads a Continental Coalition at this moment, and that he is conſcious of being foiled in his wiſhes for the ruin and ſubjugation of this country, ſeem to have viewed the ſtate of the Continent through the moſt flattering optics. We apprehend it will be founded that Bonaparte does not offer peace, and is not likely yet to do ſo on terms that would imply that he is in fear. Thoſe who cheriſh hopes of peace on that ground, will certainly be deceived. If, indeed, miniſters can "*hurl back Bonaparte's threats of invaſion,*" if they can puniſh the preſumptuous menace (as they have ſo often boaſted they would) *Bonaparte* may, in the humiliation of his fortunes, ſubmit to terms that would confeſs his defeat. But is Bonaparte humbled? Will he tarniſh the *purple* with ſubmiſſions to which the Conſular *faſces* could not deſcend? It that probable?

It is well worthy of remark, and it proves the character of the times, that all hope of peace held out by the Miniſterial papers, is in Bonapart's caprice or policy. Nothing is to be owing to our own exertions. Bonaparte is to be tired of war, he is to conſolidate his Imperial dignity. It is not our efforts, it is not our arms it is not our vigour and firmneſs, that are to produce a pacific temper in our foe.

Whatever may be our ſentiments on the impracticability of a confederacy on the continent againſt the French Government, it muſt be allowed that their *Emperor* does not make uſe of *pacific language*, with the beſt poſſible grace. After he has become actual ſovereign of every thing which good fortune could bring within his reach, he wonders that people will not be quiet. He is like the man who has ſkinning Eels, and d——d them becauſe they would not *lie ſtill!*

At the laſt general meeting of the *Highland Society* of Scotland, the Right Honorable *Flora Counteſs of London and Moira*, was, at her own requeſt, unanimouſly, and with the higheſt acclamations, elected, without ballot, a member of that Society. She is the firſt female, except [illegible]he Counteſs of Sutherland, now Marchioneſs of [illegible]fford, who has applied to be admitted a mem[illegible]r of, or who has contributed to the encourage[illegible]ent of this Society, the high utility of which [illegible] now ſo univerſally acknowledged and felt in [illegible]er native country.

The returns of the men raiſed [illegible]y Mr *Pitt's* [illegible]dditional Force Act, ſhews ve[illegible] plainly that [illegible]ome queſti[illegible] are not [illegible] be car[illegible]d by *numbers*.

If Sir [illegible] [illegible]acitated from [illegible]tting for [illegible]arliament, a queſtio[illegible] *Mainwaring* was [illegible]on? that is, [illegible]ed to him b[illegible] [illegible]

IMPEACHMENT.

The principles of the Britiſh Conſtitution are clear, ſtrong, and explicit, theoretically and practically, that the *King* has by his Prerogative the ſole Power to appoint, the Commons the ſole Right to accuſe, and the Peers the ſole Privilege to judge his Miniſters.

The power of impeaching thoſe Miniſters is, however, lodged with the Commons; becauſe the Executive Power exiſts but for the advantage of the Public. If the Miniſter, however, of that Power, direct it not to the good but to the hurt of the Public, then it behoves the Repreſentatives of the People, who are their immediate Guardians, and with whom the ſacred truſt of their Rights is depoſited, to ſtep forward and proſecute this Mal-adminiſtration. All laws and conventions, with reſpect to the limitations of Regal Power may be broken: the refuſal of Subſidies, however, in ſuch caſes, which is an immediate weapon againſt the King in the hands of the Commons, might affect the whole State, and therefore ought not to be with-held: but Subſidies, when obtained, may likewiſe be applied differently to their deſign: as the *dernier* reſort, and the engine of ſalvation againſt ſuch abuſes of Power, the Miniſter is anſwerable with *his head.* The People, who are the ſinews of Government, have conſequently committed their ſtrength into the hands of their Repreſentatives, arming them with the collective powers of the Nation; and the Conſtitution authorizes and commands the Commons to thunder forth their vengeance in Impeachments, ſummoning His Majeſty's Miniſters to death when guilty of public crimes. SUCH IS THE RIGHT OF THE COMMONS.

In the preſent ſtate of Continental politics, it may be conſidered as ſomewhat extraordinary that the *Ottoman Porte*, longer and more intimately connected with France than with any other of the European Powers, ſhould, in refuſing to recognize the new *Emperor*, have been among the firſt to ſet an example to which the power of that enfeebled State was not ſufficient to give weight, if its object were of any importance, while all the rage and violence of the Emperor were to be dreaded, in revenge for the denial of his claim.

It is aſſerted that there is now on the tapis, a *projet* for maintaining peace on the Continent, which has been approved by Ruſſia, and ſent by a Courier to Paris. Great endeavours are, it is ſaid, made to remove the difficulties which oppoſe the re-eſtabliſhment of the Peace between England and France; and it is ſtated, that Ruſſia has already agreed on this ſubject with the exception of that relating to Malta. The latter power does not wiſh to renounce the advantages which ſhe derives from the poſſeſſion of that Iſland, and is deſirous of at leaſt preſerving there a conſiderable influence: on the other ſide, they will not conſent that Great Britain ſhould preſerve theſe advantages.

Notwithſtanding the preſent low ſtate of knowledge in Portugal, a conſideration tax is paid for promoting public inſtruction both in the mother country and the colonies. This tax, which is levied on wine, brandy, and fermented liquors, is called the *Literary Subſidy*.

It is curious to obſerve by what regular gradations, but how completely *Bonaparte* has ſucceeded in altering the official ſtile of the *ſoi diſant* Republic. We no longer hear of the Omnipotence of the Sovereign people. They are now become a mere property, and are addreſſed by this Foreign Uſurper as *his* faithful People. Paris itſelf is *his* good city, and its inhabitants are peculiarly obliged to him for his condeſcenſion in thinking ſo.

It is remarkable that the celebrated invention of the VACCINE inoculation has hitherto experienced very ſlender patronage in *Ireland*, even among thoſe moſt qualified to eſtimate the importance of this great diſcovery. Among the great bulk of the community in that part of the United Kingdom, we underſtand that it has hardly ever been heard of. To what circumſtances this is to be attributed it is not eaſy to decide; but certainly it muſt be conſidered as a very extraordinary fact, that a mode of preventing one of the moſt afflictive contagious diſeaſes that ever viſited mankind, and the moſt ſimple and moſt eaſy, ſhould not ere now, have been univerſally adopted.

The French at this time know but little of the uſe of fire-ſhips; the laſt experiment of this kind that they made was at the ſiege of *Quebec*, in the war of 1758, when they ſent three fire-ſhips down the River *St. Lawrence*, with the hope of deſtroying the Britiſh ſquadron there, under the command of Admiral Sir *Charles Saunders*; but that gallant Commander no ſooner ſaw the enemy's fire-ſhips coming down with a fair wind, & tide, than he ſent out his boats to board theſe veſſels of deſtruction, who bravely navigated them through our ſquadron, and then [illegible]tting them, ſaw them all blow up about a m[illegible]low, accompanied by the univerſal chee[illegible] the Britiſh fleet!

W[illegible]re now much in the habit [illegible] th[illegible]ch upon ac[illegible] *fickleneſs*, and wi[illegible]eaſon; but we ought not to puſh the[illegible]ent too far, as it makes as much ag[illegible] their ſtability under the Bourbons, as [illegible]*onaparte*. We can gain nothing by [illegible] dictate to them—for it is [illegible] people, that the[illegible]

FOR THE MADRAS COURIER.

TO A FRIEND AT OXFORD.

IN this sad place, this solitary spot,
Where Drills eternal, aggravate my lot;
Where varied hours, a change of sorrows bring,
Where Flies by day; by night, Musquitoes sting:
Forlorn, and sad; can I poetic's try,
Or waſt a *sentiment* without a *sigh?*
Yet, yet, I write—no sorrows can subdue,
Respect for Merton, and regard for you.

Ye sacred Pinnacles! ye Tow'rs sublime!
Ye verdant Meadows, of a happier clime!
Where 'oft, in Hours of study, or of sport,
We *sipp'd* of helicon, or *swigg'd* of port,
Whilst Isis gathered, as he roll'd along,
The Catch convivial, or the Minstrel's song;
Can distance weaken, or can time efface,
The sweet remembrance of that hallow'd place?

Regretted fields! (where impotent to awe,
The *Wigs* of Proctor's, or, the voice of Law;
Thy Sons are free; and conscious of their ease,
Roam where they will, and ſtudy when they please):
Nurs'd in thy bow'rs, what Luxuries repaid,
The *five years* abstinence, of Eton's shade;
—A host of Fashion—and, a Flood of Wine,
Dogs, Horses,—all, that Riches could assign.

Yet Mem'ry cease, nor labour to destroy,
Thy present calm, by retrospects of Joy;

Ye visions fly,—ye scenes of bliss retire!
Nor *poison life*, with impotent desire;
No! be it mine, through many a boist'rous year,
To brave the storms, of Subaltern career;
To wake each Morn, and hasten to fulfill,
The rapid duties, of mechanic drill:
To *square* the shoulders, and *adjust* the heel,
And teach the sable warrior to wheel.

At vesper feasts, to counterfeit the laugh,
And praise the pointless humour of the staff;
Or frame the look of intereſt, to suit,
The long, long story, of the Wars of Coote;
Yes, be it mine, by sternest fortune driv'n,
To starve from Month to Month, on fifty-seven,
Whilst weekly posts, in quick succession shew,
The claims of B******, or of HOPE and Co.

Vain hope! the way-ward passions of the soul,
What *Hints* can check, what *Censures* can controul?
'Oſt, in the Ranks,—when memory pourtrays,
The mazy pleasures, of our College days;
And wraps the *mind* in dreams of former joy,
Instinctive motions every *limb* employ!
And often too, when destin'd to pursue,
The Mystic limits of the *Square-review*;
I scorn the frown,—and censure yet to come,
Nor heed the cadence of the measuring-drum.
At dinner too, no effort can engage
My fix'd attention, to the tales of Age.
When true to time, and place, and how, and who,
The drill-historians of *Eighty-two*.
(The line adjusted, and the ranks array'd,)
Lull their grave audience with a Cannonade,
Still, sad to me, the hours appear to creep,
Who cannot listen, and who must not sleep!

Thou know'st with what fond exstacy, I sped,
Charmed with the beauties of the martial-red,
Whilst fancy brought, from out her fairy loom,
The classic Coronet of laurel-bloom,
And hope as 'oft, she chose her softest lay,
Smooth'd the long distance of my Watery-way.

How 'oft have I refus'd, when urged to wear,
The grave redundancy, of *legal Hair*;
How 'oft, well pleas'd, have plotted to escape,
The Robe of *Linen*, and the Band of *Crape*;
No! be it mine, (I cried), to charm the Fair,
With arts of dress, and elegance of air;
To reign the fav'rite, of a fav'rite set,
(Known by the brilliance of the Epaulette):
Let others triumph, in the wordy War,
Storm in the desk, or thunder at the bar;
Like Thompson mould the passions at his will,
Like Erskine argue, or declaim like Hill;
Be mine the softer Eloquence that draws,
From *Belles of taste*, the titter of applause!

But, ah! how far, from all that Fancy plann'd,
The *sombre dullness*, of this horrid land;
No Flirts, no Belles, no Gallantry, is here,
No sighs that melt the Soul, no smiles that cheer;
No Dances here, disturb the sleep of Life,
No Music;—but, the Music of the Fife!
But still, from Morn to Morn,—the Bugle ſhrill,
Wakes the sad Soldier, to repeated drill;
To solid squares, and marches of review,
And columns close, and columns open too;
And when the moon shoots forth her paly beam,
Dundas supplies, the everlasting theme!
Parades, and Drills, throughout the dinner reign,
With all the trappings of an Army train.

If, from the night-couch too, I steal a look,
Still glides the Genius, of the Mystic Book,
Embodied Tactics, through the Chamber pass,
Ghosts under Arms, and Spirits of Dundas;

Yet, 'ere I wander'd, from the Abbey gloom,
Concurring presages fortold my doom,
Sunk was the Sun, and showery the day,
And dark the Clouds sail'd, o'er the Turrets grey:
Prophetic murmers floated on the Breeze,
Breath'd the dark fate,—and usher'd its decrees.

Warn then, each Son of Science, to dismiss,
The idle Dreams of visionary bliss;
Tell him, the boast of military grace,
The cap of Plumage, and the coat of lace,
Claims no precedence, o'er the dark attire,
Where dwell, no *Belles* of faſhion, to admire.

Tell him, that here, successive seasons yield,
Griefs of the fort, or troubles of the field;
Or, sad and sorrowful, the Exile strays,
Consign'd to drill, and destin'd to field-days,
Or plac'd, where Woods, immeasurably spread,
Distil the death-dew, o'er the Soldier's Head:
Hous'd in the tent, and cradled on the soil,
Each Morn recalls him to repeated toil!

S.

Lately a Chaplain of a Volunteer Corps, deſired them to be formed in a circle, when he informed them, that as a reward for their good conduct he would *Marry* any of them *without a fee*, as long as they remain embodied! A Prieſt Militant of another Corps in the neig[illegible]rhood, in his next ſermon, after exhorting [illegible] Regiment to pat[illegible]ic exertion, concludi[illegible]y aſſuring th[illegible]m, that all who fell in th[illegible]ected conflict he would *Bury gratis!!*

ON EXECUTIONS.

"My betters are worse than me," ſays Betty in Joſeph Andrews. To adopt the ſame paradoxical ſtyle, it may be ſaid, that ſome of our improvements are for our diſadvantage.

Mr. Howard has been the occaſion of many alterations for the worſe, under an idea of remedying grievances upon philanthropic principles.

When a man by committing a crime has incurred the penalty of the law, it is neceſſary that he ſhould be kept in ſafe cuſtody until he is tried or puniſhed—but if his priſon be a large magnificent building (notwithſtanding the miſery of the cells) he conſiders himſelf as a Being of conſequence—moſt probably the grandeur of the place takes from him all humiliating thoughts which lead to repentance.

If we have ſome objections to our improvements of priſons, we have more to the improvements in the mode of executions.

Formerly, a culprit walked to the gallows, where he ſpent an hour in praying and ſinging a penitential pſalm (which produces a great effect upon the ſpectators) after which, he was thrown off a ladder, and left hanging, according to the vulgar phraſe, like a dog.

The firſt improvement was conveying condemned priſoners in a cart—this leſſened the ignominy of the execution, but encreaſed the horror of the previous circumſtances, as a cart is an ignoble carriage, and the perſons of the criminals were more expoſed, and marked out as objects of attention—but it had one bad conſequence—the cart (by thoſe who could pay for it) was frequently changed for a coach—and to ride in a coach is a deſirable thing in the idea of the common people.

The place of execution for London was once two miles out of town—by degrees, the houſes reached it, and the people who lived in them not reliſhing ſuch exhibitions as well as the common people, got the place changed for the priſon door—this brought on the dropping platform. The effect of executions, as examples, is much diminiſhed by thoſe improvements. The long proceſſion and diſgraceful expoſure are loſt, and inſtead of being "*hanged like a dog*," as was once the caſe, it is now dying like a gentleman.

Perhaps there are few natural deaths but are more painful than hanging—no one would wiſh to add to its pains whatever they are, but it is ſurely unwiſe to take from the apparatus, that which adds ſo much to the effect produced upon the ſpectators. Theſe reflections were occaſioned by the following incident.

Two robbers had been taken up in the country—confined in the county gaol (before Mr. Howard's improvements)—tried, and condemned to be hanged. Some circumſtance occurred on their trial which made it neceſſary for a Turnkey of Newgate to viſit them in the country Priſon. He was aſked, "How he found them, and what was their behaviour?" "As low as the Devil," he replied, "but there is no one can blame them—they don't like being in a ſhabby country priſon—if they were with us in Newgate, and were to be hanged at our drop, I'd be d—d if they'd care a farthing."

◆

THE GHOST.

It was ſhrewdly remarked by *Voltaire*, that the early ſtages of ſociety are the times for prodigies—*Scotland* was not civilized when *Macbeth met the Witches*—nor was Rome, when Curtius leaped into the Gulph. People of weak intellects, have, at all times, believed in apparitions. It is unneceſſary now to ſay, that ſtories of *Ghoſts* are miſtakes or impoſitions, and that they might always be detected, if people had ingenuity to diſcover the trick, or courage enough to ſearch out the cauſe of their fright.

In all relations of this kind there is manifeſtly an endeavour to make the event *ſupernatural*—wonderful, and as well-atteſted as poſſible, to prevent the ſuſpicion of trick, and to cut off all objections which might be made to its credibility. I am about to comply with the eſtabliſhed cuſtom, and ſhall relate *a ſtory of a Ghoſt*—which, I will be bold to ſay, has the ſtrongeſt circumſtances of the wonderful, the ſupernatural, and the well-atteſted, of any upon record. The ſtory, as yet, only lives in tradition, but it is much too good to be loſt.

At a town in the weſt of England was held *a club of twenty-four people*, which aſſembled once a week, *to drink punch*, ſmoke tobacco, and talk politics. Like *Ruben's Academy* at Antwerp, each Member had his peculiar Chair, and the Preſident's was more exalted than the reſt. One of the Members had been in a dying ſtate for ſome time—of courſe, his Chair, while he was abſent, remained vacant.

The Club being met on their uſual night, [illegible]quiries were naturally made after their aſſocia[illegible] As he lived in the adjoining houſe, a particu[illegible] friend wen[illegible] himſelf to enquire for him, and [illegible]turned wi[illegible] the diſmal tidings that he co[illegible] not poſſibly [illegible]urvive the night. This threw [illegible] gloom on th[illegible] company, and all efforts to tu[illegible] the conv[illegible]rſ[illegible]ubject bef[illegible] them we[illegible]

About midnight, (the time, by long preſcription, appropriated for the walking of ſpectres) the door opened—and the Form, *in white, of the dying, or rather of the dead man*, walked into the room, and took his ſeat in the accuſtomed chair:—there he remained in ſilence, and in ſilence was he gazed at. The apparition continued a ſufficient time in the chair to aſſure all preſent of the reality of the viſion—at length, he aroſe and ſtalked towards the door, which he opened, as if living—went out, and then ſhut the door after him.—

After a long pauſe, ſome one at laſt had the reſolution to ſay, "if only *one* of us had ſeen this, he would not have been believed, but it is impoſſible that ſo many perſons can be deceived."

The company, by degrees, recovered their ſpeech—and the whole converſation, as may be imagined, was the dreadful object which had engaged their attention. They broke up, and went home.

In the morning, enquiry was made after their ſick friend—it was anſwered by an account of his *death*, which happened nearly at the time of his appearing in the club. There could be but little doubt before, but now nothing could be more certain than the reality of the apparition, which had been ſeen by ſo many perſons together.

It is needleſs to ſay, that ſuch a ſtory ſpread over the country, and found credit even from infidels—for in this caſe, all reaſoning became ſuperfluous, when oppoſed to a plain fact, atteſted by *three and twenty witneſſes.*—To aſſert the doctrine of the fixed laws of nature was ridiculous, when there were ſo many people of credit to prove that they might be unfixed.

Years rolled on—the ſtory ceaſed to engage attention, and it was forgotten, unleſs when occaſionally produced to ſilence an unbeliever.

One of the club was an *Apothecary.* In the courſe of his practice he was called to an *Old Woman*, whoſe profeſſion was attending on ſick perſons. She told him, that ſhe could well leave the world with a quiet conſcience, but for one thing which lay on her mind—"Do you not "remember Mr. *** whoſe Ghost has been ſo "much talked of? I was his Nurſe. The night "he died I left the room for ſomething I wanted—I am ſure I had not been abſent long—"but at my return, I found the Bed without "my Patient. He was delirious, and I feared that he had thrown himſelf out of the "window. I was ſo frighted that I had no "power to ſtir—but after ſome time, to my "great aſtoniſhment, he entered the room, ſhivering, and his teeth chattering—laid down "on the bed, and died. Conſidering myſelf "as the cauſe of his death, I kept this a ſecret, "for fear of what might be done to me. Tho' "I could contradict all the ſtory of the Ghoſt, "I dared not to do it. I knew by what had "happened that it was *he himſelf* who had been "in the club-room: but I hope God, and the "poor gentleman's friends will forgive me, "and I ſhall then die contented!"

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KING's BENCH, DUBLIN—1ſt July.

Mr. *Archibald Hamilton Rowan* was brought up by *Habeas Corpus*, to aſſign error upon the Record of Outlawry againſt him for High Treaſon.

His Counſel then moved, that the Outlawry ſhould be reverſed, for errors which Mr. Rowan himſelf delivered in to the Officer, engroſſed upon parchment.

The *Attorney General* then, by virtue of his Majeſty's Warrant, confeſſed the errors; and the proceedings in Outlawry were reverſed accordingly.

Mr. Rowan was then put to plead to the original Indictment for High Treaſon; upon which he pleaded His Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon; which, being read and allowed, he was told that he was diſcharged.

Mr. Rowan then addreſſed the Court. He begged to be permitted, in a few words, to expreſs his heart-felt gratitude for the clemency of his Sovereign:—"When I laſt," ſaid he, "had the honour to ſtand in this Court before your Lordſhips, I ſaid that I did not know the King, otherwiſe than as the Head of the State; as a Magiſtrate, wielding the force of the Executive Power. *I now know him by his clemency*—by that clemency which has enabled me once more to meet my wife and children; to find them not only unmoleſted, but cheriſhed and protected during my abſence in a foreign country, and my legal incapacity of rendering to them the aſſiſtance of a huſband and a father. Were I to be inſenſible to that clemency, I ſhould be indeed an unworthy man. All are liable to error. The conſequences have taught me deeply to regret the violent meaſures which I once purſued. Under the circumſtances in which I now ſtand, were I to expreſs all I feel upon this ſubject, it might be attributed to baſe and unworthy motives, but your Lordſhips are aware how deeply I muſt be affected by my preſent ſituation, and will give me credit for what I cannot myſelf expreſs."

Lord Chief Juſtice Downes:—"Mr. Rowan, from the ſentiments which you have expreſſed, I have reaſon to hope, that your future conduct will prove, that his Majeſty's pardon has not been unworthily beſtowed.

In all the Engliſh writings for a century paſt, it has been thought that national antipathy or prejudice prevailed too much, in repreſenting the French as a nation who loved and courted slavery, and ſome of our authors were ready to make the *amende honorable*, when the revolution took place. The French, however, with a proper ſenſe of the value of Engliſh literature and Engliſh veracity, ſeem now determined not to falſify the relations of our *travellers*, nor even to ſpoil the wit of our *ballads*.

AMERICAN BANKS.

Liſt of Banks in the United States, with the amount of their reſpective Capitals.

	Capital.
Bank of North America	1,000,000
——— Maſſachuſſets	400,060
——— New York	950,000
——— Maryland	385,000
——— United States	10,000,000
Providence Bank	400,000
Bank of Pennſylvania	2,000,000
——— Albany	170,000
——— South Carolina	675,000
Union Band of Boſton	1,200,000
Eſſex Bank of Salem	125,000
New Hampſhire Bank	150,000
Bank of Alexandria	500,000
Hartford Bank	100,000
Union Bank, New London	100,000
New Haven Bank	80,000
Bank of Columbia	407,000
——— Newburyport	225,000
——— Rhode Iſland	100,000
——— Walmington	110,000
——— Baltimore	1,200,000
Glouceſter Bank, Cape Ann	60,000
Newark Bank	60,000
Middletown Bank	75,000
Manhattan Bank	2,000,000
Waſhington Bank, Weſterly	50,000
Bank of Briſtol, R. I.	80,000
Exchange Bank of Providence	235,000
Farmer's Bank of Louiſburgh	75,000
State Bank of South Carolina	800,000
Bank of Kentucky	500,000
Merchants Bank, Philadelphia	1,000,000
Merchants Bank, New York	1,000,000
Union Bank of Maryland,	3,000,000
TOTAL DOLLARS	28,002,000

Did the food of the numerous and immenſe armies of France depend upon its own productions, inſtead of being extorted from the ſurrounding States, that country would long ſince have been exhauſted of its *proviſions.*—This is, perhaps, what *Bonaparte* means by occupying the territories of other Sovereigns *proviſionally.*

TO BE SOLD.

BY ORDER OF
Avadanum Paupiah Braminy,
ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE
OF
Mr. CHAS. WALTERS, dec.
WITH THE PRIVITY
OF

THE MORTGAGEE.

THE HOUSE Out-Houſes and Garden at Kilpauk, lately occupied by Mr. Walters, containing 6¼ Cawnies, under a Company's Grant, and 3 Cawnies lately purchaſed, and added to it, on the North ſide, in all 9¼ Cawnies,

ALSO

A Bungalow at St. Thomas' Mount, with Out-houſes and Garden, adjoining to the Garden-houſe of Colonel Bell.

For further particulars apply to Mr. F. DISNEY, Attorney at Law, oppoſite the Court Houſe in Fort St. George.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the laſt Will and Teſtament of the late Lieutenant Colonel JAMES ACHILLES KIRKPATRICK, having been obtained from the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, by GEORGE URE Eſq. one of the Executors therein named, a Notorial Copy of which has been received by Lieutenant Colonel JAMES BRUNTON, another of the Executors, named in the ſaid Will, who requeſts that all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the deceaſed, will pay the amount to him, and all claims on the Eſtate, are requeſted to be tranſmitted to him with as little delay as poſſible.

Fort St. George, 25th. November, 1805.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Adminiſtration to the Eſtate and Effects of RIDGWAY MEALY late a Lieutenant Colonel in the Second Battalion of the Eighteenth Regiment of Native Infantry, in the Service of the Honorable the Eaſt India Company on the Madras Eſtabliſhment deceaſed, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS Eſq. as Regiſter of the ſaid Court, purſuant to the Act of the 39th. and 40th. Years of his preſent Majeſty, Chapter 79th. Section 21ſt.—All perſons having Claims on the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make them known to the ſaid Adminiſtrator, and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to pay the ſame to him without delay.

Fort St. George. 25th. Nov. 1805.

[illegible]RAS[illegible]UNG, In Popham's Broad-way.