



## NAVY BILLS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
THAT  
**BILLS**

ON THE  
PRINCIPAL OFFICERS & COMMISSION-  
ERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY,  
At 90 Days Sight.

ARE NOW FOR SALE AT MY OFFICE,  
At 9s. Sterling the Star Pagoda.  
SPECIE only can be received, and  
BILLS will be made out for any amount  
required.

THOS. HOSEASON,  
NAVAL OFFICER.

Naval Office, Madras, 11th. Feb. 1805.

## To be Let at Viperi.

AN UPPER ROOMED HOUSE,  
WITH GOOD OUT HOUSES,  
IN COMPLETE REPAIR.

The Rent will be very Moderate,  
IT TAKEN FOR SIX OR TWELVE MONTHS,  
APPLY TO

**MR. HUNTER.**

Viperi, 7th. February, 1805.

## To be Let.

**MAJOR FORBES'S HOUSE.**

AT CHINADREPETTAH,  
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY  
CAPT. ARMSTRONG,  
ENQUIRE OF

Messrs. Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton & Co.  
Madras, 7th February, 1805.

## CHINA INVESTMENT.

**Lee and Shaw,**

BEG Leave to inform the LADIES and  
GENTLEMEN, that the remaining  
part of their

**Investment,**

ARRIVED

UPON THE

**MARQUIS of WELLESLEY,**

CONSISTING OF

A GREAT VARIETY

OF

**ARTICLES,**

NOT HITHERTO IMPORTED

FROM CHINA,

and particularly adapted to the use of

**LADIES,**

WILL BE

EXPOSED FOR SALE,

**On Monday next.**

Madras, 13th. Feb. 1805.

## For Private Sale.

By HEEFKE FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR COMMISSION ROOM,

THE REMAINDER

OF THE

**BOOKS,**

of

**MR. COMPTON'S,**

Chiefly Consisting of

Law, History, Voyages, Poetry,

AND

A great many Curious and Scarce

**PUBLICATIONS,**

AT MODERATE PRICES.

## To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 15th. February.

At 10 o'Clock,

A QUANTITY OF LOG LINES.

DEEP SEA Ditto.

MARLINE Ditto.

TWINE, Sail Makers NEEDLES.

Red, White, and Blue BUNTIN.

ALSO

Forty Pieces of BLUE CLOTHS.

Three Cases containing fine collections

of SHELLS from the Eastward.

A Case with a Pair of fine PISTOLS,

with Bullet Moulds complete.

A Mahogany BUREAU and Book Case.

A Teak-wood Glass BOOK CASE.

A Set of China DINING TABLES,

with Round Ends.

Black-wood ARM CHAIRS, & Couches

to match.

AND

SEVERAL OTHER ARTICLES OF

**FURNITURE,**

At 12 o'Clock,

A Strong Young BANDY HORSE

found and quiet.

A Strong SADDLE HORSE, found &

quiet of the Cutch Calt, about 14 hands

high, with a Cavalry Saddle and 2 Bridles.

A BAY MAKE of the Maharatta Calt,

15 and a half hands high, found and quiet.

A CURRICLE almost new, and may

be drove as a Bandy; with a Plated Trich-

inopoly HARNESS.

A Handfome Strong four Wheel Bul-

lock COACH, on Springs.

A Strong fast Trotting Bay Pegue

HORSE, found and quiet, with a Hooded

BANDY, and Europe HARNESS.

## To be Sold

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE FAURE, and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 15th February.

At 11 o'Clock,

**NEAT and PLAIN**

**Silver Plate,**

Consisting of

A COFFEE URN—A Tea Pot and

Stand,—Tea Cups and Saucers,—

Plates,—Bread Basket,—Stew Dish and

Cover,—Egg Boiler,—Tumblers and Co-

vers.

## To be Sold

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On TUESDAY next, the 19th. Feb.

At 12 o'Clock.

A HANDSOME EUROPE BUILT

**CARRIAGE,**

WITH A PAIR OF

**Bay Horses,**

AND

A PAIR OF

**PLATED EUROPE HARNESS,**

THE PROPERTY OF

A GENTLEMAN

Returning Home.

The Conveyance may be seen at  
HEEFKE, FAURE and CO's.

On Monday next, previous to the Sale.

## BY ORDER

OF THE

EXECUTORS TO THE ESTATE

OF THE LATE

ANTONIO DE SOUZA, Esq.

## To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

On the Twenty-fifth of February,

ON THE PREMISES,

Between the hours of 5 & 6 in the Afternoon.

A LARGE Spacious HOUSE and  
GARDEN, situated on Choultry  
Plain, known by the name of SIR PAUL  
JODDRELL'S Garden.—The Garden con-  
taining Eighteen Cawnies, — Eighteen  
Grounds, and One Thousand three Hun-  
dred and fifty-seven superficial feet, and is  
well stocked with numerous Cocanoot and  
Sundry productive Trees, with several  
Wells.

## Conditions of Sale.

Ten per Cent. to be paid down imme-  
diately after the Sale; and the Remainder  
in 15 (fifteen) days; in default of which  
the Premises will be refold; and the first  
Purchaser to be Responsible for any loss  
or deficiency that may arise thereon.

## To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

ON THE PREMISES,

On THURSDAY, next, the 28th Instant,

Between 4 & 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF

By Private Contract,

A NEW Built TERRACED HOUSE  
and GROUND, situated in Soonca-  
Ramah Chitty Street, No. 18, measuring  
in Length, sixty-six and quarter feet, Con-  
sisting of a Hall, three Rooms, a Godown,  
Cookroom, Necessary, Well, and front  
Verandahs.

## Conditions of Sale.

Ten per Cent. of the Purchase money  
to be paid down immediately after the  
Sale, the Remainder in 15 days, in default  
of which, the Premises will be refold, at  
the Risk and Expence of the first Purcha-  
ser, with all advantage forfeited.

## To be Sold.

By Public Auction.

By HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

ON THE PREMISES,

On SATURDAY, the 2d. March,

Between the hours of 4 and 5 in the Afternoon

IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

A NEW Built Upper Roomed HOUSE  
and GROUND, No. 41, Situated at  
Peddon Naiks Pettah, in the second street  
of Andipah Naik's Garden, between  
House of Pultra Vaukom Ponnappah  
Pongandy Moodelly, Measuring in L.  
Eighty feet, in Breadth Thirty  
Consisting of a Hall, three Room  
Gallery, both sides, the lower has  
four Rooms, Godown, Back-yard  
room, &c.

Conditions of Sale as Usual.

## For Private Sale.

By HEEFKE, FAURE & Co.

TWO very handfome large sized AVA  
HORSES, lately bred, one Cream  
Coloured and the other Bay.

also

A Strong BAY PEGU

The above Horses may be seen at  
HEEFKE, FAURE and Co's.  
every day from 10

## To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 14th Feb.

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'Clock.

A BALE of Charconahs just arrived—  
a Mahogany Sea Couch with Draw-  
ers—a Mattrafs, and handfome Chintz  
Cover—a Europe Trunk—a neat Light  
Palankeen—a Camp Cot.

AND  
**TWENTY FOUR DOZEN OF  
PORT WINE,**

## To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 14th February,

At 11 o'Clock.

THE FOLLOWING,  
BELONGING TO A GENTLEMAN,

LEAVING THE PRESIDENCY.

A CHINA Bureau and Book Case—  
two Teakwood Couches and Covers  
—Blackwood Arm Chairs—a small Black-  
wood Cot and Curtains—a Wash-hand  
Stand—a Speaking Trumpet—a Fowling  
Piece—a Book of Charts—an East India  
Directory—a few Books, &c. &c.

AND  
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.  
A HORSE, BANDY AND HARNESS.

## For Sale on Commission.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

EXCELLENT

**FRENCH CLARET,**

At 4 and 6 Pagodas per Dozen.

**HOLLAND'S GIN,**

IN LARGE AND SMALL CASES.

**MILD PALE ALE,**

AND

**REAL CONIAC BRANDY,**

IN KEGS & BOTTLES,

**RUM SHRUB,**

IN PINTS

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

At Four Pagodas per Dozen.

## For Sale on Commission.

By JAMES DOBBIN,

A BOX of Cadies, and Gentlemen's  
Cotton Stockings—and a ditto of  
Fleecy Banians—Waistcoats and Drawers,  
well adapted for Gentlemen going to  
Europe.

## Advertisement.

**NAVY TAVERN.**

J. BURDEN

AND

HIS HENRY SMITH;

REPECTFULLY beg leave to in-  
form their FRIENDS & the Public  
that they have taken the above  
Tavern—Gentlemen may depend  
with every possible accomo-  
dation with the strictest attention.

SMITH likewise beg

the Gentlemen of the

will have

**PINS**

day in the Week, (Sunday's

the hours of Eleven, until



## FOR THE MADRAS COURIER.

The Reverend Dr. JOHN of Tranquebar has recently laid before the ASIATIC SOCIETY in Bengal, a summary account of the life and writings of ARYAR, a Tamil female philosopher, from which it appears she was a Polytheist, and worshipped the GOD SUPPIRAMANTEN, who is considered by the Hindus to be the protector of learning and science, as Mercury was among the Greeks. Some pretend she was a goddess, one of BRAMA's wives, and had been guilty of a trespass, for which she had been driven from heaven to earth, where she was condemned to remain till she had performed atonement for the sin, by severe and long repentance. On earth, she composed her moral writings, for the benefit of mankind, and particularly for youth.

On account of her divine origin, she is greatly respected. Others take her to be one of the seven wise or moral philosophers, in whom the Tamils glory, as well as the ancient Greeks. All these seven wise persons belonged to the same family, were of the same parents, but were educated by different charitable guardians. One in the royal palace, by a king; the other in a hut of a basket-maker; another by a Bramin; another even by an outcast; at length they all turned out sages.

Their father was PERALI, and their grandfather VEDAMOLI, both great saints and philosophers. The latter saw once in the night, a bright star falling down, in a village inhabited by Pariah's, or outcasts, upon a house in which a girl was just born. By his prophetic power, he discovered that this girl would be one day married to his son, PERALI, who was then twelve years of age, which made him very uneasy.

He communicated his sorrow to his fellow Bramins; they were struck with terror, and they deliberated as to the disposal of the infant. The father of it was called, and was asked which ought to suffer, his child, or the reverend cast of the Bramins? The poor man answered very submissively, "I deliver up my child to you; do with her what you think proper." It was at length determined to put it in a box, and floating it on the river Cavery, to leave it to the destiny of the Deity. During this transaction, the old prophet ordered his son to go and look at the child before it was committed to the water, and see if he could discover any distinguished mark on her body: this he did; the matter was now dropped, and the old man died soon after.

When the poor little maid was thus floating to a remote country, a Bramin was one morning at the river, washing and performing his usual devotions and ceremonies; he saw the box coming on, and instead of finding a treasure, as he had anticipated, he discovered in it a newborn smiling girl. Having no children, though he had often prayed to obtain that blessing, he imagined his deity had heard his prayers, and favoured him with this child. He put her to nurse, and provided for her education as his own daughter. Meanwhile, young PERALI had been well instructed in philosophy, began, after the example of his father, to travel as a *Ajani*, to visit holy places, and to converse with saints and philosophers for his improvement.

On these travels, he came accidentally to the house of the Bramin, who had adopted the girl, and in a few years married her. Not long after, he discovered the mark by which he knew she was the same person that had formerly been abandoned to the waves. Distracted at his situation, he resolved to leave her. She wandered about in search of him, weeping and deploring her loss.

At length she was taken under the protection of a Bramin, as a companion to his own daughters. After she had lived in this situation several years, the good man died, and left her part of his fortune, with which she built a *Chauntry* where she passed her days religiously, affording accommodations to travellers who might pass that way. To these she used to relate the events of her own life, requesting them at the same time to give some account of their history. In a few years her husband came, and was entertained by her as a pilgrim. They knew not each other, till she related to him her history. He then took her as his wife, upon her engaging to do every thing he should command. By him seven children, who became the philosophers before mentioned. This was, indeed, a great wonder, as they were born with the gifts of speech and of wisdom. She was of husband to expose the children in the open air, leaving them to which she yielded implicit obedience without the slightest reluctance. The children, however, but a few days old, at her, and given reasons for her fate. They were by persons of different ranks. I state to be educated by a poet; the lived was about the ninth Christian era.

ces authenticate her existence; these are little moral treatises under different titles. They are introduced in the Tamil schools, and read by the children amongst the first books which they learn to read. The sentences are all short and contain some moral precept or maxim. They are arranged according to the order of the Tamil alphabet, each begins with a letter; therefore it is called the Golden Alphabet of the Tamils. The following precepts will shew the nature and spirit of her writings. "Do not use thy hands to do mischief.—Do not desire stolen goods.—Keep strictly to the laws of thy country.—What thou doest, do with propriety.—Speak not disrespectfully of the Deity.—He who is without knowledge, is like a blind man.—Gain by deceit will at last be lost."

## THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 13th. February, 1855.

## NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY VICE ADMIRAL RAINIER.

CAPTAIN CHRISTIAN, of the *Argonaut*, appointed to the *Victor*.CAPTAIN DOBBIE, Governor of His Majesty's Naval Hospital, to the *Argonaut*.LIEUTENANT MONTAGU, of the *Trident*, a Commander, and to command the *Dolphin*.

YESTERDAY arrived His Majesty's Ship *Wilhelmina*, Captain Batt, giving Convey to the following Indianmen, from Bengal.—Barling, Capt. Meadows—Lady Jane Dundas, Hon. Capt. Lindsay—United Kingdom, Capt. Pelley—Airly Castle, Capt. Mackintosh—Lord Nelson, Capt. Gaitland—Worcester, Captain Wood—Lord Castlereagh, Capt. Robertson—Sir W. Bensley, Capt. Hamerworth—Fame, Captain Baker—Sovereign, Capt. Meriton—Alexander, Capt. Franklin: left Bengal the 1st instant.

SIX JOHN CRADDOCK, Commander in Chief, Lady CRADDOCK, and the Officers and Gentlemen of the General's Suite, arrived on the *Barling*:—General Craddock had not landed when our paper went to press; nor were we able to procure a correct List of the PASSENGERS on the different Ships at that hour: it will be given in the course of this morning.

THE Honorable Company's extra Ship *MANGLES*, arrived at Diamond Harbour on the 26th. Ultimo, from England, which she left on the 19th. of August.

## PASSENGERS:

Mrs. Gerrieke, Mrs. Wybrow, Mrs. Fay, Mrs. Herman.—Mr. W. Wybrow, Surgeon, of His Majesty's Service, Mr. A. Barclay, *Royal Navy*.—Messrs. A. Herman, and L. Pearson, *Cadets*.—Messrs. J. Hitchings, and R. Humphries, *Free Mariners*.

The Hon. Company's Ships *ASTA* and *MARQUIS WELLESLEY*, have arrived at Vizagapatam.—On their passage they fell in with La *Psyche*, French frigate, Capt. Bergeret. La *Psyche*, on the 30th. Ultimo, captured the *Pigeon*, Captain Barbor, off Vizagapatam, near which place Captain Barbor was landed on the 2d. instant.

On Friday last, arrived His Majesty's Ship *TRIDENT*, Capt. Peter Rainier, from the Eastward, bearing the Flag of His Excellency Vice Admiral Rainier, and accompanied by His Majesty's Ships *ALBION*, *SEMPRE*, and *DAISY*.

On the same day, arrived the Brig *FANNY*, Capt. Alms, from Malacca, left 19th. ultimo.—*Passengers*, Captains Wallace and Beck, and Messrs. Linton and Manook:—and the Ship *MARQUIS WELLESLEY*, Capt. Seton, from China, left the 3d. January.—*Passengers*, J. Bragg, Esq.—Mr. Shaw, China Merchant, & Messrs. Cockatoot, Carapet, and Makatoot.

SIR EDWARD PELLER, we understand, has been from the Lords of the Admiralty, to take several India built Ships, capable of mounting from 40 to 50 Guns, as an addition to His Majesty's Squadron in India.

CALCUTTA.—Arrived, Ship *Lord Castlereagh*, from China—*Passengers*, Lieut. Peach, and Mr. Elliot:—the American Ship *Mary*, from Manila, & the Ship *General Lake*, David Scott, and Melville, from Bombay.

## MARRIAGE.

Calcutta, JAMES LAW Esq. of the Civil Service, and ANN THOMSON.

## DEATHS.

Friday morning, MAJOR THOMAS KINDER, of the 1st. Bat. 1st. Regt. N. Infantry. Major was 38 years of age, nearly 23 of which had been zealously, and honorably dedicated, to the Duties of his Profession.

On Friday evening, Mrs. MARY SAVAGE, Wife of Mr. D. Savage. She had been delivered of a Son on the morning of that day.

CALCUTTA.—29th. January.

The last year in China had been unusually wet. The rain had fallen in such torrents in many of the provinces that the various occupations of the inhabitants had been suspended. The storm in many places had been destroyed, and the rice fields were much injured, that only one half of the quantity of sugar usually made, would be manufactured.

On the departure of the ships, there is a high price, indeed this night to be the sale, considering that

the present value of this article in Calcutta is 1910 Rupees per Chest.

In consequence of the arrival of the *Luconia*, having on board four hundred thousand Dollars, and the other Portuguese ships with a considerable quantity of specie, an agreeable sensation was excited among the ship-builders of the port. It was soon ascertained that part of the wealth imported was destined to the purchase of BENGAL BUILT SHIPS:—For the *Alerta* bargain has already been struck. The amount purchase is 70,000 Rupees. Negotiations for other vessels are yet pending.

As the prosperity, opulence and grandeur of the British Empire, arise out of her commerce, and as the talents and industry of Englishmen in a great measure constitute their wealth, the preference foreigners give to our productions cannot but afford just cause of exultation.

## THE PLAGUE.

A discovery of a very remarkable nature has, it is stated, in one of the foreign journals, been lately made at Constantinople. Two eminent surgeons who have been extremely active in the introduction of the system of Vaccine inoculation into the Turkish empire were induced to make some experiments with the view of ascertaining whether the vaccine matter might not be applied in the prevention of the plague. What circumstances led them to think of such an application is not mentioned, but the result of a variety of the experiments is detailed.

More than six thousand persons who had undergone the vaccine inoculation had been in situations which exposed them to contagion but had not been in the slightest degree affected. A number of children, after being inoculated, were allowed to suck the breasts of women who were affected by the plague, and no bad consequences were experienced. The gentlemen who began the experiments were continuing their labours, and had no doubt of the complete efficacy of the application.

A discovery of such incalculable utility must afford the highest gratification to every friend of humanity. The system of vaccine inoculation, as applied to the extermination of the small-pox, has been justly considered one of the most important discoveries in the history of the world. Its application to the extinction of the plague would rank it amongst the greatest blessings ever introduced among the human species.

## RETROSPECTION.

## FROM PELTIER'S AMBIGU.

POSTERITY will certainly be astonished when they read of a People, in this boasted *Age of Reason* and Refinement, passing with rapid transition from the extremes of licentiousness to the most abject servitude—at one time dancing in frantic exultation on the blood-stained ruins of a peaceful Throne, and soon after, with unbounded hatred, foliowing the shackles of Military Despotism. But posterity should know that this is not the act of the People; it is the act of their faithless Representatives, who have sold themselves and their country to a Foreign Usurper: it is the act of a Senate whose existence is closely entwined with that of Bonaparte, who, know that he is in reality the corner stone of their edifice—that if he should fall, they are ruined for ever; but that, by rendering his power hereditary, they make theirs hereditary also, and strengthen the chance of securing to their families the inheritance of their own places, and of their present salaries, with the liberal increase to which this fresh proof of their zeal must entitle them: it is the act of a Tribunal of mock Legislators, mock guardians of rights, that have long ceased to exist, but who have received many thousands, in hard cash, for completing the climax of mockery by the formality of debate.

The People having nothing to do in this tragic-comic pantomime. The matter is not left to primary Assemblies. Their approbation is not worth the sacrifice of any time or trouble. Even Bonaparte tells them that "they can add nothing to the honour and glory which they have surrounded him;" and, in order to shew his gratitude for the past, he means to take care of himself for the future. It is curious to trace the ever-varying cant which this man has employed in the different stages of his ascent to military, arbitrary, and hereditary power.

It was his fortune, or his fate, after the hair-breadth escape from Acre, to get back to France in time to avail himself of the intrigues and dissensions which were coming to a crisis in a wretched Directory, and in both the Legislative Councils. An offer had before been made to General Joubert to take the lead in a change of system; but he declined the hazardous attempt. No enterprise was too daring or too desperate for Bonaparte at that period. The Jacobin Five Hundred was dissolved by intimidation and Council of Stratagem; and he gained the Council of Elders by flattery and delusion. "They were the only true and faithful Representatives of the People in the new sovereignty was really vested: they were the Head, and he aspired merely to be the Arm of the Republic."

Having over-reached all parties, even the cunning Priest *Sieyes*, in the plan of a Consular Government, as soon as success in the field crowned his efforts, the wily Corsican took another stride to the grand object of his wishes. At the opening of the campaign, he promised both the Army and the People, that, if they would heartily second him, Liberty, Victory, and Peace, should crown their exertions. They fought and gained the battle of Marengo, in the merit of which he certainly had no share; and that battle led to peace. But Liberty was farther removed than ever.

It seems that neither freedom nor happiness could be secured to the French Nation but by depriving themselves of all means of correcting the abuse of power—by placing the First Consul above their choice, as well as their control

—and not only entrusting him with the office for life, but the right also of appointing his Successor. What now became of the insinuating Address to the Council of Elders, and of the assurances given to the *champions of liberty*? All was forgotten—all was reversed—and, to use the words of the poet,

"The foot ordained the dust to tread,  
"And hand to toil, aspired to be the head."

But though the pretended *Arm of the Republic* was now in reality become the Head, yet the title of *First Consul* was not flattering enough for upstart pride and boundless ambition. A scheme was set on foot in March 1803, to make Louis XVIII. renounce the Throne of France. The dignified refusal he met with, being Bonaparte to the heart; and, to soothe his anguish, he has bathed the wound with the blood of the Duc D'Enghien, in open violation of the law of nations, and the laws of humanity.

Plots and pretended conspiracies have been played off to divert public attention from the horror of the deed; and a new spectacle is now ready to amuse the thoughtless giddy populace, and with all the parade and pageantry of a coronation. Another *Charlemagne* is going to put on the Imperial Diadem, and to tell the People, whose chains he hopes to rivet, "that he accepts of the proffered dignity only to secure to their latest posterity the advantages acquired by the sacrifice of so many millions of lives, and to shelter the expanding blossoms of liberty from every future storm."

## PRIVATE LETTER FROM PARIS.

"Do not imagine that the addresses of the Prefects express the opinions of the departments and of the people, more than the addresses of Generals, the sentiments of the officers, and of the soldiers, concerning the hereditary imperial dignity in the Bonaparte family. No the former, as the latter, have either been extorted or bought from individuals, whose ambition, or cupidity will write any thing, or subscribe any thing; and who formerly addressed Robespierre as they now do Bonaparte? and as they will do hereafter Louis XVIII. should he be restored to power. The mass of the French nation is tired of the war, and disgusted with the revolution; but, at the same time, as totally indifferent about Bonaparte, as about Moreau, or any other great men who have figured in the revolution.—Though they want spirit or patriotism to assert their rights, and to publish their opinions, they have sense enough to see, information enough to judge, and experience enough to know, that the return of order and of tranquillity depends entirely upon the return of the *Bourbons*; and that neither Senatus Consultas, decrees of the Tribunes, or commanded addresses, can insure the rank of the Bonaparte's any longer than during Napoleon's life; and that those very persons, who have now been the first to proclaim the hereditary sovereignty in his family, will then come forward as the first pretenders to his dignity, to the exclusion of his relatives, persons foreigners in France, and who have performed nothing to be tolerated, and less to be elevated.

"There exists a faction, which Bonaparte calls the faction of Generals, of which Massena and Macdonald are regarded as chiefs, but to which neither Jourdan, St. Cyr, Berthier, nor even Murat, are strangers. The latter, though related to the Bonaparte's, detests as cordially, Joseph, Lucien, and Louis Bonaparte, as Massena, himself; but policy causes him to keep upon good terms with Napoleon, who, in his turn, sees him without confidence, and employs him from necessity only, not knowing really to whom otherwise to trust the important place of Governor of Paris. This faction of Generals is regarded by the Senators as very dangerous; and they have therefore advised the First Consul to exclude for the future, as much as possible, Generals from being members of the Senate. The Tribunes, on the contrary, jealous of the power and pay of the Senators, court the disaffected, and with the Legislative Corps, desire in their body as many Generals as possible; and it is believed that these two constitutional corps will, at any future vacancy of the Chief Magistracy of the Republic, join the faction of the Generals to exclude all the Bonapartes from their future pretensions.

"Even among his brothers, Napoleon Bonaparte looks upon Joseph as his only friendly as Lucien is his avowed opposer, and Louis is entirely by him. As to Jerome, he is in complete disgrace with all his sisters and brothers, for having married a woman who has English blood in her veins. General Duroc is yet the Emperor's friend, though he envies the place of Minister; a place in which he has promised to succeed, should Talleyrand resign or die.

"The late votes in the Senate & in the Tribunal, report says, have been bought at the price of one year's salary to each Member, taken from Bonaparte's private treasury, which, many pretend, contains in diamonds, gold and silver bullion, five hundred millions of livres. The same sum of one year's salary is, besides, the reward of each commanding General, Prefect, or Bishop, who have sent or send addresses. The private expenses of Bonaparte, on this occasion, are calculated to amount to one hundred millions of livres."



### THE RIGHT OF THE KING, TO NOMINATE HIS OWN MINISTERS.

The undoubted right of the KING to nominate his Ministers has been allowed in every species of Monarchy, from the most limited to the most arbitrary. The controuling power, lodged in Parliament, goes no farther than to counteract the operations of Ministers; but never, in any case, was so unfair and preposterous an opinion held, as that of compelling the Executive Power to nominate men either differing in principles or personally obnoxious.

To cite examples from ancient times, in support of this assertion, would be a very easy matter; but it may be more to the present purpose to produce one directly in point, and of a very recent date. When the French People altered the form of their Government from an arbitrary to a limited Monarchy, in the Constituent Assembly of 1789, 90, and 91, the Executive Power was assigned the sole and uncontrouled exercise in the case of Ministers; but when the Jacobin faction conspired to overturn that work, the first step taken was to compel the King to give his confidence to Ministers whose views were opposite to his own, and whose persons were obnoxious to him from a number of causes. In the month of March, 1792, the King of France was compelled to elect his Ministers from among the Members of the Jacobin Club, and those very men who afterwards imbrued their hands in his blood were called to his councils.

From the day that such a transaction took place, the Monarchy of France was no more. When Roland and Danton were Members of the Council, and of the Jacobin Club, the Red Bonnet was soon transferred from the insolent heads of the rabble to the humiliated head of the Sovereign.

When the Great Frederic of Prussia joined with Voltaire, Diderot, Condorcet, Lambelet, in their batteries against the errors of the Church, he did not see that the cannons planted against the Altar were designed to demolish the Throne; but when he found out that those wild and unprincipled Philosophers, wished to see the last of Kings, strangled with the last of Priests, he changed his opinion, and abandoned their company. Then began quarrels and lampoons; the partnership was dissolved, and Frederic exercised his power, while the others were confined to the exercise of their pens.

Princes have more at stake than other men; and if the greatest Monarch of the last century, and the most acute Writers, were led into a conspiracy against his Throne, how can we wonder that others should fall into the same error? The associates of Frederic were certainly men of the first abilities; but then they were men at war with the superior orders of society. When men of great talents, and of the first rank, both for property and probity, fall into an error, those whom they lead into the same mistake have a better excuse, but still it is but an excuse. The ultimate consequences should be considered, and surely a British Prince, who is to inherit a Throne, ought to look with some degree of jealousy on the attempts that are made, from whatever quarter, on the prerogatives thereto attached.

LONDON—24th Augst.

William Daeres Adams, Esq. of the Secretary of State's Office, is appointed Mr. Pitt's Private Secretary.

The Rev. W. Douglas, A. M. is appointed Precentor of the Cathedral at Winchester, and has resigned the Archdeaconry of Wilts, which the Lord Bishop has presented to the Rev. Canon Cox. His Lordship has appointed the Rev. John White, Fellow of New College, to be Prebendary of the Cathedral, and to hold the Prebend of Yetminster Prima, in Dorsetshire, vacated by the death of the Rev. Mr. Hume.

It is said that private advices received by the Hamburg Mail, state that the Russian Squadron, consisting of ten sail of the line and several frigates, had arrived in Copenhagen Roads, the beginning of the present month, and landed 30,000 troops. It is added, that another Squadron, with 20,000 men, was shortly expected in the same direction.

The last India fleet of the season, consisting of the undermentioned ships, will receive their final dispatches from the East India House, in the course of this week, viz.—*Travlers*, and *Union*, for St. Helena and Bengal.—*Indus*, for Madras.—*Lord Keith*, and *Ocean*, for Madras and Bengal.—*Deceyner*, for Madeira, Bombay, and Madras.—*Huddart*, and *Harriet*, for Madeira, Madras, and Bengal.—*Skellon Castle*, Madeira, and Bombay.

The Prince de Conde, the Duke of Orleans, and another of the French Princes, are expected at Riga: two English frigates are to convoy them; they will proceed from thence to some convenient place in the Russian dominions, to meet Louis the XVIII. leave having been given by the Emperor of Russia, for that purpose.

A Norwegian Gentleman, who has been travelling along the coast of France, by Havre, from Boulogne, Calais, Ostend, &c. to Amsterdam, which place he left twelve days ago, says, that the greatest dissatisfaction prevailed everywhere but particularly in the army.—In Boulogne, there were 1800 vessels of all descriptions,

which number, it was intended to increase to 3000; in the vicinity were about 24,000 troops, and 15,000 near Ostend. These were the bulk upon the coast, but there were considerably more up the country. He says, that though the invasion of England was much talked of and every preparation made for it, yet few persons believed it would ever take place.

Count Lamberg, in his "Memorial d'un Mondain," observing on the manners and characters of the Corsicans, says, "The Corsicans are of opinion that by certain forms of imprecation, they can put their enemies to flight; and one of them told me, that by pronouncing the word *Duo* (which Pliny used against scorpions), he had made ten English turn their backs."—This may perhaps account for the facility with which the Chief Consul fancies that he can effect the conquest of England.

A Frigate called at Algiers on the 10th, where they were well received. The Dey not only behaved with great civility to the Captain and Officers, but sent with him an Envoy for England with overtures, settling amicably the differences which have existed between the two Powers, ever since the dismissal of Mr. Falcon, the British Consul.

On Tuesday, Earl Camden and Lord Castlereagh, had audience of His Majesty at Windsor. After which they introduced Captain Dauce, who distinguished himself in the late engagement with the French Admiral, when his Majesty was pleased to express his approbation of the Captain's gallant conduct, and conferred the honor of Knighthood upon him.

The Chief Consul boasts that his attitude is imposing. In this he can have no great merit, as he has been accustomed all his life to impose upon mankind.

The Brigands who lately plundered the Diligence from Strasbourg to Lyons, have been discovered, and are now in the prisons at Colmar. Two days after their arrest, the money was found in a field belonging to one of them. These are not Royalist or Chouan Brigands, but true Jacobins, and formerly Members of the Revolutionary Committee, and the terror of the Department during the reign of Robespierre.

### MEBER'S PAMPHLET

A pamphlet has been published at Paris, entitled "Alliance of the Jacobins of France, with the English Ministry, the former represented by Citizen Meber, and the English Ministry by Mr. Hammond, Mr. Yorke, Lord Pelham, and Lord Hawkebury; to which are annexed the Stratagems of F. Drake, his Correspondence, Plans of Campaign, &c."

This pamphlet contains a detailed account of the proceedings of M. Meber, from the time of his deportation to the Isle of Oleron, in the eighth year of the Republic. Being anxious, it states, to merit the revocation of his sentence by some distinguished service to the Government of his country, he escaped from the Isle of Oleron after the Peace of Amiens, and arrived at London, where he pretended to have abjured his revolutionary principles. By this stratagem he gained the confidence of General Willot, the Bishop of Arras, and Count Artois. He secretly transmitted to the English Ministers fabricated reports relative to the state of France, and the projects of the French Government. Mr. Hammond, at an interview with him on the subject of these communications, is said to have informed him, "that the British Government was extremely sensible of the zeal which he testified for its interests; but in the state of peace which it still maintained with France, no use could be made of his good dispositions;" assuring him, however, "that should a change of circumstances take place, the offers which he had made would be accepted with the greatest pleasure." Meber, sagaciously foreseeing that the Treaty of Amiens would not be carried into effect, and having nothing at heart but how he could be useful to his country, resolved to remain at London until the commencement of hostilities. War was no sooner declared than Meber re-urged the adoption of his plans, namely, "to establish an Insurrectional Committee of Jacobins at Paris; to burn all the palaces of the new Government; to blow up the powder-magazines; to assassinate Bonaparte and his friends, and to replace in provisional activity the Revolutionary Government!" "Every article of these plans," says M. Meber, was received in the Council with a general chorus of "Well, very well!" The rest of the pamphlet is occupied with a description of Mr. Drake's private cabinet at Munich, and some observations on the "ridiculous pretensions, internal divisions, and reciprocal suspicions of the French Emigrants."

The whole work is replete with falsehood and nonsense, Meber, however is to be admitted into the Legion of Honor, as a reward.

Some time ago the Janissaries at Belgrade murdered the Pacha and the Governor of the Sublime Porte. Since that period anarchy has disturbed that city and the neighbouring province. Four of the Beys of the Janissaries were particularly odious for their oppression and cruelty, and provoked an insurrection among the Servians, who demanded the new Pacha to deliver up these four Beys. Upon his refusal the civil war broke out, and the Servians, to the number of 7000, approached Belgrade. Their

number, however, soon increased to 30,000 men, when the Sublime Porte not only made legitimate, but encouraged their undertakings by the following Firman:

"The Sublime Porte regards as legitimate, the armed resistance, which its subjects in Servia have opposed to the arbitrary acts, to the tyranny, pillage and murders committed by the Beys of Belgrade. It desires that the inhabitants of Servia entirely annihilate these brigands; so much the more, as since the murder of the late Pacha, no contributions have been sent to the Imperial Treasury from the province of Servia. The Sublime Porte assures its faithful subjects of Servia in the mean time, an exemption from all contributions for nine years to come, as an indemnity for the losses they have experienced. It recommends them, however, in proceeding to destroy the rebels, to shew the greatest regard for the Pacha, in not only not troubling his tranquillity, but in furnishing him with all necessary provisions, &c. which he may claim."

This Firman had the effect of electricity upon the Servians, who immediately determined to have a complete vengeance upon the Beys. Belgrade has been invested by them, since the 16th ult. and the fortified posts and outworks of Baljava and Rodwick have been taken by assault. In this critical position, the Beys attempted to arm the inhabitants of Belgrade, but they did not succeed; and in the impossibility to defend the outworks with their troops, they have retired to the interior of the place, where they are determined to defend themselves to the last extremity.

Their troops do not amount to 2000 men. It is expected, that before now, Belgrade is in the possession of the insurgents. But as these are mostly of Greek persuasion, and fanatical Christians, it requires more than common sagacity to foresee what their conduct will be after destroying their Turkish Tyrants; if they will again submit to a despotic government, intolerant and cruel, and which has enslaved their countrymen for centuries; or if they will remember their ancestors, and their glorious performances, break their fetters, and be free and independent. That they may be so at this period, is not to be doubted, from the weakness of the tottering Turkish Empire, not able to conquer two thousand rebels at Belgrade; though by it the whole province of Servia would have been subjugated.—(Journal des Defenses.)

LONDON—6th, July.

It appears by the New York Papers which arrived yesterday, that the Americans, and their new friends the French, at New Orleans, do not manifest a cordial disposition towards each other. Strong symptoms of a mutual dislike are said to have been very visible amidst the ceremonies that accompanied the cession of that country; and since that period, a spirit of animosity has broken forth, which, it is thought, will not easily be tranquilized.

An American Paper states, that the Chief of an Indian tribe, having been introduced to Jerome Bonaparte at Washington, and learning that the First Consul was engaged in a war with the King of England, observed to him, that a warrior's brother, in his nation, would be deemed a coward, if he were to absent himself from his country.

Mr. Phillips, of St. Paul's Church Yard, has given the Hon. Bushrod Washington fifteen hundred guineas for the English copy-right of the Life of his illustrious Uncle, compiled from his own manuscripts. Seventy thousand dollars were given for the American copy-right? The Work is to appear in both Countries on the 15. July.

An ingenious gentleman has lately been making some experiments, in order to ascertain whether it might be practicable to erect telegraphs to hold correspondence between Scotland and Ireland; and he is satisfied that it can be done; and that the best adapted places to communicate with each other are, the Portpatrick and Donaghadee light houses: he can, with the same facility, converse across the channel by night as by day.

The last importation of objects of art from Italy to France, consisted of two colossal figures of the Nile and the Tiber, and a great number of tombs, basso relievos, inscriptions, and antiquities of other kinds, from the Vatican, and the particular collections of Roman Princes. These it is stated, are to complete the antique marbles and plaisters of the *Museum Napoleon*. To these are added, specimens of the productions of the modern industry of Italy, comprising a most sumptuous chimney-piece and clock-case, composed of every species of fine and valuable marble, and decorated in the highest style. This is a present from the Sovereign to Bonaparte, and is intended to adorn the pal apartments of Malmaison.

A famous brigand, called Saint, has lately been arrested in Piedmont, been the Chief and creator of sixteen bands of barbers or robbers in the Alps, of whom 306 have already been executed. He never had any fixed house, but he knew perfectly well the Alps, and all retreats in these mountains, and wherever he went, he had the talents to form new bands, and to inspire his followers with the most violent hatred against the French, of whom he acknowledged to have killed, with his own hands, upwards of one hundred and twenty, and that his crimes, during the last war, have, by ambuscade, destroyed upwards of 1500 republicans. The jealousy of one of his confederates delivered him up at St. Benigne.

many of his transactions were found upon him, and receipts from different priests and friars for 2,560,000 livres, which he has given to churches and convents; to have masses and prayers said, for obtaining the assistance of the Virgin Mary in his undertakings. He had besides upon him a list of thirty persons, whom he intended to dispatch this year as soon as possible, among whom were two Bonapartes, Vice-President Melzi, Generals Menou, Murat, St. Cyr, &c. On his way to Turin, he knocked out the brains of a *gens d'armes* with his hand-cuffs, & bit off the nose of another, who attempted to tie his hands on his back. He is a very strong man, and his body is covered over with hair like that of a goat.

St. James's Church, Piccadilly, which has been fifty-one weeks under repair, was opened yesterday, for the first time. The Bishop of London preached a Sermon for the benefit of the Burlington School, with his usual eloquence. The Church was crowded with the Nobility and Gentry of the Parish.

Jerome Bonaparte and his Lady arrived at New York, on the 4th June, in a coach and six, followed by his secretary and surgeon, in a carriage and four, with numerous outsiders.

The shaded walks of Kensington Gardens were very attractive yesterday. While it blew a perfect fire-cool upon the exposed paths of Hyde Park, and the fair pedestrians in that quarter appeared panting as if beneath the line; the climate of the gardens was cool and temperate. A few corpulent *elegantes* from the neighbourhood of *Leadenhall Street*, being a little encumbered with dress, appeared in rather a melting mood; but the more *sympid* forms, of the west end of the town, suffered not the slightest inconvenience. Long trains were universal, and mantles trimmed with white lace, flowed upon the ground.

Madame Grassini is said to have netted 1000s. by her late benefit at the Opera House. Vestris, at Paris, cleared 1300. There are still greater fools than John Bull.

A respectable Auctioneer advertises for sale, "A capital assemblage of *unredeemed pledges*." This is rather a critical time for such an auction, and smells strongly of political satire.

Mr. Windham's picture, after some contest between the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council of Norwich, has been placed in the public hall of that city. The hanging Committee were much divided upon the propriety of this Statesman's final suspension.

The Police of Holland have become so circumspect, that no person is allowed to enter or to leave any of the towns without permission; and some strangers have been arrested for neglecting to announce their arrivals to the Prefects.

Among the prisoners condemned and executed at Turin, were a son, for poisoning his father and mother; a wife for poisoning her husband; a married woman, for poisoning three of her children; and a maid servant, for poisoning her master, mistress, two of their children, and two of her fellow servants.

### PARISIAN FASHIONS.

Lilac and flesh-coloured dresses are the prevailing fashions of the day, particularly the latter. Flesh coloured gowns, corsets, garters, hawls, veils, stockings, shoes, and even chemises, are the fashion. Some *petites maitresses*, have been seen with flesh coloured *paletot*, under plain thin muslin. Long veils continue to be worn on one side, in the manner of a curtain. Small veils, fastened to small unlined satin hats, remain pulled down so as to cover the face as far as the mouth. The straw-hats now worn by our court ladies are in the form of an open Imperial CROWN, and are called a *LA JOSEPHINE*. No veils, but a Broad Brussels lace is fastened to them, so as to conceal half of the face. Silk gowns are more fashionable than muslin; and lace gowns, for those who can afford it, the most fashionable of all. They reach no longer than to the heels; trains, except in full Court dress, are prohibited. White Grenoble gloves, succeeding those of cambric, which are resigned to the griffettes.

The coat of a *PETIT MAITRE* is either blue, black or grey, very short and narrow behind. A full dressed courtier, with a sword and bag, wears the coat rather longer, but the hat smaller than formerly. No ribbon sword knots are worn; a gold knot, as the officers of dragoons wear it, are now most fashionable.

The promenade in the Luxembourg Garden, and on the New Boulevard, rivals that in the Tuilleries Garden and the Elysian Fields. To walk very fast, and to look once in a while at every body, and to notice nobody, is the *de la mode* of fashion.

### OSALS FOR A NEW CABINET.

composed of the following materials.—Patriotism, Constitutional Liberty, Fidelity, Foreign Diplomacy, Integrity, Sagacity. The plan being duly advertised in all prints, the following parties met on and proposed to contract for it:—

Deville and Co.  
A. Hibbard, and Co.  
Greenwell, Windham, and Co. &c.

ings were upon a scale of 20 degrees

were as follows:—

CO. Messrs. FOX and

and Elegance

E. Pa.

Co.

Fore

Inter

Inte



FORT WILLIAM, — 24th. January.

A Despatch, of which the following is a Copy, has been received by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, from His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Camp before Bhurtpore, 10th January, 1805.

My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your Lordship, that in consequence of the Breach in the Wall of the Town being reported practicable, I determined on Storming the place yesterday evening. I chose this time, in order to prevent the Enemy from stockading the Breach during the night, which had hitherto been the case.

I am sorry to add, that obstacles of an insurmountable nature were opposed to the Storming Party, on their arrival at the Breach; the Water in the Ditch was exceeding deep; this difficulty however was speedily surmounted, and the Party gained the foot of the Breach; but though every exertion was made by both Officers and Men, the Breach was so imperfect, that every effort to gain the Top proved fruitless, and the Column, after making several attempts with heavy loss, was obliged to retire, which they did in excellent order, to our Battery.

Among the many brave men who have fallen on this occasion, it is with sincere grief I report the death of Lieut. Colonel Maitland, of the 75th. Regiment, who commanded the Storming Party; his exertions are described by all to have been of a nature the most heroic, and his example animated the Men to persevere in their attempts, which nothing but difficulties, of a nature the most unexpected, could have rendered unsuccessful. This Gallant Officer, though he had received several severe Wounds, continued to exert himself until he received a Shot in the Head, which proved instantaneously mortal.

Although we unfortunately failed in gaining possession of the Place, we were not wholly unsuccessful. A flanking Column on the Right, under the Orders of Major Hawkes, gained possession of the Enemy's Battery, and succeeding in spiking and disabling their Guns, and in destroying the greatest part of the Enemy who were opposed to them.

I beg to assure your Lordship, that the conduct of our Officers and Men employed last night, has been as exemplary as on every former occasion; but circumstances, of an unexpected and unfortunate nature, occurred, which their utmost efforts could not surmount: but I hope, in a very few days, their excellent conduct will be rewarded by the possession of the place.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

Among the number returned Wounded there are not more than thirty serious cases, the remainder are so slight, that the Men will be fit for duty in the course of a very few days.

## KILLED WOUNDED AND MISSING.

OFFICERS,	29
EUROPEANS, Non-Commissioned,	221
and Privates,	
Natives,	198

TOTAL KILLED WOUNDED &amp; MISSING. 448.

## OFFICERS KILLED, WOUNDED, &amp; MISSING.

H. M. 75th Regiment—Lieut. Colonel Maitland.  
H. M. 76th ditto—Lieutenant Glubb.  
ad Bat. 15th Regiment—Ensign Warhouse.  
A battery—Lieut. Percival, (in the Battery during the day.)—Captain John Wallace, Major of Brigade, Missing, and supposed to have been Killed.

## WOUNDED.

H. M. 2nd Regiment—Lieutenants, Swetnam & Creswell.  
Ditto 75th ditto—Major Campbell, Captains Hoffman and Sutton, Lieutenants, Byne, Tully, McLacklan, and Mathewson.  
Ditto, 76th ditto—Captain Webber, and Lieut. Crof-grove.  
Hon. Company's Eur. Regt.—Lieuts. Wood, Hamilton, and Browne.  
ad Bat. 8th ditto—Lieutenants, Latter, Kerr, and Turnbull.  
ad Bat. 15th ditto—Major Gregory, Capts. O'Donnell, and Fletcher, Lieuts. Sharpe and Barker.  
ad Bat. 22d ditto—Lieutenant Titcher.

## MISSING.

H. M. 75th Regt—Ensign Hatfield.  
By advice received this day from the Camp of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, under date the 13th. Inst. it appears, that seven hundred of Jeshwant Roa Holk, had quitted the service of that Chief came into Camp that morning.

The Sirdars of this Body of Horse fed His Excellency the Commander upon their arrival at Head-Quarters.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

Mr. W. LINLEY, Sub-Treasurer and Min-  
Erst WILLIAM FALLOFIELD, Esq.  
Court of Judicature at Pondicherry  
Revenues of Pondicherry and  
MEARES, to proceed to E

CAPTAIN LIEUT. J. LINDSAY, is attached to the  
ad. Battalion of Pioneers.

ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, Esq. will officiate as  
Judge Advocate General, during the absence of MA-  
JOR LEITH.

The Register for Manufecting of Presents and articles  
for Family use, by the Honorable Company's Ship Mar-  
chioness of Exeter, is opened at the Office of the Secre-  
tary to the Board of Trade, and will be finally closed on  
the 15th. instant, at noon precisely, after which no  
permit will be granted.

## OLD BAILEY.

## DUEL AT CHALK FARM.

Humphrey Hobart, a young Gentleman of gen-  
teel appearance, was indicted for the wilful  
murder of Thomas O'Reilly, by killing him  
with a certain leaden bullet, fired from a pistol,  
at a place called Chalk Farm, in the county of  
Middlesex, on the 18th of May, 1803.

There was no counsel employed against the  
Prisoner, nor did any person appear as an offen-  
sible Prosecutor.

The first witness was Richard Pearson who  
said he was a Captain in the East India Com-  
pany's service. He stated, that on the 17th of  
May, 1803, he was present at a ball which was  
held at the Pic-Nic Rooms in Tottenham-street.  
He went there about 2 o'clock in the morning,  
and soon after he entered, Mr. Hobart also en-  
tered the room, and had some conversation with  
the witness, in which he informed him, that he  
had been grossly insulted by a Mr. O'Reilly.  
The witness at the same time understood, that  
something like a challenge had passed between  
the parties—that it had been given by Mr.  
O'Reilly. He did his endeavour to bring a-  
bout a reconciliation between the parties, but  
failed in doing so; and shortly after he retired  
from the assembly. He had known Mr. Ho-  
bart prior to this event—he was a student at  
law—and he had always considered him as a  
Gentleman of very proper conduct—and he had  
every reason to believe, that on the unfortunate  
occasion in question, the Prisoner was solicitous  
to avoid a duel. The Judge asked the Witness,  
if he knew who it was that gave the challenge?  
He said, he heard it was Mr. O'Reilly.

A Mr. Joseph Dixon, of Camden town, gave  
an account of the duel which took place on  
Wednesday the 18th of May, at Chalk Farm.  
He saw the parties and their friends alight from  
two coaches, and go across the fields. His curi-  
osity led him to observe what they were a-  
bout, when he saw the ground measured, and  
the combatants, on a signal being given, fire at  
each other; upon which one of them put his  
hand to his side, as if he had been wounded.  
His friends came about him, and prevented him  
from falling. The other gentleman, who had  
fired the shot at him ran off. Who this gentle-  
man was, he could not say.

The Judge—"Sir, you should have stopped  
him."

The Witness—"I did not think I had any  
right, or that I could have been justified in do-  
ing so." The Witness then went to the house  
to which the wounded man was carried; saw  
him after the ball was extracted, and he appear-  
ed to be in a dying state.

Another Witness gave a familiar account of  
the duel, which took place on the 18th May,  
1803, in a field north of Chalk Farm. The  
parties stood 15 or 16 yards asunder. The next  
day, about 3 o'clock, the gentleman who had  
been shot, died. He saw a gentleman run away;  
but he could not tell whether the Prisoner was  
that person or not.

Mr. John Rutherford, a surgeon, said on the  
day in question he was dining at Chalk Farm,  
and between five and six o'clock in the afternoon  
he was called away to attend Mr. O'Reilly,  
whom he had known some years ago, in the  
West Indies, where he was an officer in His  
Majesty's service. He met the people bringing  
him to the House. Upon examining him, he  
found he had a wound upon the right hip, ap-  
pearing as if it had been given by a pistol ball.  
He discovered the ball, and extracted it with-  
out difficulty, although it had passed to the o-  
ther side of the body. He afterwards found  
that it had perforated through the lower bow-  
els. At first he entertained some hopes that the  
deceased would recover, not knowing at the  
time, that his bowels had been injured; but the  
next day he found him in such a state as made  
him despair of a recovery; he left him about  
ten o'clock in the morning, and did not see him  
an account was brought of his death. The  
Judge was convinced that the pistol ball was  
the cause of the deceased's death.

Billing, an apothecary and surgeon, said  
he assisted in examining the wound of the de-  
ceased immediately after he was shot. He saw  
him the next morning (the 19th) when the de-  
ceased told him that his antagonist had offered to  
compromise the dispute, but that he (the deceased)  
refused to do so. The deceased knew at the time  
he could not live, and the witness considered what  
fell from him as his dying declaration.

Captain Dixon was again called up, and ex-  
amined by the Judge. He said he had known  
Mr. Hobart upwards of five years. He had  
lodged with him in the same house for two

months, before he went to India, from which  
country he returned in January last, since which  
he renewed his acquaintance with the Prisoner,  
and saw him frequently. The prisoner lived  
in South Molton-street, for the last two months,  
took no pains to conceal himself, but walked  
publicly about the neighbourhood. Mr. Ba-  
ron Graham asked the witness, if he had not ad-  
vised the Prisoner to surrender himself, and con-  
fess that he was the person who had shot Mr.  
O'Reilly? The witness at first objected to an-  
swer this question; but, at last, he said, he did  
advise Mr. Hobart to confess at the time he  
was at Bow-street, before Sir Richard Ford.  
He was next asked, if he had not advised the  
prisoner before that time to surrender? He  
answered, that he had. The Judge then asked  
him, he knew who the prosecutor was; He  
said, he could not tell; that Sir Richard Ford  
had bound him over to give evidence; that he  
had not been subpoenaed, and knew nothing of  
any prosecutor. Being asked, if he knew the  
Solicitor for the prosecution, he said, he did not  
but pointed to Mr. Humphries, whom he sup-  
posed to be the person. Mr. Humphries, it  
appeared, was the Prisoner's Solicitor. He was  
asked if he had any conversation with Mr.  
Humphries prior to his being at Bow-street; he  
acknowledged, that Mr. H. had advised him to  
tell the prisoner, that it would be better for him  
to confess and surrender himself; and he did  
accordingly say so to the prisoner.

Mr. Baron Graham said, that it was evident  
there had been a plan and contrivance to pro-  
duce a confession on the part of the Prisoner;  
and to make it appear as if the confession was  
extorted; that point must go to the Jury. The  
Prisoner's confession, made before the Magis-  
trates, must be taken by the Jury as evidence.

On behalf of the prisoner, four or five respect-  
able gentlemen gave him an excellent character  
for humanity and gentleness of temper. One  
described him as a young man of a most amiable  
disposition, and one who, so far from seeking a  
quarrel, would endeavour to avoid and compro-  
mise it.

Mr. Baron Graham, in his charge to the Ju-  
ry, said, they must on the whole take it, that  
there was evidence of the prisoner having con-  
fessed to the Magistrate that he was the person  
who killed the deceased; and if they thought  
that was such a voluntary uninfluenced confes-  
sion, as to induce them to believe the prisoner  
was the man who committed the homicide, he  
knew not how it could be extenuated to any  
thing short of the crime of murder, which ac-  
cording to law, it certainly was.

The Jury retired for about twenty minutes,  
and returned a verdict—Not Guilty.

## FIDDLING AND DANCING.

SHAFI V. LEWIS.

This was an action brought against the De-  
fendant, by the *Gang of Fanatics*, who pretend  
to reform the manners of the poor, upon the sta-  
tute of the 23d. of the King, section 36, for  
keeping a disorderly house, music and dancing,  
without licence.

The first Witness deposed that he knew the  
Defendant at the Sun in Wentworth-street;  
that he went there on the evening on the 2d. of  
April last, and that there was fiddling and  
dancing; that he paid sixpence as his subscrip-  
tion to the Defendant, who was selling rum to  
the company; that there were five or six cou-  
ple dancing what was called the *Cushion Dance*,  
and the company altogether were not the most  
respectable.

Sarah Joulie, a young Jewess, said she was at  
the Defendant's at the time mentioned, and  
danced a little; that the *Shentlemen* treated  
the Ladies; thought the company were very  
good kind of peoples, and would not swear the  
law any thing indecent in their conduct. She  
danced the *Cushion Dance*; the *Shentlemen* al-  
ways kissed the ladies when dancing it, the  
right way is to lay down on a cushion and *kiss*  
*each other*; but this was too troublesome, and  
the *Shentlemen* only kneeled down and the la-  
dies kissed them. She said there was Rum ser-  
ved about in the room, and that Mr. Velasco  
served it; the Jews dare not drink any thing  
else in passover time. Upon her cross-exami-  
nation, she said she went with her mother the  
second night to the dance, and took her chance  
for a partner; they danced the *Cushion Dance*,  
but had not the precaution to have a blind fid-  
dler.

One of the Defendants, one of the Defendant  
said, he was ready to join his friend Mr. Gar-  
raw in admitting the great utility of the Act  
of Parliament upon which this action was  
brought; and how much the public moral  
called for its interference: he was proceeding  
to state, where this Act applied in the present  
case, when Lord Ellenborough observed the  
Statute was a most excellent one, but care must  
be taken how it is applied; if the Defendant  
had this room constantly open for public en-  
tertainment, he was liable to the pains and pe-  
nalties of the Act, but it appeared he had only  
the occasional use of this room; it was hired  
only for eight days, during the Jews festival,  
and therefore could not be brought within the  
meaning of the Act. Verdict for the Defendant.

## To be Sold,

By Public Auction,  
By BRANSON JONES and REDDY,  
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,  
On SATURDAY next, the 16th. Instant,  
At 12 o'Clock,

A STRONG Grey Cabool Saddle  
Horse, about fifteen hands high  
warranted found and quiet,  
The property of a Gentleman, proceed-  
to Europe.

## Advertisement.

R. A. ASHTON,

HAS the pleasure to inform his Friends  
and the Public, (Officers in His Ma-  
jesty's Navy, and Gentlemen in the Sea-  
faring line more particularly) that he has  
a large Stock of

## Wines &amp; Liquors

which he can warrant *Genuine*, and of the  
best qualities of their respective kinds, and  
which, as he has determined to dispose of  
them for READY MONEY & GOOD BILLS  
only, he is confident he can supply on the  
most reasonable terms; and he trusts that  
on a fair trial, their qualities will corro-  
borate what he has advanced in their fa-  
vor;—and, by the 10th. of February, he  
will have ready for the convenience of  
Purchasers:—

MADEIRA carefully packed, in Chests, from  
1 and a half dozen, to 6 dozens.

COGNAC BRANDY and HOLLAND'S GIN,  
packed, in similar proportions; also, in large  
and small Cases and Kees, containing from  
6 to 30 Gallons.

R. ASHTON also, has it in his pow-  
er, from his extensive assortment, to sup-  
ply MADEIRA, &c. in Pipes, Half, and  
Quarter ditto,—also SPIRITS, in large  
quantities, and at the shortest notice.

Every attention will be paid to execute  
the orders of such Gentlemen as may fa-  
vor him with their commands, with fide-  
lity and despatch, and his STORE being in  
the vicinity of the *Custom House*, will en-  
able him to ship off the Articles for those  
Gentlemen, whose time and business may  
not admit of interruption for that purpose.

For the accommodation of the OFFICERS  
of HIS MAJESTY'S SQUADRON, (whose  
favors R. Ashton respectfully solicits), he  
will take their Pay Bills, if properly en-  
dorsed, for such Articles as they may be  
pleased to order from his Store.

A LIST of PARTICULARS, with  
the Prices affixed, may be had on applica-  
tion at the Store.

Wine and Spirit Warehouse, near the  
Custom House Beach, 29th Jan. 1805.

## Advertisement.

WHEREAS JOHN ABERNETHIE, late  
a Surgeon on the Military Establish-  
ment of Fort St. George, having died in the  
neighbourhood of Vellore, during the night of  
the 21st. December 1804, Colonel DAVID  
CAMPBELL, the Officer Commanding at that  
Station, directed Major THOMAS MARRI-  
OTT, the Public Staff Officer, to receive  
charge of the Effects of the deceased, from a  
Committee of Officers, appointed to examine  
and identify them.

A Will of the said JOHN ABERNETHIE,  
having been found amongst his Papers, it was  
forwarded to the only surviving Executor there-  
in named, and whereas the nominated Executors  
who is serving with the Army in the Deckan,  
having declined, on that account, to accept of  
the Executorship.

## THIS IS THEREFORE TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the Will of the said JOHN ABERNE-  
THIE, having been admitted to GILBERT  
RICKETTS, Esq. Registrar, to the Supreme  
Court of Judicature at Madraspatnam, the Ba-  
lance of Cash, arising from the sale of JOHN  
ABERNETHIE'S Effects, (after defraying the  
necessary Expenses) will be deposited in the  
Government Treasury, so soon as collected, in  
conformity to the General Orders by Govern-  
ment, dated Fort St. George, the 15th. August  
1804.

All the Papers of the late JOHN ABER-  
NETHIE, will be delivered, to any Person do-  
ly authorized to receive them.

THOMAS MARRIOTT,

TOWN MAJOR.

TOWN MAJOR'S OFFICE,  
Vellore, Jan. 22, 1805.



# SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER. 14

W E D N E S D A Y, the 13th. February, 1805.

LIEUT. General Sir JOHN CRADDOCK landed yesterday evening, under a salute from the Baring, and from the Garrison.

A Street being formed by the Troops in Garrison, from the Sea Gate to the Wallajah Gate, consisting of the H. Company's Artillery, His Majesty's 73d. Regiment, the Madras Native Fencibles, and part of the 1st. and 23d. Regiments of Native Infantry, the General proceeded through it to the Government Garden House. The Right Honorable Lord Bentinck, General Campbell, the Members of Council, and the whole of the Government and Garrison Staff, received the General at the Sea Gate.

In addition to the arrivals from Bengal, we have to add, the Hon'ble Company's Ships, HAWKSBURY, Capt. Timbrell, and the MONARCH, Capt. Hawes.

## PASSENGERS.

THE BARING.—His Excellency Lieut. General Sir J. Craddock,—Lady Theodora Craddock,—Master John Craddock,—Mrs. J. F. Francis,—Mrs. St. George,—Major F. Hall,—Captain Thomas Reynell,—the Hon. Captain Acheson,—Captain J. Blair,—Cornet Wilson,—Ensign Poole,—Lieut. Gray,—Messrs. John Henry Talbot,—Arthur Bently,—Thomas Sneyd,—G. W. Aubray,—E. J. A. Drefield,—H. Sheen,—R. Richardson,—and Shakespear, Cadets.

ALEXANDER.—Mr. Lowther, and Lieutenant Dalziel.

WORCHESTER.—Mrs. Ahmuty—Miss Munro, Messrs. Archibald Munro—George Macquey, and E. D. Fothergill, Cadets,—Mr. George Dumpston, Free Mariner.

UNITED KINGDOM.—Mrs. Maxtone,—Miss C. Maxtone,—Miss N. Maxtone,—Captain G. Ellice,—Mr. Banbridge,—Mr. Raban,—Mr. and Mrs. Wybrow,—Mr. Stapleton.

AIRLEY CASTLE.—Miss Charlotte Seymour, Captains A. Honnesey and W. Burke of the Bengal Establishment,—Messrs. John M. Tichborne—Edward James Footé, William Pagon, and John Scott, Cadets.

LADY JANE DUNDAS.—John Cotton, Esq. G. Arbuthnot Esq.—G. M'Leod,—Major Ousely,—Mr. T. Plowden,—Ensign Heming, Mrs. Brown,—Mrs. Arbuthnot,—Mr. Richardson,—Miss Hall,—Miss Arbuthnot,—Miss Allen,—Miss H. Tennall,—Miss L. Tendall,—Miss Mackae,—Miss Buchanan,—Miss Dick, Miss Purvis,—Mrs. Udny,—Mr. Tindall,—Mr. Levisque.

SOVEREIGN.—Passengers to Europe—Major General William Cameron,—Mrs. Cameron,—Mrs. Burgess,—Mrs. Turnbull,—Mrs. Edwards,—Mr. James Ede,—Mr. Thomas Travening,—Major John Duff,—Capt. M. Duncan,—Mr. H. Charles,—Mr. Isaac Heywood.

CHILDREN.—Miss Maria Cameron,—Miss Francis Beck,—Master D. Burgess,—Miss C. E. Burgess,—Master I. M'Intyre,—Master William M'Intyre,—Master Henry Edwards, Master W. R. Edwards.

FOR MADRAS.—Mrs. Lewis,—Capt. Lewis,—Mr. Oliver, Civil Service.

LORD NELSON.—Hon. Major Gen. St. John, Major Gen. Deare—Major Alston—Captain G. Johnston—Mr. S. Innes—Mr. A. Moore—Mrs. S. Clarke—Mrs. W. Smith—Mrs. St. John—Mrs. De L'Tange—Mrs. S. Jones—Mrs. Lloyd—Mrs. Engel—Mrs. Smith—Misses J. A. and V. D'Letang—Miss J. Gar-

diner—Miss E. Jones—Miss M. Engel—Misses L. F. and M. Lloyd, and 22 other Children.

FAME.—Major Harris—Lieuts. Burke and Parker, Artillery—Mr. Norbitt, Assistant Surgeon—Mr. J. Gane,—Mrs. Gane—Masters J. and F. Gane—Misses Maria and Katharine Gane—Mrs. Colebrooke and family—Miss Charlotte Montgomery—Miss Eliza Loring—Masters C. McDougal and Charles Spence.

HAWKSBURY.—Mr. Robson, Civil Service Lieuts. Blatt and Smith—Messrs. Butt, R. R. Light, R. Shawe, W. Hunter and J. C. D. Stanley, Cadets.

LORD CASTLEREAGH.—No Passengers for Madras.

SIR W. BENSLEY.—Ditto.

This morning arrived the Ship NEPTUNE, Capt. Stewart, from Bombay.

## CEYLON GAZETTE.

COLOMBO,—30th. JANUARY.

### APPOINTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to permit BOBBET BOYS Esq. to act as Deputy Paymaster General to the King's Troops in Ceylon during the absence of JAMES GORDON Esq.

POINT DE GALLE.—Arrived, January the 17th Ship Waidegrave, Capt. T. Macnelaner, from Calcutta.—Passengers, Lieut. James Allen, and Assistant Surgeon Davis.

BOMBAY,—30th. January.

On Saturday evening anchored in the harbour his Majesty's Ships Tremendous of 74 guns, Captain John Osborne, the Lancaster, Captain W. Fothergill, of 64 guns, and the Phæton frigate, Captain Cockburn of 32 guns.

By the Tremendous came passengers, Lieut. Colonel Robert Gordon, Adjutant General to the Bombay army, and his lady, from Telli-cherry.

Our Letters from Poona mention the arrival of Captain Sydenham, recently appointed Resident at the Court of the Peshwa: the line had been turned out, and every appropriate compliment was paid to the Resident on his arrival.

J. S. Waring Esq. has we understand, proceeded to Ahmednaggur, having been appointed Collector of that district.

## DEATHS.

At Bellary, on the 4th. Infant, LIEUTENANT COLONEL RICHARD POWIS, of the 10th. Regiment of Native Infantry.

At Sea, on the 7th. Infant, Mr. WILLIAM WATSON WARE, 4th. Officer of the Honorable Company's Ship Lady Jane Dundas.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Talleyrand is stated to have quoted the example of the Elector of Baden, to induce the Elector of Bavaria to connive at a similar violation of the law of nations in relation to some Emigrants who had sought an asylum in his dominions.

A great number of Italians have been ordered to leave Vienna, in consequence of application made by the French Minister to the Austrian Cabinet to that effect.

The Bishop of Chalons was arrested for drawing a pension from England, and for addressing a pastoral Letter to his Diocese. The Abbe Aymar, who was arrested by the French Government in Germany, died of an apoplexy as they were conveying him to Paris.

A letter from Middleburgh states, that the troops were much harassed by the activity of the English Squadron, and that they were obliged to rest by day, being constantly under arms at night.

The Town of Bremen still continues blockaded by the French Troops.

The latest accounts from Lord Nelson's fleet are of the 1st July. He was left on that day off Toulon with his fleet, all well, by a ship of war, which has arrived at Gibraltar.

At Coblenz there have been condemned by the special Military Commission, within three weeks, 36 smugglers of English goods. They have, with the exception of four, who are women and in a state of pregnancy, been executed. Among those guillotined were an old woman near sixty and a young girl not much above fifteen.

Nothing can shew the vanity and folly of Bonaparte more than his apparent belief, that the crown of France, after his death, will be suffered to remain in the family of a foreign usurper who reigns only by the terror he excites, and whose family are rendered odious by that terror.

In the conference held at Soissons, in the year 1593, between the Duke of Mayence, chief of the ligue (league) against Henry IV. and the Duke of Biria, Minister of Spain—the latter having proposed the abolition of the Salique Law, to have the Infants of Spain declared Queen of France, the Duke of Mayence answered to the proposal, "that the yoke of a foreign domination was a very hard bit for a French stomach, and wanted a good deal of seasoning to make it digestible." The lapse of two centuries must have produced a remarkable change in the French stomachs, if they find now, more palatable and fit for their digestion, the most tyrannical domination which ever existed, vested in the hands of a man, who is not only a foreigner, but a Corsican, but the offspring of a petty Attorney of Ajaccio; and besides, the son, the brother, and the husband, of as many acknowledged prostitutes. Where would be found a worthier head for an Imperial Crown, a more illustrious beginner of a new dynasty, to succeed the Bourbon family?

Richard Ley, Esq. High Sheriff of the county of Monaghan, and twenty most respectable gentlemen, members of the Grand Jury, have publicly advertised, that in consequence of the scarcity of specie, and the enormous expence incurred by such of their tenants as were required to procure it, have resolved to receive their rents in Bank of Ireland paper, for one year, unless, before the expiration of that period, the restriction on the Bank shall be removed. Several other proprietors of estates in the same county have expressed their approbation of the above resolutions, and have resolved to adopt a similar conduct.

A patriotic offer has been made to the City Volunteers of a Powder to take stains, occasioned by wine, out of Leather Breeches.—This is a fine illustration of what Burke says of "the cheap defence of nations, and of the sensibility of honour, which feels a stain like a wound!"

Bonaparte allows his refractory prisoners to drink as much wine as they please. The wine, if medicated by Pichegru's post obit physicians, will, doubtless, soon sober these refractory patients.

Republican Lenity.—The Ligurian Senate has commuted the punishment of death, to which an offender, named Louis Amoretti, was sentenced, for fifty-one years imprisonment in