

MADRAS COURIER.



Volume XXI.

WEDNESDAY, 16th. JANUARY 1805.

Number 1006.

Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Application was this day made to the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, for Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of Hugh Achilles Preston Williams deceased, late a Lieutenant in the 2d. Batt. ad Regiment of Native Infantry, in the Service of the Honorable Company, on the Madras Establishment, to be granted to Mr. John Alexander Somerset Williams, as the Brother and nearest of Kin of the said deceased.

R. ORME,

PROCTOR.

Port St. George, 15th January, 1805.

Pay Bills.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT

READY MONEY

IS REQUIRED FOR THE USE OF

HIS MAJESTY'S SQUADRON IN INDIA, for BILLS upon the COMMISSIONERS of HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY LONDON:—

At Ninety days Sight,

TENDERS for the same are to be delivered in to my Office on or before Tuesday the 22d. Instant:

On the Envelope to my address must be written "Tenders for supplying Cash upon NAVY BILLS at Ninety days Sight."

(Signed) THOMAS HOSEASON,

NAVAL OFFICER.

Naval Office 5th Jan. 1805.

Advertisement.

TICKETS

THIRTEENTH

Asylum and Road Lottery,

ARE READY

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE

AND

THE DRAWING

OF THE

SECOND CLASS,

WILL COMMENCE

On the First of March next,

J. L. HEEFKE,

AGENT.

Madras, 16th January 1805.

Advertisement.

Colombo and Malabar Coast.

THE BRIG

Juliana Louisa,

CAPT. S. J. WARRICKER,

WILL SAIL ON OR ABOUT THE END OF THIS MONTH,

FOR COLOMBO,

AND THE MALABAR COAST,

SO FAR AS COCHIN.

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to Messrs. HOPE, GRIFFITHS & Co.

Madras, 15th. January, 1804.

Advertisement.

Lee and Shaw,

HAVE A QUANTITY OF

WHITE NANKEEN,

WELL ADAPTED TO THE USE OF

THE ARMY,

WHICH THEY WILL DISPOSE OF

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

FOR READY MONEY,

OR

GOOD BILLS ON MADRAS,

CHINA-WAREHOUSE,

POPHAM'S BROAD-WAY,

15th. January 1805.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction.

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 17th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'Clock,

THE REMAINDER

OF THE
EFFECTS,
OF THE LATE

Adj. W. Stuart,

Consisting of

WEARING APPAREL,

GLOBE & WALL LAMPS,

CHINA and GLASS-WARE,

&c. &c.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 17th. Instant,

At 11 o'Clock.

FIFTY DOZEN OF

PORT WINE,

AND

THIRTY DOZEN OF

PORTER.

EIGHTEEN DOZEN OF

FRENCH CLARET.

ALSO

A QUANTITY OF

PORTUGUESE & MALABAR

JEWELS.

AND

A MARQUE CARPET,

21 foot by 15.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 17th. January,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 12 o'Clock.

A FEW CASKS

of

REAL CONIAC BRANDY.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 17th. Instant,

At 1 o'Clock.

A STOUT GREY PONEY, with a SADDLE and BRIDLE, warranted found and perfectly quiet, calculated for an Officer on the line of march.

ALSO

Seven CARRIAGE BULLOCKS, in good Condition, with Saddles complete.

For Sale on Commission.

By JAMES DOBBIN,

A FEW CHESTS OF EXCELLENT

French Claret,

At 4 and 6 Pagodas per Dozen,

MILD PALE ALE,

IN BOTTLES.

AND

A FEW BAGS OF

SALT PETRE,

Of the first Quality.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE FAURE and Co.

At the Naval Store House,

NEAR THE BEACH,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 16th. January,

At 11 o'clock.

THE REMAINDER OF CONDEMNED
NAVAL STORES,
AS PER THE LAST
MADRAS COURIER.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 18th Instant,

At 11 o'clock.

A SET OF

PICTURES,

IN GOLD BURNISHED FRAMES,

THE VIEWS

OF

Westmoreland and Cumberland.

A PAIR of neat Mahogany CARD TABLES,
Black-wood ARM CHAIRS,
COTS—BUREAU and Book CASE,
A Pair of Side BOARDS with Drawers,
Purple GLOBE LAMPS, of Sizes,
A Handsome Black-wood Writing ES- CRUITORE Silver Mounted, &c.

Two Casks of BRANDY, containing from 100 to 120 Gallons each.

About Thirty Dozens of BRANDY.

A few dozens of FRENCH CLARET.
Twenty dozens of ENGLISH CLA- RET.

At 12 o'Clock,

A Serviceable Strong BLACK SAD- DLE HORSE, found and quiet.

Two Captain's MARQUES, in good order.

AND

SEVERAL HORSES & BANDIES.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 18th. Instant,

At 11 o'Clock,

THE EFFECTS

OF

A GENTLEMAN,

DECEASED.

Consisting of

A PALANKEN, with Bedd
A BANDY and HARNE
Large TRUNKS.
STAFF SWORD and BELT

SOME CHINA,

STATIONAR

AND

A QUANTITY OF

Wearing App

&c. &c. &c.

For Private Sale,

By HEEFKE, FAURE & Co

FRESH BARLEY in Friesles of 5 lb.
FRENCH CLARET of a superior qua- lity.

REAL HOLLAN

PORT WINE,

MADEIRA,

RUM SHRUB in Pi

CONIAC BRAND

per Gallon,

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE & Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On TUESDAY, the 22d. January.

At 12 o'Clock.

A NEAT AND WELL BUILT

CURRICLE,

AND A PAIR OF

BAY MARES,

Perfectly quiet and Tractable,

WITH HARNESS COMPLETE,

A Trial will be Allowed.

For Private Sale,

By HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

JUST ARRIVED

A QUANTITY OF

BENGAL MILITARY,

HUSSAR,

AND

Half Boots,

AND

A FEW

SEA COTS,

NEATLY MADE UP,

AT NINE PAGODAS EACH.

Advertisement.

MADEIRA WINE,

At 200 Star Pagodas per Pipe,

150 Ditto, Ditto,

110 Ditto, Ditto,

AT THE GODOWNS

OF

Messrs. Dalrymple and Greig.

Madras, 31st. December 1804.

Advertisement.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.

CHINA BILLS on the Honorable Court of Directors, at 365 days Sight, in sums of £. 200 to 1000£. Sterling: and CEYLON BILLS on H. M. Paymaster General, in London, at 90 days Sight, in familiar Sums—

FOR SALE,

AT MESSIEURS

Tulloch, Brodie and Halyburton's.

Port, 31st. December, 1804.

For Sale.

AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

COMMON INTEREST BONDS.

RTGAGE BONDS.

US—Sufficiently ample for ordinary oc-

RS OF ATTORNEY.

OF LADING.

SINS OF INSURANCE.

for Goods

Advertisement.

OF FORMS OF PERMIT FOR

ATION OF GOODS, th

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 16th. January, 1855.

HIS Majesty's Ship *Russel*, Captain Williams, anchored in the Roads, on Saturday last.

The Ship *La Paix*, Capt. Wright, has arrived at Calcutta from China, which she left the 7th. November.—The Hon. Company's Ship *Glanton*—Circaster—Walmer Castle—Canton—Thames—and Brunswick, were at Macao when Capt. Wright sailed,—also the Marquis Wellesley, Capt. Seton, from this port, the General Baird, from Bombay, the Lady Barlow, from Calcutta, and the *Coromandel*, from Botany Bay.

Captain Colebrooke, Adjutant General to the Subsidiary Force at Hyderabad, Capt. Tolley, and Lieutenants Oliver and Cooper of the Madras Establishment, have arrived at Bombay.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. E. H. Stevenson, —Master Attendant at the Port of Porto Nova.

Mr. J. M. Adams, —Master Attendant at Malacca.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council permits Mr. William Linley, to resign the situation of Paymaster and Garrison Storekeeper at Vellore, and is pleased to appoint Mr. J. S. Smith, to that situation.

Lieut. T. Roebuck, to be Port Adjutant at Vellore.

Captain M'Dowall, to be Secretary to Major General M'Dowall.

Captain Lieutenant R. H. Fotheringham, to be Engineer in the Southern Division of the Army.

Captain Lieut. T. F. de Havilland, to be Engineer in the Ceded Districts.

Major Hamilton Hall, Captain R. Gregson, and Mr. Surgeon Rogers, to proceed to Europe on Sick Certificate.

The undermentioned Gentlemen admitted on the Establishment.

CIVIL SERVANTS.—Messrs. Robert William Duffin, and James Smith.

ARTILLERY OR ENGINEERS.—Messrs. Thomas Birt, and Edward S. Munro.

INFANTRY.—Mr. William Dynley.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon T. Hendry, to do duty at the Presidency General Hospital.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon C. Macdonald, is posted to the 4th Regiment of Cavalry.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. L. Smith, is to afford medical aid to the 4th Extra Battalion at Erode.

ARRIVALS AT THE RESIDENCY.—Miss Grove, and W. Browne, Esq. from Guntur.—Lieut. Colonel Bowness—Captain Quinn, 4th foot.—Capt. Wilson, 18th Dragoons.—From Madras, Lieut. Davidson, of the 2nd, and Lieut. Dunn, of the 3rd N. Infantry.

On Monday last, the Session of Oyer, Terminer and General Goal Delivery commenced at the Court House in Fort St. George, before the Honorable Sir BENJAMIN SULLIVAN, and concluded on Wednesday.

Three Natives were tried and convicted of Felony, and sentenced to 7 years Transportation: a Native convicted of Petty Larceny was ordered to be whipped and discharged.—and Alexander Shaw committed for Forgery, was tried and acquitted.

SHIPPING.—Arrived, 8th, Brig Charlotte, Northward—9th, Brig Hope, Ganjam—11th, Ketch Jane, Madraspatnam.

BOMBAY.—Arrived, the Ships *Asha* and *Anna*, from China.—Ships *Prime*, *Thomas*, *Reliance*, & *Aurora*, from Calcutta.—H. M. Ship *La Courcoue*, from Hamburg ship *Joanna*, left Tonnigen, 11th July.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

PORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 30, 1854.

Major General W. N. Cameron is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on his private Affairs, on producing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions, in consequence of the orders for Raising the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 9th Regiments of Native Infantry. The Officers now promoted, are to rank from the 1st. of September, 1854.

Lieutenant Colonels John Gardner, Henry De Castro, Bennett Marley, and William Burn, to be Colonels.

Majors James Hammond, Francis Rutledge, John Crowe, Peter Barrowes, James Powell, Thomas Turner, Balfour, Lambert Lowday, William Sanday, Lewis Thomas, Richard Mabert, Robert Bowie, and Samuel Palmer, to be Lieutenant Colonels.

An extensive Promotion to the Rank of Major, and of Captain, follows the above, in the Bengal G. O.

DEATHS.

At Ellore on the 6th. Instant, LIEUTENANT JOHN GUNTER, of the 14th Battalion, 18th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Mr. GRANT, formerly 1st. Officer of the Ship *Berlington*.

At Cawnpore, Mrs. ARMSTRONG, wife of Lieut. James Armistead of the Artillery.

With the Grand Army Bengal, LIEUT. CHATFIELD.

He lost a leg at the battle of Deeg.

In Bengal, CAPTAIN W. SWIFTON, of the 1st. Bengal Cavalry.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

At St. Helena, Captain Phillips to Miss M. daughter of Major Seale of that Island.

Aylmer of the 9th. foot to Miss R. of Calcutta.

At Granton, T. K.

Jane Sharp.

John Mann, Esq.

the late Captain Parker, of the 11th or 12th of Rockingham.

pt. C. Fielding, R. Navy, to Lady of the late Earl of Hchester.

win, Esq. of the Treasury.

At Stafford, J. Dent Esq. to Miss M. Haynes Allayne, Esq. of Bristol, so Miss G. Yea, of Somerset.

At Dublin, J. Minchin, Esq. to Miss Hall.

At Waterford T. Gellion, Esq. Adm. Commissary General to the Forces, to Miss Atkins of Cork.

Robert Wray Esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Maton, of Salisbury.

At Gretna Green, Mr. John Appleton, aged eighty four, to Mrs. Appleton, (his Brother's Widow) aged seventy eight.

EUROPE DEATHS.

Lieut. Coxwell, of the Marines, son of the Rev. Mr. Coxwell, Rector of Abington, Gloucester.

Lieut. Gough, of the Providence armed ship.

At Bath, Viscountess Hampden.

At Glasgow, Miss Jane Dinwiddie, Daughter of the late Lord Provost.

At Grillon, J. Edwards, Esq. of Antermoy.

Ralph Forster, Esq. of Berwick upon Tweed.

William Kuffus, Esq. of Tipperary.

Reverend Walter Esq. of Tipperary.

At Moynah, Cavan, R. Bell, Esq.

At the Rev. E. Leighton, Rector of Carderton, Salop.

Edward Cowper, Esq. of Enfield.

Fouler Walker, Esq. many years eminent at the Chancery Bar.

At 76, J. Campbell, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of Plymouth.

In the West Indies, of his wounds, Lieut. Neville, of the Centaur, brother of the late Capt. Neville, of the Port Mahon; and (son of) J. P. Neville, Esq. of Badsworth, near Doncaster, and the last of seven brothers who have fallen in the service of their country.

THE RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

There method is to charge the enemy with the Bayonet, at full speed, crying, *Ouvri, Ouvri*. No troops in the world can stand this charge: the firing does not abate their impetuosity; they attack a battery in front, if that is a ready way, then to attack it in flank.

To withstand this shock, the enemy must not wait for it, but proceed to meet it with the same resolution. The French are more remarkable for boldness and rashness, than for intrepidity; the approach of the long and broad Russian bayonets always alarmed them; their grenadiers could never stand their impression.

The courage of the Russian is proof against every thing, they know how to die to ensure victory, and to die rather than be beaten. They will beat all other troops, if they can but bring them to action; they are moving machines of fire, that consume all in their way.

No troops in the world are so careless of being attacked in flank, or turned; they think, let the enemy be where he will, if they can but face about to meet him, that he is in front and regular order before them.

The Russian discipline is extremely rigorous, and has all the ingredients of an autocratical government. The subordination amongst the Officers of different ranks, is almost as great as that of private soldiers to their officers in other services; they are sometimes treated in the same manner as the privates. Their bravery is the effect of discipline, more than of elevated sentiments.

The Emperor of Russia has invited Louis XVIII. to his Court, and that Prince set out from Warsaw on his way to St. Petersburg on the 25th of July.

In the debate to the House of Lords, on Mr. Pitt's Bill for the public defence, the numbers on the division were Ayes 154. Noes 69. Majority 85. The Duke of Clarence and Lord Moira spoke warmly in opposition.

On the 3d of July the 2d reading of the Bill for the abolition of the slave trade was, on the motion of Lord Hawkesbury, adjourned for three months, which was equivalent to a rejection, as the Session of Parliament did not last one month after.

Sir Sidney Smith is appointed to the command of the Swiftsure of 74 Guns.

The French Admiral Latouche Treville died in the harbour of Toulon, the 20th of August.

The Court of Prussia received very graciously the notification of the Austrian Minister, that his matter had added the title of Hereditary Emperor of Austria to his former dignity of Elective Emperor of Germany. From this, some of the German Papers infer, that a similar title will take place in the Prussian monarchy.

Recess has several times prevailed in England, but the Austrian Government has made efforts for pacification through Mr. Paget or Minister at Vienna, offering to give its mediation for the arrangement of the differences between France and England.

LORD MELVILLE.

He is more popular in the Navy than First Lord of the Admiralty. The regulations introduced into the service ship, when Mr. Dundas, for the pay-Sailors wages, and remittance of their wives and families, are still remembered with esteem and gratitude. He may remain to be done for the benefit of the service in general, his Lordship's present situation will enable him the more readily to accomplish.

Mr. F. Wilson, of the Navy Pay-Office, is appointed private Secretary to Lord Melville. The Mayor of a country town (who a few months ago received the honour of Knighthood), lately issued the following mandate to one of the inferior officers of the Corporation:—"I desire you will order the Yoder Jenkins to pere before me at Toun all morrow at a lavin, has I say egshamon hur, and pars hur hoam, has the is likely to be tw hals am hear."

NAVAL PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fifty Commanders are to be promoted to the rank of Post Captain; 50 Lieutenants to be Commanders; and 100 Midshipmen and Masters' Mates, who have served their time, to be Lieutenants.

The new Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased, on the recommendation of the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, to direct, that all *Surgeons of the Navy*, who shall have served 5 years, shall be allowed the pay and emoluments of a third rate, in whatever ship they may serve; and all who have served three years, the pay and emoluments of a fourth rate.

VACCINE INOCULATION.

The Duke of York, with a paternal and becoming regard for the welfare of the Soldier, has caused to be published throughout the army, the following letter on the advantages resulting from the Cow-Pow; which for the honour of the immortal Jenner, are now universally known and acknowledged even in the remotest and most barbarous nations. By so general an adoption of this useful and wonderful process, as must necessarily arise from the inoculation of His Majesty's troops, the extermination of that dreadful scourge of the Human race bids fair to be materially accelerated; and the prejudices against such a safe, innocent, and efficacious remedy, are likely to be considerably and speedily diminished, if not altogether removed.

"Sir, "His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief having observed, with infinite regret, the fatal effects which the Small-Pow has in several recent instances, produced in the Army—His Royal Highness apprehends that sufficient attention has not been paid to the order respecting the Vaccine Inoculation, issued on the 18th. November 1850.

"His Royal Highness, therefore, requests that you will recall the order to the recollection of Officers commanding Brigades and regiments; and that you will enjoin them to give it all possible effect, by explaining to the men, the beneficial consequences resulting from the inoculation of the Cow-Pow, which has long been proved to the entire conviction and satisfaction of those who have had the best opportunities of observing the mild and rapid progress of this important discovery.

The following is the order alluded to, in the preceding letter:—

"It is His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's desire, that the strictest attention should be paid to the Surgeon's examination of recruits, immediately on joining their regiments, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they have ever had the disorder of the Small or Cow-Pow. And His Royal Highness enjoins officers in the command of regiments, to use their best endeavours to cause the whole of the men, in their respective regiments, on whom there are not evident marks of their having had one or other of the disorders, to be immediately inoculated with the Vaccine Matter; the process of which, experience has shown to be perfectly safe; and which, as it does not require confinement, is attended with little, or no inconvenience to the individual or the service."

CORPS OF VOLIGUEURS.

The Corps of Voltiguers will consist of 10,000 men, taken from conscripts, under the size decreed for the regiments of the line. A certain number is to be attached to each army, and their pay is to be the same as that of grenadiers. Their arms are a short musket, such as is used by the Tyrolian Sharp Shooters, one case of pistols, two daggers, and a short sword. Their dress is a short jacket, and pantaloons, of bottle-green colour, without lining; no waistcoat, or stockings, their pantaloons coming down into their shoes.

CORPS OF SWIMMERS.

A plan has been presented to the Minister of the Marine Department, which he has laid before the Emperor, for his approbation, to raise a corps of swimmers, from the children of sailors. They are to be educated at the expense of the Republic, to learn to swim, to plunge, to climb the side of a ship, & to board. From the age of 15 to 25, they will be obliged to serve their country: after that period they are at liberty to dispose of themselves. Twenty-five to fifty of them are to be on board each man of war, and they are to receive the double pay of sailors. Their arms are a sword, a dagger, and a boarding axe. In *etuis*, impenetrable to water, they are to have some combustible matters to be used as occasion presents itself. Their number is to be 12,000, distributed and instructed in twenty-four of our principal sea-ports.—(Le Publiciste.)

NEW NATIONAL ORDERS.

The report of a National Order being instituted by the Emperor, at his coronation, continues to be circulated. Some say it is to be entirely a Military Order; others that every member of the Legion of Honour is to be a Knight of it; others again, that it will contain certain gradations of Commanders, with the Grand Cross; Commanders with the Small Cross, Knights of the Grand Cross, and of the Small one; the latter are to wear their order as the former Knights of St. Louis, in their button-holes. The ribbons are not, as formerly, to be red or blue, but *tri-coloured*. The Emperor will institute an Order for ladies, called *The Order of Friendship & Fidelity*, which will be the reward of those females of all ranks, who, during the revolution, have shown friendship, fidelity, or courage, in defending or attending their persecuted husbands, parents, and relatives: and that, at a period when such conduct was more exposed to dangers, than that of

those of the other sex, who braved the mouths of cannon. (*La Clef des Cabinets.*)

LONDON,—22d. July.

The fair at Leipzig has been prolonged by the order of the Elector of Saxony, for forty days, in expectation of the arrival of English goods. When shall the time come, that the Continent will despise as much English productions as it already detests English politics?—(*Journal de Commerce.*)

Three *Rabuck* guns, made from the mines of the Shotts Iron Company, by Messrs. Hugh and Robert Baird, were on Wednesday tried upon Leith Sands. The Earl of Moira, General Lyse, and their suites, Lieutenant Colonel Smith and other Officers of experience, attended, and expressed their full approbation of this useful, handy, and cheap improvement of field artillery. One of these guns is ordered to Woolwich by the Board of Ordnance, as a specimen of this invention.

General Lake, it is said, is shortly to be created a Peer.

Mr. Henry Erskine is appointed Lord Advocate of Scotland.

His Majesty has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom, upon John Lees, Esq. Secretary to the General Post-Office, Ireland.

Lord Barrington has obtained his liberty, with permission to return to England.

Lord Villiers has offered Sir John Lade 5,000l. for his favourite set of bay horses; they are the same which Sir John sported last season at the Brighton Races. The youngest horse in the set is 17 years old.

The King has been pleased to confer the dignity of a Baronet on Rear Admiral Coffin, for his unremitting zeal and persevering efforts for the good of his Majesty's service during the time he was Commissioner at Sheerness.

Either the Judicial Bench in America is more than ordinarily corrupt, or the people there better understand the method of purifying it than in other places; two Judges have been already broken, and three others, viz. Shippen, Yates, and Smith, are under impeachments preferred against them by the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

The French Minister at Hamburgh, has demanded of the Senate the seizure of the books of the *English House of Thorndon and Power*; but a demand of this kind, militating against the constitutional laws of this little commonwealth, the answer returned by the Senate is said to be absolutely in the negative.

We are, we believe, well founded in stating that Mr. Frere has left Madrid, and is returning to this country as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The Messenger who left the capital of Spain at the same time with that gentleman, is arrived in London, and has brought the above intelligence, which may be relied upon.

Mr. Thomas Best, the gentleman who had the fatal duel with Lord Camelford, being in custody by the advice of his friends, was yesterday brought to Bow-street, in order to meet whatever charge might be exhibited against him respecting the unfortunate transaction. A number of witnesses were examined on the business before Sir R. Ford and Mr. Kinnaird, but whose testimony we shall forbear to detail. Mr. Best was committed to Newgate for trial at the ensuing Old Bailey Sessions, on suspicion of having been guilty of the Wilful Murder of Lord Camelford. Mr. Best appeared extremely affected during the whole of the examination, and remained silent. Mr. Gurney attended as his Counsel.

Mr. Hefeltine, the King's Proctor, died a few days since, possessed of a fortune of 200,000l. by his own professional acquirement: there are, of course, numerous candidates to succeed him in an office, which in time of war has netted the possessor of 20,000l. per annum.

At the suggestion of Captain O'Neil, of the *Nimrod*, the Lords of the Admiralty have directed a Signal Post to be built and established on St. Martin's Head, on Scilly Islands.

Admiral Colpoys has arrived in London, and took his seat at the Board of Admiralty.

Thursday arrived at Dundee, Admiral Philip. He is thus far on his tour along the coasts of Scotland, for the purpose of inspecting the Sea Fencibles, and other naval preparations.

Brass ornaments for carriages & harness are now becoming the rage. Silver platings and black springs are rapidly disappearing. Sir John Lade has set the example, & all the dashing world seems anxious to submit to his acknowledged taste. The Prince has already ordered the mountings of his carriages to be changed to this new fashion.

The British Fleet has been reinforced by two fail of the line from Plymouth. Advices have been received of the French fleet having made some demonstrations indicative of an intention to put to sea. One of our frigates of the in-flore Squadron fully reconnoitered the French fleet in the outer-road in a very accurate manner, and found they consisted of two three-deck ships, 120 guns, and twenty-three two-deck ships, 80 and 74 guns, two razes, six frigates, and six corvettes and gun-brigs, with sails all bent, and ready for sea.

Sir William Curtis, according to reports, has proposed to raise a Corps of Voltiguers.

EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

The full accomplishment of the ambitious (and once incredible) object of the modern Alexander, appears to be halting to completion by a coronation, in which all that was imposing in the ancient ceremony of regal investiture is enhanced by the addition of every thing new that can please the eye, or fill the imagination of a people, so liable to be caught by exterior pomp and grandeur. On the act itself we are not disposed to offer much observation. As whatever there is wrong in it cannot be annulled by our censure, so neither can it be sanctioned by our silence; and we are of opinion that too much time has already been wasted in declaiming against what we can neither prevent nor undo. The debate on the question in the tribune bears an appearance extraordinary, in one man (Carnot) having ventured to oppose it in a strain of strong argument. His conduct on this occasion differs a little from that which he held on the question of the consulate for life. Then, when he signed in the negative, he annexed a note, "I sign my prescription." One would have thought, that his sign was greater at the present moment, should we guide our judgment by the statements of rumour upon the Dictator's increased authority of demeanor?—A new proof of the imperfection of our information in this country of the real state of France! Among the arguments for the expediency of rendering hereditary and Imperial their first Magistracy, is that if the first of the Roman Emperors had made the succession hereditary, all the miseries which attended the disputed succession to that Empire would have been prevented; this, however is but proving one by hypotheses by another. This Orator should have besides considered, that the first of the Cæsars had no ancient Imperial Family to dispute the Crown with him, or with his successors. We are aware that Bonaparte is of all men the least disposed to regulate the march of his ambition by precedent; but as the authority of corresponding cases has always a great part in directing the opinions of the bulk of mankind on passing events, we almost wonder that recourse was not had to it? The history of France itself presented two changes of dynasty resembling the assumption of the Sovereign Power by Bonaparte; Pepin's taking the Crown from the Merovingian race, and Hugh Capet's ascending the Throne of the descendants of Charlemagne; if these precedents appeared too remote, the revolutions of England furnished some sufficiently recent and more appropriate, as England too was for some time a Republic. Possibly they were aware of the similitude of these cases with their own; but they found much wanting in the Monarchy they were going to form, which was scrupulously attended to, in the English Revolution of 1688, in the act of succession. Perhaps it was the act of the French Government, by whom the speeches of the orators were probably regulated to make no reference to any case whatsoever, but to let the act stand bare and naked; to be supported by the talents or destroyed by the weakness of those interested in its defence; to stand or fall by its own fortune. One thing, however, in Carnot's speech deserves our consideration; it is, that he regards this new title and its hereditary constitution as unfavourable to the conclusion of a general peace. The reason he gives for this is not very forcible. After what we have seen, we cannot suppose, as he does, that the new Powers will make any difficulty of recognizing Bonaparte as Emperor, will be under the necessity of going to war with him to obtain the acknowledgment of his rank and title. For ourselves, though we now stand in the relation of most decided enemies to the French Government, we should be sorry to look upon the recognition of the new Imperial House as an impediment to the restoration of Peace with France. We have already made one treaty with Bonaparte, as the representative of the French Nation and; when his representative power is extended, we can have no difficulty in considering him as a person with whom we may again treat, if circumstances should again be favourable to a treaty with him. His right and title rest on the same grounds as in the former instance. Nor do we admit the acknowledgment of title which may be concluded by the new Emperor will receive from all the Powers of Christendom to be any more a guarantee to the stability, than was the pure resistance to the title of the United States of America (made by Russia and Holland) for many years, of any effective detriment to their immovable establishment. Let it be recollected that Prussia was a century since only a Dukedom, and that Poland (as a kingdom) has been within twenty years wiped from the map, by the most immoral rapacity ever tolerated by the supposed balance-holders of Europe; and then let it be acknowledged, that States are, like individuals, ever open to the calls of interest and expediency; and that the present age (however the change may be deplored by the independent mind) is not the era of chivalrous enterprise with any hopes of proficients or of successes. But that it is in domestic and foreign politics wholly influenced by "La loi du plus fort," i. e. "The law of strength."

Whatever some may think of the mummery of the new Emperors, it seems perfectly dramatic, that the deep tragedy of the French Revolution should be followed by a farce.

THE CORONATION CEREMONY, OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY NAPOLEON.

The festivity of the day was announced by the firing of the cannon opposite the Church of St. Roch, and afterwards proclaimed by Herald, dressed in five coloured jackets, in honor of the constitutions which France has sworn to preserve within these last twelve years.

The procession set out from the Thuilleries in the following order, Eight running footmen, a Frenchman, a Dutchman, a Swiss, an Italian, a Spaniard, a Portuguese, a Prussian, and a Bavarian, each leading an Ass richly caparisoned: six Lords in waiting, an Austrian, a Russian, a Swede, a Dane, a Saxon, and an American, all packed up in the same state carriage, on which, instead of a coat of arms, were painted the Temple in perspective; banners, General La Fayette, dressed *à la Pantalon*, carrying an urn, with the ashes of the Rights of Man; General Charles la Meurthe, dressed *à la Harlequin*, carrying the Tree of Liberty reduced to a walking stick; the Senator Fouché dressed *à la Sans Culotte*, with a wooden bason, containing the ashes of the Bible burned by him in 1793, at Lyons, in a republican *auto de fe*; The Tribune Carnot, dressed *à la Carmagnole*, with a cloak *à la Turb*, decorated with a Jacobin cap, covered with black crape, with the inscription *Refargam*; and Citizen Barre, dressed in a Corsican livery, carrying a guillotine fresh painted with the blood of Georges, &c. &c.

The Mameluke Rostan, carried the Swords of State, and of Justice, before the Grand Judge, Regnier, who was attended by a numerous suite of Military Commissioners, Jailors, Executioners, and Spies; headed by Citizen Mcchee, Spy in Chief of the French Republic.

The Members of the Legion of Honour, carrying with them Reprieves from the gallows, from the galleys, from the hulks, from the pillories, and from the houses of correction. They all wore the new Imperial Order of St. Guirline, suspended in a coloured ribbon. The collars of this order were chains highly finished, interwoven with guillotine, daggers, and bayonets; the robes of the order red, *couleur de sang*, lined with the skins of tigers, foxes, and monkeys.

General Abdallah Menou, in full regimentals, carried the *Coran*, escorted by a corps of Arabians; and the Bishop of Autun, in episcopal dress, carried the Bible, escorted by the Italian Consular Guard. His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon the First, then followed, having in one hand a demiglobe, in the left a bowl, and, in the other, a sceptre, with sharp points, one of which was poisoned. The bowl as well as the sceptre, was of the J. B. manufacture. His Majesty's carriage was drawn by 116 horses, representing the 116 departments of his dominions; and mounted by deputations of the Senate, of the Tribune, and of the Legislative Body, dressed like Mountebanks. General Berthier acted as a coachman; the two Consuls as hquiers; and Cardinal Caprara, with the four French Revolutionary Cardinals, as postillions.

Immediately after the Emperor's coach, followed, Her Imperial Majesty the Empress, Josephine La Pagerie, Beauharnois, Barras, Bonaparte, &c. She was accompanied by a battalion of Muds of honor on horseback.

Arrived at Bicetre, Their Majesties were met by a deputation of Muffies, Chicks, and of the other revolutionary clergy, repeating, *Domine, saluum fac Imperatorem domi hujus*: to which all the active citizens of Bicetre answered, Amen.

After the muffled men had finished their readings of the Alcoran, Abbe Sieyes ascended the pulpit, and delivered a pathetic sermon, informing the audience of the great honour and eminent services the new Emperor had done the French nation.

In the absence of the Pope, the Bishop Talleyrand performed the coronation ceremony. To preserve the Republican simplicity, the Imperial Crown had been made at Luxembourg, of gilt paper, and received the blessings of Bishop Gregoire, and Abbe Sieyes.

Madame Talleyrand performed the coronation ceremony on Madame Bonaparte. To gratify the curiosity of the people, the procession returned on foot. But the conspiracies of the Chouans are not yet at an end; their accomplices in the clouds, poured down a hailstorm, which washed away the Imperial Crowns, and the Constitutional Codes, and wetted, besides, their Imperial Majesties to the skin.

Except this accident, every thing passed on with the greatest regularity.

The Bicetre is a prison two miles from Paris, where all persons incurably mad, or incorrigibly wicked, are shut up. It was formerly a castle, and has yet a large chapel.

Bishop Gregoire, in giving his vote for the death of Louis XVI. said: "The word hereditary Sovereign is a kind of talisman; the magic power of which may create many disorders; the abolition is therefore necessary."

Kings or Emperors are, in the moral world, what monsters are in the natural; Courts are always the centre of corruption, and the work-house of crimes." Gregoire is now a Senator, and one of those who voted for the hereditary Sovereignty in the Bonaparte family.

Dr. Brodum's Spring physic, to "purify the blood," is now very appropriately advertised. One should think there would be a prodigious demand for this salutary medicine, at present, in France;

THE CIVIL LIST.

Report from the Committee appointed to consider of the charge upon His Majesty's Civil List.

The Committee appointed to consider of the Charge upon His Majesty's Civil List Revenue have proceeded in the examination of the several matters referred to them, and have agreed upon the following Report:—

An account of the charge of the Civil List, as estimated in 1786, and the charge of the same in the year ending January 5, 1803; with the increase and decrease thereof, which is given at full in this voluminous report, with many particulars, amounting to nearly 100 folio pages.

From an examination of documents, it appears that the excess of expenditure beyond the estimate is to be found in the first instance, which comprises the regular establishment of the whole diplomatic body, the charge of which, for the year 1802, exceeds the estimate of 1786, by the sum of 19,045, 14s. 2d.; and that for the year 1803, by the sum of 36,084l. 3s. 10d.

The charge of the class comprising "the approved Bills of His Majesty's Tradesmen, Artificers, and Labourers, for any articles supplied or work done for His Majesty's service," which from its magnitude and general excess beyond the estimate, particularly attracted the notice of the former Committee, does not, in the year under consideration, appear to require much additional observation: the charge, indeed, of the Lord Chamberlain's department, which has usually the most exceeded the estimate, has in the last year been reduced above 19,000l. below that of the preceding; while that of the other branches of the household has either varied little, or has likewise been reduced, so as on the whole to have amounted to less than it has done in any year since 1799.

In the other subdivision of this class, the article of printing has exceeded that of the preceding year by above 7000l. still leaving the charge of the whole class about 14,000l. below the amount of the preceding year.

The charge under the head of occasional Payments will be found to have exceeded that of the preceding year by the sum of 52,896l.

The principal articles in which this excess has arisen will appear to be,

Deficiency of Treasury fees—Sheriff's conviction of felons, and over-payments on their accounts, amounting together to an excess of above 9,000l. Law charges 15,000l.—Extraordinaries to Ministers at Foreign Courts, including reimbursements for expenses incurred and losses sustained in His Majesty's service, 2,000l. above 14,000l.—Messengers bills in the departments of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the War department, 7,000l. and the contingencies in the same, 8,000l.

The whole amount of the charge of the Civil List in the last year appears to have been 1,148,851l. exceeding that of the preceding year by 58,691l. which excess would have been still greater, but for the diminution of expense in some of the other classes, which it has not been thought necessary particularly to notice. The result of the whole gives an excess above the estimate of 1786—of 251,451l.

This deficiency naturally leads the Committee to the consideration of the next object of inquiry, the debt which has accrued since the 5th January 1802.

On this part of the subject, in general, the Committee is led to observe, that from the statement laid before Parliament in the report of 1802, the inadequacy of the funds originally destined for the charge of the Civil List expenditure, to the then existing and probable future demands of that service, must have been apparent, and may be considered as having been recognized by the Vote of the House for defraying the arrears of debt incurred up to that period. This deficiency being established, and no provision having since been made by Parliament for increasing the funds, or diminishing the charge, it is obvious that some accumulation debt must have been expected: as the particulars which have given rise to the present debt are now submitted to the consideration of the House, who will thus be enabled to form their own judgment on the result, it may be unnecessary minutely to examine what ground of expectation existed when the former debt was discharged, as to the probable future deficiency in any given period; but it will be found, on referring to the statement inserted in the report 1802, that the increase of charge above the estimate, as stated for the preceding year (adding the sums then due), amounted to 230,037l. it will appear that the average excess of two last years, 1802 and 1803, amount 227,105l. per annum; a sum not much differing from the former, though it certainly be assumed that the amount of charge for increased as it was by the payment of sums to the amount of 51,699l. which might not, in the ordinary course, have been included in it, and exceeding, as it did, considerably beyond that amount, the charge of the preceding year, was necessarily to be taken as the criterion for future years.

On a consideration of the result of the whole, the Committee are of opinion that the revenue applicable to the charge of the Civil List Expenditure is become inadequate to the various services which, in the estimate of 1786, it was calculated to meet. That, a deficiency

may obviously be accounted for by the advance of price which has taken place since that period, on all articles of expenditure in which the establishment of the household is concerned, and in the other branches of a more public nature, by necessary additions to various articles of charge; there appears no ground to expect that the same establishment, intended to be provided for by the estimate in 1786, can be supported in future without some considerable additional provision; which, the Committee beg leave to suggest, might be most conveniently made in the following mode: they are of opinion, that it would be expedient, in the first place, that a new estimate, more adapted to present circumstances, should now be prepared and laid before Parliament; that if this was properly founded on such part of the class as respects the household, it might be reasonably expected that the future charge would be provided for, so as to prevent any debt arising upon this head.

Mr. TIERNEY'S DINNER.

Addison, on being finicked out of a public room, felt no small surprise that his countrymen could not converse without the interposition of clouds. But surely it cannot be a matter of any astonishment that Mr. Tierney, on the eve of expulsion from a good house, and a lucrative office, should seize the last opportunity of recovering old friends, or gaining new ones, through the medium of roast beef and plum-pudding.

Mr. Fox, though as fond of good eating and drinking as any of the party invited, had too just a sense of his own dignity to accept of the treat.

Some of the guests had less delicacy, or rather more fellow-feeling. Sherry wished "to row in the same boat" with the Treasurer of the Navy; and though the Duke of York disappointed his ambition, yet the wound given to his pride had oil and wine poured into it by a certain great & deservedly popular character.

Mr. Francis could not rouse himself during the whole entertainment. He was literally *dormant in the month*. The laurels acquired in the East, by persons of Mr. Pitt's appointment, are such as the breath of envy would in vain attempt to wither, and as the very thunders of Heaven must delight to spare.

General Earl Moira displayed as much deference at the table as he had often done in the field. He was cool, yet firm; and shewed that the little bickerings of party would not prevent him from stepping forward in his country's service, when called upon by a Minister who has a soul ardent enough to electrify a nation, and wisdom to direct its energies.

Sherry was rather deficient in his usual flow of original wit; but he was very happy in the repetition of one of his own former sallies, "that the Doctor was a good Speaker; but the worst Orator he ever heard."

MR. WINDHAM'S PICTURE.

The British Press of Monday contained an article, stating that at a Quarterly Assembly of the Corporation of Norwich, held on Thursday last, Mr. Windham's Picture produced a very interesting discussion. The subject was brought forward in the Common Council, and the City Committee declared that they had not granted permission to have it placed in St. Andrew's Hall. It was therefore moved that it should be taken down, and after a warm debate a division took place, when there appeared,

For the removal of the picture	30
Against it	18

The resolution was carried to the Aldermen, and rejected by a majority of 1, upon which a conference was requested, and three gentlemen were appointed from each body, who resolved that the picture should remain, but that in future, no picture or portrait whatever should be placed in the public Hall, without the consent of the Corporation at large.

A Committee was then appointed to request Charles Harvey, Esq. Recorder of that city, to permit his picture to be painted, and to be placed in St. Andrew's Hall.

His mode of rewarding patriots, by hanging up their pictures, we should think cannot be very satisfactory to the Originals. The facts about Mr. Grattan's picture, in the College of Dublin, are fresh in every recollection.

This day it was hung up, the next day it was taken down; so that Mr. Grattan had no opportunity of a moment's possession of this high honoured honour. Instead then of the picture, we presume it would be to him to receive a few of the same.

Or, should not this be conveyed to the picture down when the donor changes his mind, or should it be only the picture?

This would be a very beautiful picture, as to be recommended to the wall. It was painted at Bath, and to punish him out of favour, she turned her back on the wall.

