

MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXI.

WEDNESDAY, 27th. FEBRUARY 1805.

Number 1012.

Administration.

APPLICATION was this day made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, on the Ecclesiastical side for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of *Lieut. Nicholas Graham*, deceased, of the 8th Native Regiment, to be granted to *Thomas Fulton*, a Lieutenant in his Majesty's 78th. Regiment of foot, as cousin and next of kin in India to the said deceased.

FOWNES DISNEY,
Proctor.

Madras, 27th. February 1805.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of *PHILIP OLIVER MAUNSELL*, late a Lieutenant in the 2d. Battalion of the 2d. Regiment of Native Infantry, in the service of the Honorable Company, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to *COLONEL JAMES OLIVER* of the 9th. Regiment of Native Infantry, in the service of the said Company. All Persons indebted to the said Estate, or holding any Property or Effects belonging thereto are hereby required to pay their Debts and deliver up such property forthwith to the said Administrator at Madras. And all Persons having claims on the said Estate, are also required to state the same to the said Administrator without delay.

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

Advertisement.

Notice is given

THAT THE DRAWING OF THE SECOND CLASS, OF THE THIRTEENTH MADRAS ROAD LOTTERY, WILL POSITIVELY BEGIN

On FRIDAY, the 1st. MARCH,

At Twelve O'clock.

J. L. HEEFKE.

AGENT.

Madras, 27th. February, 1805.

BY ORDER

OF THE

PRIZE AGENT.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 28th. February,

At 1 o'clock,

For the Benefit of the Captors.

THE SHIP

ELIZA,

RE-CAPTURED BY THE

H. Com. Ships,

JUST as she lies at her anchors, with

her Masts, Yards, Standing and Running

Rigging, burthen 350 Tons, or thereabouts,

built at Rangoon, and Copper bottomed.

Conditions of Sale.

The Vessel is immediately after the

Sale, to be at the risk of the Purchaser,

and Ten per cent. of the Purchase Money

to be paid down at the time of Sale, the

remainder in Ten Days, in default of

which the Vessel will be resold at the risk

and expence of the first Purchaser, with

all advantages forfeited.

Wants A Situation.

A MIDDLE aged, steady Man, an European,

wishes to engage himself to attend a Gentleman

or Family to England.—application to be made at Mr. ROSS's, Governors Tope.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 28th. Inst.

At the Custom House,

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SALE

OF THE

Ship Eliza,

THE BRIG

ILAIIE BOX,

JUST as she lies at her Anchors, with her Masts, Yards, Standing, and Running Rigging as from Sea, burthen 1800 Bags or thereabouts, Built at Chittigong about four years ago.

Immediately after the Sale of the said Vessel, the Purchaser will become responsible for all loss, that may be accrued thereon.

The List of her Stores may be seen at the Auction-Room.

Conditions of Sale as Usual.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

ON THE PREMISES,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 28th. Feb.

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 Soonea-Ramali Chilly Street, No. 18, measuring in length, sixty-six and quarter feet, consisting of a Hall, three Rooms, a Godown, Cookroom, Necessary, Well, and from Varandahs.

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 resold at the Risk and Expence of the first Purchaser, 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. 4, Situated at Peddah Naiks Pettah, in the second street of Audiapah Naik's Garden, between the House of Pultra Vaukom Ponnappah and Pongondo Moddelly, Measuring in Length Eighty feet, in Breadth Thirty feet—Consisting of a Hall, three Rooms and a Gallery, both sides, the lower has a Hall, four Rooms, Godown, Back-yard, Cook-room, &c.

Conditions of Sale as Usual.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 1st. March,

At 11 o'clock,

GLOBE LAMPS of Sizes,

Table SHADES with Plated Candle

Sticks.

PINT TUMBLERS,

Fluted DITTO,

Madras and Claret GLASSES, of a

neat pattern.

Britannia Metal Table & Tea SPOONS,

PEN-KNIVES SCISSORS, &c.

The above Articles are just arrived.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 1st. March,

THE REMAINDER OF

Silver Plate,

CONSISTING OF

TEA Pots and Stands—Coffee Pots—Table Rings—Curry Dishes and Covers—Sugar Vases—Bottle Stands—Soup Ladles—Butter Trowel—Fish Knife,

AND

SOME PORTUGUESE

JEWELS.

ALSO

Fifty Quires of Drawing PAPER.

Thirty Dozen of BEER.

Black-wood ARM CHAIRS.

COUCHES.

CHINA SEA COT with Drawers.

SEA COUCHES with Drawers.

A Strong Teak-wood LIQUOR CASE.

A LIQUOR TUMBLER, with a strong

Platform Cart.

A Carnatic PALANKEEN, lined with

Damask Silk.

AND

A SMALL COLLECTION OF

BOOKS,

At 12 o'clock,

A pair of BAY CARRIAGE HORSES, the owner parts with them as he has no further use for them.

A handsome Hooded PHEATON with Lamps, and a pair of Second-hand HARNESSES.

A Strong young BANDY HORSE.

SEVERAL HORSES AND BANDLES.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE FAURE, and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, 1st. March,

At 1 o'clock

THE BRIG SULTAN,

JUST as she lies at her Anchors, with her Masts, Yards, Standing, and Running Rigging, as from Sea, Burthen 80 Tons, or thereabouts, Built at Pegue, in December 1803.

Immediately after the Sale of the said Vessel, the purchaser will become responsible for all losses that may be accrued thereon.

Conditions of Sale as Usual.

The List of her Stores may be seen at the Auction-Room.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

On THURSDAY, the 7th. March next,

ON THE PREMISES,

Between the hours of 4 & 5 in the afternoon,

If not previously disposed of by Private Contract

THE HOUSE and GARDEN situated

at the Luz, known by the name of

Drake's Garden, with a large Spacious

Terraced HOUSE, consisting of a Hall

and six Rooms, with extensive Out-Houses,

Stabling, & Coach House.—The Garden

is stocked with a number of Fruit

Trees, & measuring seventeen St. Thomè

Cawnies, ten Grounds, and one thousand

two hundred and thirty and three quarter

square feet.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL,

For further particulars apply to HEEFKE, FAURE and CO.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 28th. February,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'clock.

TWO BOXES OF STATIONERY,

FROM GREENHILL,

JUST LANDED,

Consisting of

DEMY—Foolscap—Quarto—Gilt & Plain—Wove—Foolscap—Folio's Marble Covered—Best Irish Coloured Wafers in Tin Boxes—Black led Pencils Ivory handled Penknives, and Razors—Pounce—Ink Powder—Best Dutch Wax Red Tape—Blotting Paper—and Large Office Quills.

A Capital Pair of PISTOLS, new, by BOND.

AND A Pair of PISTOLS by JOVER in a Case.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 28th. February,

At 11 o'clock.

A SMALL Handsome Mahogany Bureau and Book Case.

A Mahogany Bureau with Secretary.

A China Bureau and Book-case.

A Teakwood Camp Table, to dine

Eight People.

A Child's Cot, a Mahogany Tool Chest,

Black and Teakwood Arm Chairs.

A Mahogany Commode.

A Mahogany Shaving Case, with Razors,

and three China Tea Chests, with

Lead cannisters.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 28th. Feb.

At 12 o'clock.

THREE Chests of Europe bottled

BEER, in lots of three dozens.

A quantity of COIR ROPE,

Four small Boxes of French PERFUMERY,

afforted.

Fifteen cases of GIN.

A beautiful Tame ELK.

Two Young Milch COWS,

ALSO

A Black Sumatra HORSE, with Bandy

Hood and Harness.

AND

A GREY HORSE, with Saddle and

Bridle.

For Sale on Commission.

By HEEFKE, FAURE & Co.

A Chest containing,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF NEAT-MADE

SILVER PLATE

MADE BY

GREEN & WOOD, LONDON,

ALSO,

A PAIR of KNIFE CASES, with

Ivory Handle Knives and Forks, &

a Spoon Case to match.

A List of which may be seen on application.

Wanted.

A N European Servant to attend a Sin-

gle Gentleman on the Voyage to Eng-

land. He will be expected to SHAVE

and DRESS HAIR, and, if required, to

wait at Table: and he must be well re-

commended.

Enquire at this Press.

EPIGRAM.

Says a Lady, one day, to an Admiral of France.
 "Come, partake of our frolic and fun."
 In reply, said, LINDA, "tho' I can't join a Dance,
 You shall soon see how fast I can run."

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 27th. February, 1805.

The Civil Servants at the Presidency, request the Gentlemen of his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's Naval and Military Services, will honor them with their Company to a Ball and Supper, at the Pantheon, on Thursday the 28th Instant, to meet Major General the Honorable Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

February 20th, 1805.

The Committee appointed for the Management of the Entertainment, beg leave to apologize for the present mode of Invitation, the shortness of the time not allowing the circulation of separate letters.

It has been reported that the French Frigate LA PSYCHE, has been CAPTURED by one of His Majesty's Ships, and despatched for Calcutta. We trust the report is well founded; and it is an incommensurate measure confirmed by Letters which have been received from Gujan, which state that a Frigate had passed that port, having the British Colours flying over the tri-coloured flag.

On Monday last, a Match for 300*l*. was run between COLONEL DICKENS's Grey Arab Horse, Nulmeg, and Mr. ABBOTT's Bay Arab Horse, Wabobis, which was decided at three Heats, in favour of Nulmeg. This Match was remarkably well contested.

Accounts recently received from Rangoon, mention that a Birmah Army, of 18,000 Men, had marched from the old town of Pegue, against the Siamese.

On the 18th. Instant arrived the Danish Ship PROVENSER, from Europe and Tranquebar. Passengers, Doctor and Mrs. Sheuby, and Mr. Lindgaard.

On the 20th. arrived the LADY WILLIAM BENTINCK, Capt. Stevenson, from Padang. Passengers, Mr. R. Hart, two Masters Edwards, and Miss Edwards; and the Brig EWARD, from Calcutta, Passenger, Mr. A. A. Reynolds.

On the 25th. arrived the Schooner ELIZA, from Trincomallee. Passengers, Doctor Andrews, and family.

PORT WILLIAM, February 4, 1805.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit, and further orders, the departure of all Ships and Vessels of every description, from the River Hooghly, and from the anchorage at Sigor.

CALCUTTA:—Arrived the following ships, Mysore Fortitude—Kushloo—Vigilant, and Arrau, from Ceylon Ships Harriet—Comet—Mylford, Elizabeth & Olive, from Bombay Passengers from Ceylon, on the above ships:—Capt. Nixon, Ceylon Regt. Lieutenants Brown, Jackson, Kinchoffer, Maxon, Hodgson, Lyall, Campbell, Bishop, and Middleton, of the Bengal Volunteers.

COLUMBO—13th. February 1805.

On the 5th instant, the following Bombay China ships passed Gale on their way to Bombay, under convoy of H. M. Ship Grampus and Viceroy—Ships Shaw Kushloo, Cornwallis, Minerva, Sarah, & Scaleby Castle. The above ships sailed from China on the 5th of January, under convoy of H. M. Ship Grampus & Caroline. The Europe Indians, which sailed from China in company with the above ships, and parted the day they left Penang, are the Circifer, Glatton, Walmer Castle, Thimmes, Brunswick, Canton, Marquis of Ely, and Winchester.

The direct Fleet from England, under convoy of H. M. Ship Athenienne had arrived in Hurler Bay on the East coast of China, a little to the westward of Pedro Branca. A Boat with an officer of the Athenienne had reached Macao with the intelligence.

POINT DE GALLE—6th February.

On the 6th, arrived the Danish ship Baldes, from Batavia—left it the 18th December bound to Bombay, and on the 22d ultimo in Latitude 4 South, and Longitude 40 East, fell in with and was over hauled by two FRENCH FRIGATES from the Ile de France, Le Belle Boule, and L'Atalante.

On the 7th, the Honorable Company's ships DEMAYNE Capt. Adderley, and SHELTON CASTLE, Capt. Normand, passed from England, on their way to Bombay. Arrived on the same day, H. M. Ship CONCORD and the Hon. Company's ship Sir Edw. Hughes.

BIRTH.

The Lady of CAPTAIN DE MORGAN, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Nuyapatam, LIEUT. COLONEL ENGLISH, to Miss BARBOR.
 At Bombay, LIEUT. THOS. GRAY, of the Royal Navy, to Miss INDIANA BLANCHFORD, daughter of Lieut. Colonel Blanchford.

DEATHS.

WILLIAM MARriot, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, on this Establishment.
 At Calcutta, HASTINGS IMPRY, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

The Hon. Charles Herbert Pierrepont, Capt. in the R. Navy, eldest son of Viscount Newark, and Representative for the County, to Miss EYRE, eldest daughter of A. H. EYRE, Esq. also Representative for that County.
 Frederick Silver, of Gray's Inn, Esq. to Miss BYE, of Clapham.
 Major Charles Turner, of the Royal African Corps, to Miss Catherine Rowe, of Duke Street, Grosvenor-square.
 R. W. Pickwood, Esq. of Egham, Surrey, to Miss Pogson, of Roughton Place, Suffolk.

Capt. Baron Schneidern, of the King's German Hussar Dragoon, to Miss Elton, of Stapleton House.
 Thom's Redhead, Esq. of Snares Hill House, in the County of Norfolk, to Miss Eleanor Baring, daughter of Charles Baring, Esq. of Courtland Down.
 Sir W. Pole Esq., of Devon, to the Daughter of G. Temple Esq. of Mappock, Somerset.
 Lord Eardley, to the Daughter of the late Colonel Childers, of Doncaster.
 Lieut. J. A. Ramley, of the Bombay Marine, to Miss Day of Chilwick Lodge.

EUROPE DEATHS.

On the 3d of August, at his house at Liscate, near Dublin, much regretted, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart. Receiver General of the Kingdom of Ireland, and one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council.

At Antigua, of the Yellow Fever, Captain Fanshaw, 65 Middlemen and sixty Seamen, of the Carysfort, all in the course of a few days.

The Earl of Dysart of Ireland, His Lordship married Anne, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Albemarle, and sister to the present Marquis of Sligo.

At Binfield, in his 66th year, the Rev. Edward Wilson, canon of Windsor, prebendary of Gloucester, and near 40 years rector of the above parish; he was Tutor to Mr. Pitt, till he went to Cambridge.

At Tabago, in the West Indies, Lieut. Colonel Donald M. Donald, of the 2d Battalion of the First or Royal Regiment of Foot.

Owen Ombly, Esq. of Pockington, in Shropshire.
 Mrs. Banks, relict of the late Wm. Banks, Esq. of Revelby Abbey, Lincolnshire; and other of the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks.

Mrs. Arnold, widow of Brigadier-General Arnold, and daughter of the Hon. Edward Shippen, Chief Justice of the State of Pennsylvania, North America.

At Canterbury, at an advanced age, Dr. Benson, sen. Prebendary of that Cathedral.

At Alipali, in the County of Suffolk, aged 73, the Rev. Temple Cheever.

John Reilly, Esq. of Scarva in the County of Down, Ireland. He had been for many years an upright and respectable Representative in Parliament, and First Commissioner for Public Accounts of that County.

At Old Hall, in Salt Bergholt, Suffolk, aged 78, John Reade Esq. Barrister at Law, late Treasurer of the Inner Temple.

At Antim Castle, Lieut. Stephen Reed, of the Royal Dublin Militia, in consequence of a wound he had received in a duel with Capt. Byre Powell.

At Genoa, in the 74th year of his age, Joseph Brams Esq. many years His Britannic Majesty's Consul at that place.

MIDDLESEX ELECTION.

As the decision on this question now rests solely on the legality of the proceedings adopted by the Sheriff, it is our duty to lay before our Readers the only legal opinion which has been unofficially delivered on the subject.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. CLIFFORD AND MR. ERSKINE, ON WEDNESDAY AUG. 3.

MY DEAR ERSKINE,

"By 25 of the King, chap. 84. sect. 1. it is enacted, 'That the returning officer or officers at every election shall immediately, or on the day next after the final close of the poll, truly, fairly, and publicly declare the name or names of the person or persons who have the majority of votes; and shall forthwith make a return of such persons, &c. unless a forfeiture be demanded.'

"I wish your opinion decidedly on this point. As many votes objected to will be undecided at the final close of the poll, is, or is not the Sheriff bound in duty to decide on their cases, if they tender before three o'clock, before he can declare 'truly and fairly' who has the majority of votes, provided it can be done before twelve o'clock tomorrow night.

"Huffings." "HENRY CLIFFORD."

"DEAR CLIFFORD,"

"It appears to me, that if persons have tendered themselves to be admitted to vote for any of the Candidates during the legal continuance of the Poll, and the Sheriff has not received them, but has put them aside for consideration, he ought to decide upon their rights, by admitting or rejecting them before he makes his return, as far as the time prescribed by the Act of Parliament will reasonably admit. But, as I give this opinion upon the sudden, I would neither be bound by it myself, nor think it prudent in you to act upon it, unless our friend Plomer and you yourself concur in it.

"I write this, of course, to you privately, because, as a Member of the House of Commons, I am not at liberty to give any public or professional opinion upon a matter which may come before me in judgment.

"August, 3." "T. ERSKINE."

"In this opinion of my Learned Friend Mr. Plomer and I perfectly coincided, and forthwith acted upon it.

H. CLIFFORD."

It is already reported that no less than 116 actions are immediately to be entered by many Freeholders of Middlesex, against the Sheriff, for the manner in which the votes of the former have been attempted to be disfranchised.

CROWN OFFICE.—August 11, 1804.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SEAT IN PARLIAMENT.

County of Middlesex.—George Boulton Mainwaring, Esq. in the room of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. whose election for the said County has been adjudged void.

Borough of Trierden.—The Hon. Richard Ryder, of Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex.

Borough of Barnstable.—The Hon. Hugh Fortescue, commonly called Lord Viscount Ebrington, in the room of Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. who since his election for the said Borough, had accepted the office of Bailiff or Steward of His Majesty's Three Children Hundreds of Stoke, Delborough, and Bottenham, in the county of Buckingham.

On Friday the Committee of Hackney Coach Owners waited upon the Commissary General with the offer of 1000 carriages, & 3200 horses.

VOLUNTEERS.

Upon the subject of the services expected of these Patriotic Corps, a circular letter has been written, by order of the Duke of York, to the several General Officers commanding Districts, which contains the following important instructions:

"The provision which the Government has thought proper to make for the superintendence and various arrangements relating to these Corps, will suggest to you the importance which is attached to their Services; and His Royal Highness desires that you will strongly impress on the General Officers, as well as the other Staff Officers who are at this time, or may hereafter be attached to them, that it will in a very great degree depend on their individual exertions to insure that the expectations of the country on this material point are not disappointed.

With this view it will be essentially necessary, that each General Officer, or other Officer, to whom a command of Volunteers is entrusted, shall reside in a situation central and convenient to the Corps under his orders, and make himself immediately acquainted with every particular relating to them, with the nature and extent of the service for which they are respectively engaged, with their effective strength, with the characters, and the extent of military information of the commanders, with the state of the Corps in regard to their internal economy, their horses, arms, ammunition, and every species of military equipment, and, above all, with the degree of forwardness they have attained in their discipline and field movements, & whether they are or are not competent to act with the troops of the line, of which he can only become a competent judge by frequent inspections, and by taking a many opportunities as possible of seeing them under arms.

It will also be incumbent on the General Officers, or others, commanding brigades, in concert with the commanding Officers of Corps, to fix the routes by which, in case of being called out, each Corps is to arrive at the general place of rendezvous of the brigade, and to assure, by every previous precaution & preparation, that no obstacle shall occur to prevent the regularity and certainty of their movements at that critical moment, for which purpose it is highly material for him to ascertain, that the arrangements for providing cuts for the camp kettles, and wagons for the conveyance of the men, are carried into effect, in pursuance of the instructions of His Majesty's Secretary of State.

The Commander in Chief is aware that the duties hereby enjoined to the General Officers employed with the Volunteer Force, cannot be discharged with advantage to the country without the utmost zeal and unremitting personal exertion on their part. In his expectation on this head his Royal Highness is persuaded that he shall not be disappointed, but it is moreover equally essential that these Officers should continually bear in mind that the Corps under their command are composed of men untrained to a military life, over whom they have not any direct control till placed on permanent duty, but who have voluntarily enrolled themselves with the generous purpose of sharing with the regular troops, in the labours, difficulties, and honors, which are presented to those who are engaged in the defence of their country, by the arduous contest in which we are at this time engaged.

"It is to be presumed that they will feel the force of these considerations, and will conduct their command on every occasion with all the urbanity, mildness, and indulgence, which is consistent with military discipline, without compromising or impeding the important primary object of rendering the Corps effective and fit for actual service. To insure the efficiency of the Corps, it is necessary that the commanders of brigades should constantly attend the inspections ordered by Act of Parliament, and require a strict account of all absences. With respect to their discipline, it is the Commander in Chief's expectation, that they will offer their attendance to such Commanding Officers of Corps (not placed upon permanent duty), as are desirous of receiving the advantage of their instructions."

LONDON, 10th. October.

A letter from the Hague, dated Oct. 1. says "The French Ambassador is returned from his long visit to the Emperor; and M. Schimmelpennick is at present at Deventer, after having executed his important mission. The event of the late conferences is therefore, hourly expected to transpire. The French Government, among other grounds of complaint, alleges the four following against our present rulers:—1. The equivocal orders given to Vice-Admiral Hartlink, which prevented his joining Linois, in the attempt to intercept the English China Fleet.—2d. The rejection, by the Legislative Body, of the plan of indemnification for the Prince of Orange.—3. The oppression of the Roman Catholics bordering an Brabant, and the exclusion of them gradually from all share in the Government, and from being chosen to lucrative offices.—4. The reluctance manifested to take a decisive and vigorous share in the war."

A private letter from Embden, of the 22d. ult. states, that a Russian Squadron had actually passed the Sound on the 15th, consisting of four sail of the line and six frigates, and that eight sail of the line and six frigates were expected in Copenhagen roads on the following day. It is added, that the latter division had troops on board, as had also a third division, which had sailed from Revel.

THE CHANNEL FLEET.—A letter, dated the 21st ult. says:—The enemy remains precisely as he was. The off shore Squadron, or ships under the immediate orders of Admiral Cotton, are—

San Joseph	118	Dreadnought	98
Prince	118	Neptune	98
Prince George	98	Thunderer	74
Princess Royal	98	Venerable	74
Windward Castle	98		

The in-shore Squadron as before.—The Princess Royal goes home to rest.

A letter to a person in Baltimore, dated July 15, says, "The English who communicated with the Negroes of St. Domingo, have put it into the head of Delatines to cause himself to be proclaimed 'Emperor of Hayti,' and he is to be crowned in a few days at Port-au-Prince.

The King of Denmark has been defied by Bonaparte to shut up the port of Helsing from the English; and he has intimated his intention of sending troops, in case of a refusal, to enforce obedience.

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

EVENING AND PROMENADE DRESSES.

Morning drefs of cambric, the back full, and fastened on each shoulder with a button: long sleeves, cap of lace and ribbon, with a deep lace border: a role in front.

A round drefs of muslin over pink silk; the fronts plain and low, short sleeves; a small lace cap, ornamented with a bunch of flowers.

WALKING DRESSES.

A round drefs of white muslin, with short sleeves, small bonnet of pink silk, ornamented with a white feather, and tied under the chin with pink ribbon.

A Russian morning drefs of cambric, made high in the neck, with a round collar; long sleeves, the sides & bottom trimmed with a narrow flounce; a mistake hat of straw or chip.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The prevailing colours are lilac, purple, blue, buff, and yellow. Scarf cloaks of worked muslin, over coloured silks, are universally worn. The large Obi hat of straw or muslin, ornamented with feathers or flowers, is generally adopted.

PARISIAN FASHIONS.

The Ladies of Paris, besides the general occupation of the toilette, have a course of education for every season in the year. In autumn they study horsemanship, in winter they practise dancing, in spring they have a course of botany, and in summer a course of swimming. The Parisian beaux wear naked breeches in half drefs and even at balls. Buckles are more the less amidst the votaries of the light fantastic toe, but fringes are more elegant for walking. The deepest naked colour is the most fashionable; and therefore the petits maîtres get their nankens refreshed in strong infusions of tea.

THE PARISIAN BELLES wear no earrings in a morning, or have them so small as not to be perceived. In the evenings, except in very full drefs, they wear earrings of a large circumference, resembling a Serpent in a circle, with an Apple in its mouth; so that in looking on a well-dressed BELLE, one sees at the same time the WOMAN, the SNAKE, and the APPLE; and cannot avoid exclaiming,—these Parisian dames are the PLAIN WOMAN of the WORLD.

CRIM. CON.

The parties in the Crim. Con. we mentioned yesterday under the head of Winchester, were Mr. C. an eminent Surgeon in the town of Southampton, and Mr. H. an eminent Attorney.

About four years since, Mr. C. became enamoured with the lady, now his wife, and some obsequies arising on the part of her friends, he carried her off to Jersey, where they were married. She was then but 16 years of age. Mr. H. was in habits of intimacy with Mr. & Mrs. C. but no suspicion had ever attached to the parties.

Some time since, the lady pretended to be ill; change of air was recommended, and the fond husband had a house taken for her between Southampton and Winchester, to which he removed, accompanied by her children. Mr. C. occupied by his professional duties, remained at Southampton; but went on stated days, three times each week, to see her.

Upon a day out of the usual course, finding himself unoccupied, he mounted his horse, anticipating the pleasure his unexpected visit would give his wife. When arrived, he enquired for her, and was answered, that she had gone to Winchester with a gentleman, three hours before.

He instantly pursued, and having traced the fugitives to an inn, learned that they had been in bed about an hour. On bursting open the chamber door, Mr. H. jumped out of bed, when the enraged husband, knocked him down, he recovered himself instantly, and beat the husband in return most soundly, so as to render him unable to return home. Mrs. C. is a beautiful woman just twenty.

THE BONAPARTES.

The Courier de Londres contains a letter written by Lucien Bonaparte to his brother the Emperor Napoleon, on the occasion of the elevation of the latter to the Imperial dignity. Lucien begins with reproaching his brother for having excluded him from the rank of PRINCE, which he cannot help regarding as a most unjust and ungrateful return for the many important services he had rendered Napoleon, in the most critical moments of his fortune.

He next warns him against the flatteries and artifices of those persons who, by their injudicious flattery would lead him to his ruin. He more particularly cautions him against Fouché, Seytes, and Garat, who so obsequiously, at a former period, opposed the advice so often insisted on by him (Lucien), that Napoleon should assume his due rank among the Sovereigns of Europe.

About all he holds up to his brother, in a variety of points of view, the imprudence and impolicy of having allowed the Tribune and the Senate, bodies whom he himself had created, the power of bestowing a title on their creator, and with that power, the pretended right of subjecting him to laws & to certain conditions, which they may pretend to prescribe.

He finally reminds him that if these, constituted by himself, can pretend to nominate an Emperor, may not they also pretend, when the times seem to require it, to depose him with impunity, and without resistance?

LEXDEN CAMP, 3d. Sept.

General Sir James Craig has returned from his military tour, and has been on the Health all the morning, attended by the other General Officers, inspecting the several Brigades while they practised a new system of firing, or rather an old method revived, which was in use during the American war, and which, notwithstanding the boasted improvement in military tactics, it is thought expedient to re-adopt.

Every soldier in Camp has been furnished with sixty rounds of ball cartridge, which he wears constantly, and is ready to march at a moment's notice.

Our letters yesterday from the Coast, induce us to hope that a bold and important enterprise is about to be undertaken against the enemy, the plan or particulars of which it would however be highly imprudent to mention at present. This determination of Government we highly applaud. It may be considered as the first act of offensive hostility against France, and in its probable consequences, with respect to certain Powers of the Continent, may lead to the restoration of those ancient barriers, which, during so many ages remained impregnable.—In the mean time, it is evident that Government are in daily expectation of an attempt being made by the enemy to invade our shores.

THE HARVEST.

In consequence of the very fine weather for getting in the harvest, there is no alteration in the prices of grain since the last report. The greatest part of the wheat, is now sowed, and chiefly in good order. The harvest is now becoming general, and we are happy to announce (from the various accounts we have received) that, notwithstanding the alarming agricultural reports, the wheat crop is likely to produce a fair average supply.

Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and Somersetshire.—The observations on the state of the Wheat, inserted in the last Journal, were perfectly correct; and it may with much satisfaction be added, that the fine rains we have had since those observations were written, have very much improved the Wheat, so that there can now be no fear of a fair average crop. A present fear-eity is not pretended; it must, therefore, be admitted, contrary to the hypotheses of many great men, that *alarm alone* occasioned the late rapid and extraordinary rise.

Berkshire, Gloucestershire, and Worcestershire.—On the report of several Gentlemen who have minutely examined and taken samples of crops, we think we may, with great pleasure, congratulate the public in having the benefit of nearly a fair average crop of wheat in quantity.

Scotland.—Since the beginning of this week, the weather having been very favourable for the harvest, a great deal of corn has been cut down; if the weather continues, we may expect the harvest to be general.

Ireland.—The apprehensions which the late rains had excited for the safety of our harvest, have been most happily removed by the glowing summer weather of the last four days. The lowland crops which only had suffered, are recovered, and the reaping, which had been in some degree checked by the late rains, has universally commenced, and exhibits the most luxuriant produce which has been witnessed for some years.

BONAPARTE'S CORONATION.

The *Journal des Spectacles* gives the following account of the preparations at Paris, for the approaching fête:—

"Though the Emperor is absent, the preparations for his coronation continue without interruption. This memorable era will be celebrated by the most brilliant fête ever seen in France.

"We are assured, that the Senate intends to give a fête, which will cost upwards of two millions (2,000,000) in the palace of Luxembourg. The city of Paris will, besides, at the times of the coronations of former Kings, give an entertainment in the Hotel de Ville. Kings, before surpassed in splendour. The Legislative Body, the Tribunal, the Council of State, the Prefect & the Department of the Seine, the Mayors of the Twelve Municipalities, the Grand Officers of the Legion of Honour, the Ministers of the different offices, all intend to give grand festivities on that day.

"The Emperor has already ordered five hundred tables to be laid out in the Tuilleries Gardens, and in the Elysean Fields, each large enough for fifty guests, all to be fixed at her expense, with the choicest dishes, and the finest wines. Should the weather prove unfavourable, the tables will be covered as tents. Fireworks are preparing, for which the Emperor has given 600,000 francs (25,000,000) from his private purse; and, upon each bridge, immense tents with wine will be placed, and every one passing by will drink as much as he pleases; every one square will be an orchestra, where the public will dance and eat and drink at the Emperor's expense.

"From His Majesty's private purse, 60 millions (2,500,000) are already delivered to the Mint, where gold and silver Coronation Medals are striking, of which 2,000,000 francs (75,000,000) will be distributed at Paris, and the remainder in the capital city of each department. Prisoners of every description will be restored to their liberty, and a new amnesty published, including all emigrated persons, with the exception of the Bourbons, and persons related to them. Each officer will be advanced one step, and each soldier receive from the Emperor's private purse one decade (ten days) pay.

"It is expected that an emulation will take place in every city, town, or even village, all over France, which shall be foreign to show its greatest attachment to our beloved Sovereign. As these feasts and festivities will continue for several days, all the theatres of the French empire will remain open gratis for the public, from the 9th. to the 19th. of next November."

The *Moniteur* contains addresses couched in the most fulsome language to Joseph Bonaparte, as Grand Elector, on his departure to join the army at Boulogne.

From the bombast adulation of the addresses of the Senate, as delivered by the President to His Imperial Highness, we give the following extract:—

"I should never come to a conclusion, if I should attempt to express every sentiment of respect and devotion which the Senate entertains for you; but we cannot intrude upon moments so precious as yours! Those which your Imperial Highness condescends to spare us, appear short indeed. We have scarce beheld you in the bosom of the Senate, when your Imperial Highness prepares to return into the bosom of the army. But though we are necessarily obliged to remain at our post, we feel the utmost regret that we cannot accompany you to that which you are about to occupy."

In the address from the same body, to the Princess Josephine, the President tells her, "Your Palace is, in my eyes, the Temple of Modesty: I should fear, therefore, to offend the Goddess, if I should dare to describe her virtues." This is certainly nearly managed by Mr. President.

The following promotions in the Naval Medical Department have taken place:—

Dr. Glasgow, Physician to the Fleet in the Mediterranean; Dr. Snipe, Second Physician to H.M.S. Dr. Hope, First Physician to H.M.S. Dr. Lind, superannuated on full pay, after 20 years service; Mr. Forcett, Surgeon to the Prisoners of War at Norman Cross; and the NAVY SURGEONS are to be placed on the same respectable footing as the ARMY SURGEONS, by order of the Admiralty.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INVASION.

CROWN AND ANCHOR MEETING.

A meeting of the Farmers, Coach-masters, &c. was held at the Crown and Anchor yesterday, pursuant to public advertisement, to consider the most effectual means of giving prompt assistance voluntarily to Government, with horses, carriages, &c. to convey troops and stores to the army, in the event of invasion. The meeting, was attended by some of the principal gentlemen in the horse trade in the metropolis.

Sir Brooks Watson, the Commissary General, was present, and opened the business, by explaining to the gentlemen who attended, the object for which they had been assembled. He observed that the Meeting had been called at the express desire of the Commander in Chief, and the Minister, for the purpose of providing more effectually the means of repelling the attempts of a daring enemy, who had menaced this country with invasion, and who would not have been at so much expense and trouble in making preparations, if he not intend, at some time to put his threat in execution. There were zeal and spirit enough in the country, not only to repel the enemy's attempts, but to chastise his temerity; and no body of men had shown more zeal in the cause than the gentlemen be addressed.

With such a spirit, coupled with the resources of the country, it would be weakness in those who were to direct its operations not to adopt every possible means of rendering them effectual. He held in his hand a proof of the zeal and public spirit of the meeting, (*a list of their former gratuitous offers*); but it was not a part of their carriages and horses which Government now wanted, but the whole. The men to be conveyed in case of an attack, were innumerable, and the advantages of their numbers and of the voluntary spirit which actuated them, would be considerably diminished, if means were not provided for conveying them with expedition to the point of attack. A contrivance had been invented for the conveyance of troops, by slinging boards on the carriages of coaches or post chaises. This contrivance was so simple, that if a model were produced, any one present would not find it difficult to get one made, and that a sufficient number might be made in a short time. It was his duty to attend to this, and he should take care that a sufficient number should be provided in a short time. The object of this meeting, therefore was, to ascertain the number of carriages, horses, &c. that could be obtained in case of necessity. He had provided two lists for subscription. One was exactly conformable to that already made out, containing the number of the gratuitous offers, with the exception of one condition, to send forage and provisions for forty-eight hours for the horses and drivers, which he was confident the Gentlemen would not object to. The other list was to contain the numbers to be subscribed for, reasonable pay, to be fixed by a Committee formed from among themselves. A meeting of the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy of the West-end of the Town, was to be held on Friday, in order to ascertain the number of carriages and horses, &c. they could supply, and a Meeting of the Gentlemen, Merchants, &c. of the east and of the town was to take place at the Mansion House on Thursday for the same purpose. Noblemen and Gentlemen might have been backward in offering their coaches and other vehicles, whilst there was a possibility of their being injured, but the contrivance for conveying the troops without the bodies of such vehicles, would remove any objection. Thus, every means would be taken to procure the assistance of every description of persons, but it was on the gentlemen he addressed, he placed most reliance. This country possessed more ample means in horses and carriages for the conveyance of troops than any country in the world, for he was sure they would learn with astonishment, that the number of Horses of every description in the kingdom, amounted to three millions. With such means, and such a spirit as all ranks of people had displayed, there could be little doubt with the interposition of that Providence to which we should look, and for which we had reason to hope, that our efforts would be crowned with the most signal and complete success.

The Commissary-General then withdrew, and the Gentlemen in the Horse Trade who were present formed themselves into a Committee, to consider the resolutions they should adopt.

SPEEDY CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS.

A new carriage for the speedy conveyance of troops, in case of invasion, was yesterday morning inspected on the Parade opposite the Horse Guards, by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Generals Burrard and Hope, Adjutant Rainford, Commissary Watson, Mr. Pitt, Lord Hawkebury, Lord Mulgrave, the Lord Mayor, and a vast number of military and other persons of distinction. The apparatus consists of four strong boards, two long and two short ones, so joined together, as to leave a hole in the middle for the soldiers, who sit on each of the larger boards, face to face, to put their feet down, and under which, opening at a proper distance below, a fifth board is suspended by means of 4 irons, strongly screwed to the seats above. Two of these apparatuses mounted on post chaise carriages, with four horses and postillions to each were on the parade; on one of them three

teen privates and a serjeant of the guards were seated, two before and two behind, with their feet outwards, and five on each side with their feet inwards; they had all their arms, knapsacks, canteens, and every marching accoutrement.

The Duke of York, and Mr. Pitt, in particular, most minutely examined every part of the carriage, and the position and degree of accommodation the men had therein, after which Mr. Pitt, distinguished himself by mounting on the other empty carriage, and seating himself with his back towards the horses, where he remained in conversation with those round the carriage for near ten minutes discussing its different merits. At ten minutes past twelve o'clock, the loaded carriage started, and went off for Welling in Kent, a distance of eleven miles; an officer of the guard, on horseback, attending them took down the time, and he is to note every circumstance which can assist in forming a correct judgment on the merits of the apparatus.

The experiment with the Military Car, succeeded perfectly; it reached Welling, a distance of 11 miles in two hours and ten minutes; the men having suffered no perceptible inconvenience or fatigue. After waiting two hours or more to feed and refresh the horses, the fourteen men were as safely and pleasantly conveyed back to town in one hour and fifty minutes. Yesterday noon after one o'clock, another apparatus intended to answer the same purpose, was drawn by four horses into the Parade before the Horse Guards, where it was examined by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Mr. Pitt, and a great number of general officers and persons of distinction. This apparatus was slung upon the springs of a common post-chaise carriage. Instead of the tight rope going from one spring to the other, serving as a support to the men's backs, there are six long irons standing from the seatboards, three on each side, to support a rope, instead of one board for the men's feet, two have been substituted side by side; instead of its being supported by ropes large straps and buckles are introduced; a foot-board for the serjeant and corporal, who sit in front, has been added supported by three large irons. Ten privates, a corporal, and serjeant, were seated on the carriage about half past ten, with all their marching accoutrements, but they alighted by orders from the Duke of York, and went to the guard-house to be accurately weighed & being again seated, they drove off full speed, exactly at two o'clock for Welling accompanied by two Officers of the Guard, on horseback. Mr. Pitt seemed to take the most active part of any one present in inspecting and suggesting alterations of the apparatus.

MANSION-HOUSE MEETING.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the Merchants and others, keeping carriages and horses in the City, took place yesterday at the Mansion House, to consider the means of giving voluntarily to Government prompt assistance with carriages and horses, for the conveyance of troops to the army in the event of invasion, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the Chair. At twelve o'clock a model of the improved plan for hanging the boards by a leather belt from the springs of the carriages with irons, through which a rope was passed for supporting the men's backs, was exhibited at one of the side-doors of the Mansion House, and inspected by the gentlemen before they assembled in the Saloon where the meeting was held.

About one o'clock Sir Brook Watson, the Commissary-General, opened the business, by stating the object he had in requesting the Lord Mayor to convene this meeting. His speech was exactly to the same effect as that with which he had opened the meeting at the Crown and Anchor on Tuesday. It was deemed highly expedient, he observed to have some arranged and previously regulated means of conveying troops to the army, in the event of the menaced invasion being attempted.

The Volunteer spirit of the Country, and the efficient recruiting of the Regular army, had provided a force sufficient to repel any attack; but such a force would be useless, comparatively, without the means of conveying it with celerity to the point of attack. He had already received a liberal subscription from the gentlemen in the horse trade. One person had subscribed 400 horses, and carriages in proportion, free of expense. Others had subscribed 120 and 130 horses, with carriages, &c.

A meeting of the Nobility and Gentry of the west-end of the town is to take place on Tuesday next, for the purpose of entering into subscriptions; and similar subscriptions; he trusted, would be entered into all over the kingdom. With the subscriptions he had already received, and the assistance he should receive from the present meeting, and the Nobility and Gentry on Tuesday, he was confident he should have ample means to transport with celerity such a force as would, if the enemy should unfortunately effect a landing, which he looked upon as improbable, decidedly prevent his making any progress into the country. He then recommended to the meeting to form themselves into a standing Committee for conducting the subscriptions of carriages, horses, &c. with forty-eight hours forage and provisions for the horses and drivers, and for ascertaining any loss that might be sustained in the service.

Alderman Sir W. Price then rose to address the meeting. He did not feel it necessary to trespass long on their attention, as he was certain every one present could not but be sensible of the importance of having the means prepared, for conveying troops to the army that was to oppose the enemy in the event of invasion. It was of importance to the whole kingdom, but particularly to the inhabitants of the metropolis, to prevent the confusion that would unavoidably take place, if the enemy were suffered to make any progress into the country.

He was so confident of the zeal and public spirit of his fellow citizens, after their many eminent and patriotic exertions during the last ten years, that he could not harbour a doubt of their readiness to assist to the utmost of their ability, in promoting the plan of his worthy Brother (the Commissary being an Alderman), who was one of their own body. Independent of their wishes for the public cause, he was convinced they would feel an additional pleasure in forwarding the plan proposed by his worthy Brother, who had by his ability and exertions in the public service, saved so many millions for the country. He had prepared a few resolutions, which he meant to propose for their adoption, previous to the subscription being entered into.

The question was separately put upon each of the resolutions, which were severally agreed to by a most respectable meeting, without a single objection.

Most of the Gentlemen present then put down their names as a Committee, and amongst others the Lord Mayor, when they proceeded instantly to consider the means of forwarding most effectually the purposes for which they were formed.

The carriage which had been in waiting for some time at the private door of the Mansion House, was then mounted by a serjeant and twelve men of the London Militia, who drove off very expeditiously with their knapsacks and accoutrements.

ROYAL CLEMENCY.

So much having been lately said on the disposition of a Great Personage, to the infliction of capital punishments, except in particular cases, the following anecdote will show the sentiments thirty-five years ago, of a King, whose principal attention has been directed to the happiness of his people, and who possesses charity & benevolence in a very superior degree, the necessary consequence of being both in principle and practice a perfect Christian.—It is taken from the *New Magazine* for the year 1769:—

"A mong the many striking instances of the amiable disposition of a certain Personage, who is not more conspicuous for the dignity of his station than the unaffected goodness of his heart, the following is related:—When the report of a number of unfortunate people, who had incurred the severest sentence of the law, was made to him a few days ago, he minutely inquired into their unhappy circumstances, and finding none of them totally incorrigible, he nobly reprieved them all, observing, at the same time, that he was entirely of opinion with the Marquis BECAIRIA, when he says, in his celebrated Treatise of Crimes & Punishments, that "a good Sovereign, except in some very atrocious cases, will not find it necessary to take away the life of a Subject."

A short time since, died at Orton on the Hill, in Leicestershire, the Rev. William Churchhill. This gentleman was the youngest brother to the *Peel*, and was educated at Westminster School, at the same standing with Lloyd, Bonnel Thornton, Christopher Smart, and other contemporary sons of genius. Mr. Churchhill's modesty was unequalled; and he would have continued a humble Curate to the grave, if his uncle the late Bishop of St. Asaph, had not rewarded his merit with the living of Orton. Besides many other valuable publications, he has left a comment on the writings of his brother Charles, with notes explanatory of those political passages and passages most likely to grow obsolescent. The work is published in two octavo volumes.

At Glasgow, of three women delivered in the same week last month, one had 3 girls; another, 3 boys; the third, who was a soldier's wife, four boys.

DUBLIN.—23d. August.

The Lord Mayor, Alderman, High Sheriffs, &c. &c. are to go in procession from the Exhibition-house tomorrow, at two o'clock, to the Castle, to present the freedom of the Corporation of the City at large, and an address to the Right Hon. Sir EVAN NEWMAN.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Commons of the City, waited on Mr. FORSTER, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland, with the Address of Congratulation voted at the last Quarterly Assembly, upon the appointment of that Gentleman to these very high and important offices. They were received by Mr. FORSTER, with great respect; who returned an answer of the warmest gratitude to their complimentary address.

The price of BREAD is to be raised 1d. in the peck loaf. The quartern is now 1s. 10d.

Private letters from Holland state, that several more troops have lately marched from the interior to the coast, for the purpose of being employed in the expedition against this country.

The Empress Josephine has prudently debarred the attendance of her Imperial Lord's Physician at Aix la Chapelle. She well knows a sovereign remedy might be expected at a quarter.

The golden anchor, worn by the ladies, suspended from the neck by a chain on the bosom, must be considered as a very encouraging compliment to the unexampled gallantry of our Naval defenders. It not only bids them hope, but points out the scene of bliss.

Capital Europe Investments.

Messrs. Hope, Griffiths & Wheeler
BEG leave to acquaint their Friends,
 that they are receiving by the
INDUS, OCEAN, AND
HUDDART,
 AN EXTENSIVE CONSIGNMENT,
Laid in by, and under the immediate inspection
 OF THEIR
AGENT IN LONDON.

TO WHICH THEY HAVE ADDED,
THE INVESTMENT

OF
CAPT. TIMBRILL,
 Hon'ble Company's Ship
HAWKESBURY,
 CAPTAIN LYNCH,
 OF THE
HARRIET,
 CAPT. WELDON,
 OF THE
INDUS,
 CAPT. RAMAGE,
 OF THE
LORD KEITH,
 AND

Several other Selections from the Ships in the
ROADS.

The whole forming a very general
ASSORTMENT OF

Europe Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

CLARET from the Houses of Maxwell and
 Key, Paxton and Majoribanks, Brown
 and Co. Urquhart, and Robertson, Gleasons,
 and Nesbit, &c. &c.

HOCK, PORT and **SHERRY** from the a-
 bove Houses.

ALE and **PORTER** from Hodgson.
 Remarkable fine Europe Bottled **ALE** and
PORTER, CYDER and **PERRY.**

CONFECTIONARY,

From Hoffman and King.

A VERY GREAT VARIETY, CONSISTING OF,

Raspberry and Strawberry Jams, Black and
 Red Currant Jelly, Orange Marmalade, Pre-
 served Fruits, and Fruit for Tarts, Brandy
 Fruits, Carraways, Almonds, Coriander, Pepp-
 ermint and other Comfits, Dragics, &c. &c.

Hoffman's **CHERRY** and **RASPBERRY**
BRANDY, RUM SHRUB.

HAMS, CHEESE, Tongues and Jews Beef,
 and a large Assortment of Ollman's Stores.

Bloom Raisins, Jordan Almonds, French
 Prunes, Currants, Italian Macaroni, and Ver-
 micelli, Cannisters of Pearl Barley, Patent Cho-
 colate &c.

LADIES, GENTLEMEN'S and **CHIL-**
DREN'S HATS.

Helmet HATS, BEARSKINS, and FEA-
 THERS.

SADLERY,

From Gibson, Peat and Milroy.

CONSISTING OF
 Cavalry, Hunting, and Racing Saddles and
 Brides, Carriage and Bandy Harnesses, Whips,
 Spunges &c. &c.

BOOTS & SHOES from Hoby, Stunt, Chap-
 man others.

LADIES SHOES, from Taylor and others.
 Vincent's Cavalry **SPURS.**

GLOVES,

Gold and Silver **EPAULETS.**

BULLION, SWORD-KNOTS, BELTS,
 &c. &c.

Cavalry and Infantry Lace, Briad Buttons,
 and Facings for the Coast Army.
 Gold and Silver **THREAD.**

SILK and **COTTON HOSIERY.**

Real Welsh **FLANNEL, FLEECY HOSIE-**
RY, BLANKETS, BAIZE, and **BOAT**
CLOAKS.

SMYTH'S PERFUMERY

Fine Maccaba, Straßburg & Rappee **SNUS,**

TONQUIN BEANS,

CARLET and **BLUE CLOTHS,**

Chionable **COAT PIECES & BUTOTNS**
IGORS.

MITIES.

MUSLINS.

PRINTED MUSLINS.

Very rich Patterns of **CHINTZ.**

Europe Investment Continued,

FURNITURE,

COUNTERPANES, &c.

Small Morocco **TRUNKS,** for holding Pa-
 pers.

Very complete Boxes of **REEVE'S CO-**
LOURS, including Carmine, Smalt, Gall stone,
 Chalks, Silver Port Crayons, and every other
 Articles for Drawing.

DRAWING PAPER, &c.

Mahogany Writing **DESKS** with Shaving
 Apparatus and Morocco Pocket **BOOKS.**

A neat and fashionable assortment of **JEW-**
ELRY and **TRINKETS,** consisting of Sleeve
 Buttons, Gold Eye Glasses, Watch Chains,
 Gold Seals and Keys, Gold and Silver Pencil
 Cases, Etewee Cases, Tooth Picks, Fruit Knives,
 Snuff Boxes, Childrens Corals, elegant Minia-
 ture Bottles, Desert Knives and Forks, &c.
 &c. &c.

Plated Ware,

Consisting of

Candlesticks, Chamber Candlesticks with
 Shades, Cruet Stands, Tea Pots, &c. &c.

Glass Ware,

A Great Variety,

VIZ.

Superb 6 and 8 Light Lustres, Elegant Cut
 Glass Desert Services, Jasper Hooka. Bott oms
 in Baso Relievo, Cut Sugar Bowls and Butter
 Tubs, Salts, Double and Single Plated Wall
 Shades with Snake Arms and Cut Drops, Globe
 Lamps, Vase Shape Table Shades with elegant
 engraved Borders on Double Plated Feet, Ta-
 ble Shades, Wine and Claret Glasses, Tumblers,
 Goblets, Custard Cups, Hock Glasses, Blue and
 Green Finger Glasses & Wine Coolers, &c. &c.

Complete sets of **QUEENS WARE** with
 Desert Service, Desert and Breakfast Services
 of English China of the most elegant and Fash-
 ionable Patterns.

A Large Assortment

OF

White Ware,

Consisting of

Dishes of various Shapes and Sizes, Beef-
 steak Dishes, Turkeys, Hotwater Plates, Soup,
 Plain and Desert Plates, made into Sets of any
 quantity required.

A great variety of

TIN WARE,

AND

COOKING UTENSILS,

Complete sets of best Town made Ivory
 Handled Knives and Forks from Savigney, Pa-
 tent Razors highly Polished, Scissors and Pen-
 knives.

Ladies **DRESSING GLASSES** on Claw feet

TOILET GLASSES, &c.

Mathematical Instruments, Pocket Compasses,
 Parallel Rulers, Gunter's Scales, Thermometers,
 Telescopes, &c. &c.

Stationary,

OF ALL KINDS,

BOOKS,

MOGUL CARDS,

Bond Street Fashionable Walking **STICKS,**
CHILDRENS DOLLS,

TOOL CHESTS,

PATENT SHOT, Battle Gunpowder, Oil

Flints, Powder Horns and Shot Belts,

Brafs **DOOR** and Mortice **LOCKS** of differ-
 ent sizes,

Iron **CHESTS** of various sizes,

Highly finished **PISTOLS.**

AND

A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

The Commissions now on their

Books will be executed with the

greatest dispatch.

Advertisement,

MADEIRA WINE,

At 250 Star Pags. per Pipe,

200 Ditto Ditto

150 Ditto Ditto

AT THE GODOWNS

OF

Messrs. **HUNTER & HAY.**

Advertisement.

Messrs. Hope Griffiths & Wheeler,
HAVE to return their grateful
 thanks to the OFFICERS of the
 Subsidary force at Hydrabad, for
 the liberal support they have experi-
 enced since their first establish-
 ing a Concern at that Station, and
 beg leave to inform them, that the
 same will in future be conducted by
MR. P. L. DAVY,
 to whom large supplies of the first
 quality, will be constantly forward-
 ed.

Advertisement.

MR. R. W. BRUCE,
HAVING resigned all interest
 and management in the concern of
 Messrs. HOPE, and Co. of this
 place, begs leave to return his sincere
 thanks to the OFFICERS of the
 Residency and Subsidary Forces,
 for the very liberal support he has
 constantly experienced from them,
 since his first establishing the same.
R. W. B. will be very much
 obliged to such Gentlemen as are
 indebted to the Concern, to favour
 him with the amount of their respec-
 tive debts, as soon as possible,
 or pay the same to Messrs. HOPE,
 and Co. at Madras.
Hydrabad, 23d. January 1805.

U R O P E
INVESTMENT.

W. M. Gibson

BECS leave to acquaint his FRIENDS
 and the PUBLIC, that he has purchased

THE
INVESTMENT

FROM
Mr. BURY,
 SURGEON,

OF THE
 Hon'ble Company's Ship

Hawkesbury,

AND
 SEVERAL OTHER

INVOICES,

CONSISTING OF
 Hams, Cheese, Pickles, Tongues,
 Salted Salmon, French Olives,

AND
 A VARIETY OF SAUCES,
CONFECTIONARY,

FROM HOFFMAN,
 CONSISTING OF

Jams—Jellies—Fruits, for Tarts—Brandy
 Fruits and Comfits.

CHERRY and **RASPBERRY,** — and **RUM**
SHRUB.

MACCARONI and **VERMICELLI,**

HATS,

FROM LUTHWAITE,
 Military, Regulation, and Vulture Feathers,
 and a variety of other Military and Suanoft
 Plated Spurs—Gold and Silver **Epaulets.**

SADLERY, from Millroy, consisting of—
 Military Saddles and Brides complete—
 Hunting Saddles—some very near Buggy
 Harnesses and Whips—and Spare Sadlery.

GLASS WARE consisting of—Globe Lamps—
 Wall Shades—handsome Plated Pillar Shades.

AND
 A FEW SETS OF
QUEEN'S WARE.

A SMALL ASSORTMENT
 OF
MILLINERY

IS OPENED,
 CONSISTING OF
 Ladies Drefs, and Undrefs Straw Hats—
 Fancy Flowers—Wreaths and Beads.
Madras, 27th Feb. 1805.

Europe Investment,

Messrs. WADDEL INVERARITY & Co.
BECS leave to acquaint their Friends
 that they have Purchased—

CAPT. EASTFIELD'S
INVESTMENT,

IMPORTED ON THE
 HONORABLE COMPANY'S
 SHIP

HUDDART,

CONSISTING OF
 THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

VIZ.
CLARET and **HOCK** from the Houses of
 Maxwells and Keys, Walker and McClary,
 and Robert Adamson.

BEER and **PORTER** from Hodgson.
CONFECTIONARY from Hoffman & Sons.

HAMS, Cheese, Grocery, Sauces.

PICKLES, and Pearl Barley.

BOOTS and **SHOES** from Hoby.

HATS of various descriptions.

HOSIERY.

PERFUMERY from Smyth and Nephew.

SADLERY from Gibson and Peate.

SHOOTING TACKLE, and Patent Shor.

IRISH LINEN, CAMBRICKS & BAIZE.

CLOTHS and **CASSIMERES** from Vigures.

LEATHER PANTALOONS & GLOVES.

Writing **DESKS,**—Carpeting, and Bed-
 ticking.

TOYS and **PLATED WARE.**

Gold and Silver Thread **BULLION.**

Gold and Silver **EPAULETS.**

ALSO

A LARGE & VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

OF

RIBBONS.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE,

Waddel, Inverarity and Co.

HAVE PURCHASED THE

INVESTMENT

OF THE
CAPT. M'TAGGART,
 Hon'ble Company's Ship

OCEAN,

Consisting of
 Various Articles

IN THE HIGHEST PRESERVATION,
 WHICH WITH,
 SEVERAL OTHER COLLECTIONS

FORM A VERY
 Extensive Assortment of

EUROPE GOODS.

W. I. & Co. are sending large sup-
 plies to their Partner, Mr. John
 Stevens, at Trichinopoly.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

FRANK & THOMSON,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the La-
 dies of the Settlement

THAT THEY WILL EXPOSE
 FOR SALE
ON FRIDAY NEXT,

AN EXTENSIVE
 And Fashionable Assortment

OF
MILLINERY,

Consisting of

Dress Caps, Straw and Chip
 Hats, and Bonnets, Crape, and
 Scotch Mullins, &c. &c. of the
 latest Fashion.

Fort St. George, 26th. Feb. 1805.

For Sale.
AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

COMMON INTEREST BONDS.
MORTGAGE BONDS.
WILLS—Sufficiently ample for ordinary oc-
 casions.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.
BILLS OF LADING.
POLICIES OF INSURANCE.
PASS-NOTES, for Goods going to Out-sta-
 tions.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

W E D N E S D A Y, the 27th. February, 1805.

FINANCE & MILITARY SITUATION.

F R A N C E.

THAT the scarcity of Money is great in France, and that the war is unpopular, all persons who have lately visited that country confirm. The treasures extorted from tributary nations, the family of Bonaparte regard as their paternal inheritance; very little of it comes into circulation, and the armies of the Corsican are therefore entirely paid by the French people. Many persons think that Government will again resort to that seizure of capitals and incomes; that supplement to credit, by cheating; and those usurpations so varied on property, by which it dissipated the wealth of ancient France, consumed the produce of the times present, and spent that of the future. But does the Republic still contain spoils enough? Has she renewed a sufficiency of productions to feed the gigantic wants of her Sovereign? All these problems might be answered by a great variety of opposite hypotheses, all, perhaps, equally plausible. We already see this strange Government; adding to its requisition of soldiers, a requisition of the people's cloaths & honest savings. By the last decree, concerning conscripts, it calls on every department to provide recruits, and to furnish each recruit with shirts, shoes, & money to the value of 36 livres; here population and property are struck by the same edict. But will the devoted young men march to death? Will the nation make no resistance to this Revolutionary plunder? He who should take upon himself to resolve these questions, must have a great deal of confidence in his penetration; he should possess the thermometer of Bonaparte's power, and the nation's slavery; two things which experience teaches us to be incommensurate.

It is, nevertheless, possible to compare the stock of Military and Pecuniary power of France in 1792 with that of the present day. At the beginning of the former war, she had a million of national guards, and the wrecks of her old army; at this time she has an army of 500,000 men, including the forced conscriptions. Her population, in 1792, had suffered only by emigration and by civic murders, which, for three years, laid her provinces & towns under blood. She has closed the wounds which the last war made, by an accumulation of eight or nine millions of foreigners collected into her circumference, and upon whom her requisitions are exercised still more unmercifully than upon her own citizens. The former national guards mostly served without pay, as our volunteers, and the burden of those immense embodied hordes was therefore as light as the assignats paper; an army then was more easily paid than a battalion now. Had Bonaparte thrice as many conscripts as his revolutionary predecessors had national guards, and levies in mass, he would not, for any length of time, be able to feed, pay, and arm above a proportionate number of them, according to the difference between his utmost possible revenue now, and the inexhaustible millions of paper money.

The recourse of that immense juggling; of that traffic of confiscations; of fraudulent mortgages; and bills payable to the bearer, drawn on the public credulity, has totally failed; and the Bank of France and its bills circulate only at Paris, and even there to a very small amount. So much then are his means less than in 1792. So much less too, from the want of the produce

of spoiliations on personal property, of that fund of merchandize, wrought metals, riches of the nobility and clergy, of the public establishments and treasuries of luxury, amassed by fourteen ages of the Monarchy, and plundered and wasted in twelve years by the Republic.

Reduced at present to the system of public contributions, notwithstanding their extent, & the military rigour with which they are collected, if the reports of the French Financiers be true, Bonaparte's Ministers have never been able to raise them to the level of his ordinary expenses. Supposing the complaints of a deficit to be but so many buffooneries, it is still proved, by the suspension of a great number of urgent demands that the receipts are not equal to the current occasions; because, though the army upon the coast, the Senators, Tribunes, & Public Functionaries at Paris, are regularly paid, the army of the interior, and the Civil and Military Functionaries, the hospitals, public schools, &c. have large sums due to them, and some have remained unpaid for eighteen months. It is also by contributions, that Bonaparte means to provide for the extraordinary expenses of war, of a defensive war; and which, as long as it continues so, throws upon France the whole support of her ravenous soldiers. This explains, in part, the scarcity of money, and the extent of poverty in France, so loudly complained of, and so little listened to by her ferocious rule.

As to the war, not even the last, except at its commencement, was ever popular in France. In 1792, one half of her inhabitants judged it to be necessary or inevitable; they attached to it the cause of liberty, the safety of France, and the support of the Republic; they favoured it with their wishes, their hopes, and their passions. Success determined the undecided, plunder inspired beggars and adventurers, and the glare of false glory intoxicated vanity and youth. The body of the people hoping to perpetuate their independence, and enjoy equality, considered the war as a tournament at the expense of the aristocrats.—Now the eyes of the nation are opened, and it is no longer deceived, as to the object and consequences of hostilities perpetuated. Enthusiasm and illusion are no more; and the songs of triumph have given way to fruitless but universal sighs for repose. Thus Bonaparte lies under the double disadvantage, which was not the case with his predecessors, of continuing the war against the public will and opinion, and of raising the chief supplies for it from the purses of his subjects.

This correspondence of the situation of the French finances, with the Military state of the Republic, will retain its whole influence, in case the armies, reduced to the defensive, should meet with a defeat, and should not be able to subsist by farther invasions. Military characters who, during the present year, have visited the French encampments, assure us, besides, that notwithstanding the endeavours of Bonaparte and his Generals, the soldiers of the army of England are very different men from the conquerors of Italy and Germany.

The body of national guards, from which they were formerly supplied, was organized in a military manner; was more or less exercised, full of willing subjects, vain of its new situation, impatient to display its skill, and animated with the hopes of rewards, and by a taste for revolutionary licentiousness. The requisition men, who succeeded these battalions of militia, did not succeed either to their zeal or emula-

tion; but a hatred of foreigners; a prospect of Agrarian settlements; the frequency of preferments, of victories, and even despair itself, supplied in them the place of ardour. Care was taken, before they were incorporated in the armies, to assemble them at places where their bodies were disciplined, and where even their minds were trained.

At present we see bodies of conscripts, hunted and driven, with swords and bayonets, from their families, from among the woods and mountains; insensible to the French honor, and much more so to the safety of the Republic, and the importunities of its tyrant; undecieved in their old illusions, and thrust in crowds, and hastily, into the ranks of regiments, without any previous instruction. In this heterogeneous mixture of soldiers, a common spirit will no doubt soon prevail, and the new comers be moulded by the veterans; but among these, the old stimulants will be looked for in vain. The return of severe discipline has slackened that spring of independence, which precipitated them into the ramparts of the Revolution. As the object and aim varied, their ardour lost its enthusiasm, which time cools, and which is distinguished as soon as its principle ceases to be the same. Can Bonaparte now think of holding out liberty and equality to soldiers, who have just taken the oaths of allegiance of subjects? Can he persuade them that French armies in Italy, Hanover, Holland, and Switzerland, are fighting for the safety of their country and for their fellow citizens, to whom they are become almost strangers? Is it the love of glory that is to be depended upon? This sentiment is to be kept up by difficulties and dangers. Accustom troops to victories without battles, to invasions without resistance, and to plunder without pretence, and you will very soon have a band of robbers, but no soldiers.

By thus wearing out all the moral springs which formerly acted on the military, their original instincts have been materialised, and their emulation made to degenerate into habit and a lust of pillage. They fight to commit havoc, and aim at conquest only to amass booty; and the extent and impunity of the pillage committed have reduced all the passions of the army to that of plundering in order to dissipate. Are we to expect from such assemblages, patience, perseverance, and inflexible courage, and the unshaken ardour which real dangers and probable defeats require? Are such troops, when vanquished, to be led back for any length of time to battles, to which they never marched but with the hope of plundering defenceless enemies? We conceive the impetuosity of their attacks; so we conceive too their defection and depression when routed.

We have entered at length into all these particulars, which prove both the real and relative financial and military situation of France, and the necessity Bonaparte is under to undertake speedily his so long threatened Invasion, because his disarmed slaves are, from their poverty, unable long to support the burden of a defensive war; and his soldiers demand immediate Plunder or immediate Peace. Let us, therefore, never cease an instant to be upon our guard; and then we are convinced that the former easy triumphal arches of the Corsican will soon be crushed into the dust, or changed into funeral monuments.

Crown-Office, 14th. August 1804.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.
County of Louth.—The Right Hon. John Foster.

SUBSTANCE

LORD CASTLEREAGH'S SPEECH,

Delivered in the House of Commons, on Thursday the 19th of July, 1854, previously to his moving for Several Accounts relating to the Finances of the East India Company, in India and Europe, for the last Ten Years.

Upon a review of the ten years, it appears, that the final net surplus revenue, after payment of all charges abroad, including interest of debt, was

Estimated to amount to	-	L. 5,910,000
Its actual produce was	-	1981,000
Less than estimated	-	3,929,000

The House will consider it a most conclusive and satisfactory proof of the territorial resources of our Indian empire to observe, that the produce of the revenue was sufficient to cover the expenditure connected with its maintenance and defence, during a period of ten years war, realising, at the same time, a surplus of 1,981,000l.; whilst the progressive increase of the debt from 8,074,000l. at which amount it stood in 1793, to 19,869,000l. its present amount, has swelled the charge for annual interest from 517,000l. to 1,457,000l. the addition made to this Indian debt in this period being 11,794,000l. which will be observed upon hereafter.

Having noticed the productive powers of the territories in supplying a surplus, under all the pressure of war, it may not be unsatisfactory to present this subject to the House in a different, and perhaps, in principle, a more accurate point of view, not varying materially in the result, but embracing the territorial charge at home as well as abroad, in the mode of stating the account.

Ten years' revenue	-	L. 94,756,000
Ten years' charges	-	83,253,000
Net revenue	-	L. 11,503,000
Deduct:		
Ten years' Bencoolen and Penang charges	-	L. 703,000
Ten years' territorial charges paid in Europe	-	3,500,000
To be added to charges abroad	-	4,200,000
Surplus revenue applicable to interest, &c.	-	L. 7,303,000
Deduct ten years interest of debt, at 5 1/2 per annum	-	5,170,000
Net surplus	-	L. 2,133,000
Repayments from Government received, or to be received, for advances on account of the public, included amongst the charges abroad	-	2,500,000
Tribute realised from the territories, in ten years of war	-	4,633,000
It is not here meant to be contended, that the commerce of the Company derived aid from the above surplus. There were other demands, which more properly belong to the territories, which required and absorbed funds, nearly to an equal amount, though not falling strictly within the annual territorial expenditure. They are as follows:		
Carnatic debt	-	L. 1,200,000
Interest since 1797	-	600,000
Increase cash balance abroad in the Treasury	-	1,320,000
Floating advances between the Presidencies, Guicowar loan, &c. taken at	-	900,000
One year's participation to public	-	500,000
	-	L. 4,520,000
Tribute realised	-	4,633,000
Extra demands not appertaining to annual charge	-	4,520,000
Remains	-	L. 113,000

Of the above 4,520,000, the increased cash balance and floating advances must still be considered as available fund, in the strictest senses;

the net available resource, therefore, from the territories, in ten years of war, after liquidating an old incumbrance on the Carnatic, and making a payment of 500,000l. to the public, may be stated at 2,333,000l.

The attention of the House will naturally be attracted to an increase of debt having taken place in India, to the amount of 11,794,000l. whilst the territories appear, upon an average of years, fully to have supported their own expense. So large an incumbrance is certainly to be regretted, and calls for explanation; but it does not, when examined, prove a deterioration in the general concern.

Whilst the Indian debt, including China, has increased 12,055,000l. the debt in Europe has been reduced 2,218,000l. The actual increase of debt upon the whole does not exceed 9,837,000l.

The House will not be surprised, in a growing and extended commercial concern of this nature, mixed with the Government of a great Empire, that in proportion as funds realise themselves into assets of a less convertible nature, as the machine itself increases in size, and as services press for supplies, where the necessary funds may not at the moment be within reach, that new loans must, from time to time, be made. The effect of such debts being contracted, as bearing upon the value of the concern at large, can alone be measured, by examining, whether they have been applied to unproductive expenses, or whether you find, upon the whole, a correspondent value realised in another description of property, which may fairly be considered as a counterpoise to such debt.

In looking to the question in this point of view, whilst we find the debts increased since 1793:

The assets are increased	-	L. 9,837,000
	-	12,102,000
Improvement since 1793	-	L. 2,265,000

subject to adjustment, in whatever sum may ultimately be disallowed of the claims on Government, amounting to 4,018,126l.

Whilst the necessity of new loans must be admitted, for carrying on the joint operations of commerce and government during the period in question, I cannot avoid calling the attention of Parliament to the fact of the debt having decreased at home, whilst it increased so largely abroad. I am aware, that in a period of war, when it may be impossible in each year to transmit funds abroad, to the amount which, upon general principles, it is desirable should be done: or where, in any particular year, the expense, from unforeseen events, may have gone beyond the scale provided for from home, that new loans abroad may have become expedient and necessary, rather than suffer the Investment suddenly to decline, to the prejudice of the industry of India, and to the derangement of the regular supply of the market at home: but the procuring funds in India, at the high rate of interest payable on money there borrowed, is, as a general practice, so injurious, that I cannot permit this circumstance to pass without some remark, trusting that the policy of borrowing in Europe will always be kept steadily in view; and that every effort will be made on the first favourable occasion, to convert a considerable proportion of the Indian, into a European debt, which cannot fail in itself, by the mere reduction of interest, rapidly to accelerate the ultimate extinction of the capital of the debt itself.

I shall not, upon the present occasion, delay the House, by minutely tracing the appropriation and distribution of the Company's funds in each year, between the home and foreign concern; between the management of their

trade, and the administration of their territorial dominions. The accounts which I shall now call for, will lay the ground for such an investigation, I shall content myself, at present, with observing, that as we find, upon a balance of debts and assets, that the Company's affairs, taken in the aggregate, have not been deteriorated in the last ten years, whilst the British Empire in India has been largely extended and secured; and as I have, I trust, satisfactorily shewn, that the territories have, during this period, fully defrayed their own expense, it seems to follow as a necessary consequence, that the Commerce of the Company (conducted as it has been, and ought always to be, on enlarged principles of steady encouragement to the manufacturing interests both at home and abroad, rather than on the confined scale of mercantile profit and exclusive advantage) has also, from its own profits, upheld itself, paying to the Proprietors the dividend of ten per cent. upon their Capital Stock. If such has been the result, when both interests had to contend with all the pressure of War, and loans made at high interests abroad, how great would have been the resources derivable from them, had Peace left the Company in possession abroad of a large surplus revenue, and had the money-market at home (from which they have been excluded for the last ten years, in a great measure, from deference and consideration for the interest of the State) been open to the Company, so as to admit of their raising, at a moderate rate of interest, by an increase of their capital, the additional funds which their growing concerns have, from time to time, required.

WAR OFFICE, — 24th. August 1804.

Coldstream Regiment of foot guards, Captain the Hon. Edward Plunket to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Jolline, who retires.

3d. Foot, Duncan Campbell, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase.

11th. Ditto, Captain Alexander M'Geachy, from Half-pay of the 59th foot, to be captain of a company, vice Caldwell, who exchanges.

30th. Ditto, Captain Alexander Sutherland, from the 73d foot, to be captain of a company, vice Briscoe, who exchanges.

39th. Ditto, Lieutenant John Wilson Browne to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Wray, who retires.

York Light Infantry Volunteers, Captain Frederick Muller, from the Royals, to be Major, without purchase.

15th. Regiment of Light Dragoons, Lieutenant Evan J. M'Gregor Murray, to be captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Forester, promoted in the 19th foot. Cornet Charles Henry Rich to be Lieutenant, vice Murray.

19th. Regiment of foot, Brevet Major Francis Forester, from the 15th Light Dragoons, to be Major, by purchase, vice Vincent, promoted.

27th. Ditto, Colonel the Hon. George Lowrey Cole, from the 3d foot guards, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Maitland, appointed to the 29th foot.

49th. Ditto, Lieut. John Williams to be Captain of a company, by purchase, vice Harris, promoted in the 73d foot.

92d. Ditto, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Willoughby Gordon, (who on his appointment to the Quarter Master General's Department, vacated his Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 85th foot), to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Robertson, who retires on Half-pay.

STAFF.—Brevet Major Isaac Peter Tinling, of the 1st foot guards, to be Deputy Quarter Master General to the Forces serving in Nova Scotia, (with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army), vice Smyth, appointed to the Home Staff. Charles Parkhurst, Esq. to be an assistant commissary to the Forces.

MEMORANDUM.—Doctor Robert Gordon, Physician to the Forces, is dismissed the Service.

BOTANY BAY.

Parramatta, New South Wales, March 10, 1804.

"On this day week the rebellious part of our Irish prisoners broke into open rebellion, which has given us a great deal of trouble. They are, however, completely dispersed again, their leaders, ten in number having been hanged, about twenty were killed, and nearly the same number wounded; they had about 300 in one body, which were completely routed by forty soldiers, under the command of Major Johnston. There was not any man of note in the rebellion, but they were composed of the dregs of the Munster men."