

# MADRAS COURIER.



Volume XXI.

WEDNESDAY, 23d. JANUARY 1805.

Number 1007.

## 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 Pieson 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.

Fort St. George, 15th January, 1805.

For Sale on Commission,  
BY JAMES DOBBIN,  
A FEW CHESTS OF EXCELLENT  
**French Claret,**

At 4 and 6 Pagodas per Dozen,  
**MILD PYLE ALE,**  
IN BOTTLES,  
At 3 Pagodas, or by the Chest of 12  
Dozen at 24 Pagodas per dozen.  
CONIAC BRANDY, of a superior  
quality at 8 Pagodas per dozen.  
Real CONIAC BRANDY, in Kegs  
of Ten and a half Gallons, at 16 Pagodas  
per Keg.  
Holland's GIN, in large and small  
Cases.

For Sale on Commission.  
By JAMES DOBBIN,  
A BOX OF  
**Cotton Hosiery,**  
FLEECE DRAWERS,  
AND  
**BANIAN'S.**

To be Sold.  
By Public Auction.  
By JAMES DOBBIN,  
AT THE GARDEN HOUSE,  
Lately Occupied  
BY  
CAPTAIN J. HAWKINS,  
IN THE REAR OF  
MAURICE FITZGERALD Esqr's  
GARDEN,  
AT THE CORNER OF THE ROAD LEADING TO  
RYAPETTAH,

On SATURDAY next, the 26th. Instant,  
SALE TO COMMENCE,  
At 10 o'Clock,  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
**PLATE,**  
PLATED WARE,  
AND

**Glass-Ware,**  
OF THE LATEST FASHION,  
ALSO,

A NEAT EUROPE CURRICLE,  
with shafts to fit as a Bandy, on a  
new Construction.  
A pair of CHESNUT CARRIAGE  
HORSES, perfectly found & quiet, with  
Plated HARNESS, for Carriage or Cur-  
ricle.

A Pair of Stout Brown CURRICLE  
HORSES, with HARNESS complete,  
that will answer, Curricule, Phaeton, or  
Bandy.

A Pair of fast Trotting DUN MARES,  
well broke in, and go remarkably well to-  
gether, or separate with HARNESS, that  
answers either Curricule or Bandy.

A Capital NUTMEG GREY CAR-  
RIAGE HORSE, upwards of fifteen  
hands high, well broke in.

AND  
A Strong BAY SADDLE HORSE,  
near fifteen hands high, perfectly found  
& quiet, with a SADDLE & BRIDLE.

## To be Sold.

By Public Auction,  
By JAMES DOBBIN,  
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,  
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 24th. Jan.  
At 10 o'Clock.

A FEW CHESTS OF  
**PORT WINE,**  
A FEW BOOKS.  
SUNDRY ARTICLES OF  
**FURNITURE,**

Consisting of  
A CHINA BUREAU and BOOK  
CASE,  
A Black-wood BUREAU and Book  
Cafe.  
A Small CHILD's COT, Painted,  
Two Teak-wood CHILDREN'S Ship  
GOTS with Drawers,  
Black-wood TEA POYS, & SHADE  
STANDS,  
Mahogany CARD TABLES,  
A few Boxes of English and French  
PERFUMERY,  
AND  
SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

## To be Sold.

By Public Auction,  
By JAMES DOBBIN,  
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,  
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 24th. January.  
At 11 o'Clock.

A CARRIAGE built by Godfall, ex-  
tremely well put together—hung a  
little higher than the present fashion—but  
an excellent roomy conveyance.  
A BAY HORSE, found and free from  
vice, with a SADDLE and BRIDLE,  
well worth the attention of those who wish  
for quiet riding.

## To be Sold.

AND  
A FEW BAGGAGE  
**CARTS.**  
At 12 o'Clock.  
A pair of handsome Grey Carriage  
HORSES.

## To be Sold.

By Public Auction,  
By JAMES DOBBIN,  
ON THE PREMISES,  
On SATURDAY next, the 26th Instant.  
At 12 o'Clock.  
(If not previously disposed of by Private Sale.)

THE HOUSE and GARDEN, at the  
Corner of the Road, in the rear of  
MAURICE FITZGERALD, Esquire,  
Garden, and lately occupied by CAPT.  
J. HAWKINS.

AND  
Immediately after the Sale of the above House.  
A Piece of GROUND near the Long  
Tank, on the Mount Road, adjoining the  
House and Garden, now occupied by Col-  
onel ORR, it contains from four to five  
Cawnies.

Conditions of Sale as Usual.

For Sale on Commission,  
BY JAMES DOBBIN,  
AN ASSORTMENT OF  
**PIECE GOODS,**

Consisting of  
FINE LONG CLOTHS—BROWN and  
WHITE—IZAREES—PLAIN & FLOW-  
ERED MUSLINS—DACCAs and CHITTA-  
GONG TABLE CLOTHS—PATNA TOW-  
ELS—COARSE DITTO—DOREAS &  
CHARCONAHs.

**PUNJUM CLOTHS**  
AND  
SALEMPORES, &c.

## For Sale on Commission.

By JAMES DOBBIN,  
A FEW DOZEN  
BLACKWOOD ARM CHAIRS,  
JUST RECEIVED  
FROM  
THE NORTHWARD.

For Sale on Commission,  
By JAMES DOBBIN,  
**SALTPETRE,**  
OF THE  
FIRST QUALITY.

## To be Sold.

By Public Auction,  
By Branson, Jones and Reddy,  
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,  
On SATURDAY next, the 25th. Instant,  
SALE TO COMMENCE,  
At 11 o'Clock,  
A Choice Collection

OF  
**BOOKS,**  
Hand-bills of which are ready for delivery.  
At 12 o'Clock.

A GREY MARE of superior cast, trots  
fast, and broke in for a Bandy.

ALSO  
A CHESNUT HORSE for the draught  
and has been driven on the near side of a  
Carriage.

For Sale on Commission,  
By HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.  
FRESH

**Bengal Boots,**  
AND  
A FEW  
**SEA COTS,**  
NEATLY MADE UP,  
AT NINE PAGODAS EACH.

For Sale on Commission.  
By HEEFKE FAURE and Co.  
TWO SECOND-HAND GRAND

**PIANO FORTE'S,**  
ONE WITH ADDITIONAL KEYS,  
By Johnson and Compan  
AND ONE BY STODART.  
The above in very good order

EXCELLENT BRAND  
For Sale on Commission,  
AT MR. POLACK  
No. 15. Anderson's Street  
Excellent Brand  
Per Gallon 1 and 3 quarter Par  
BY THE DOZEN AT 6 P

Advertisement.  
PRINTED FORMS of PERMIT for the  
EXPORTATION of GOODS, through  
the SEA CUSTOM HOUSE.  
FORM for GOODS to PASS the SEA  
CUSTOM HOUSE.  
FORM of PASS for GOODS through the  
LAND CUSTOMS.  
To be had at the CUSTOMER OFFICE or  
the Quire, or in any other quantity.  
The above Office Form is cor-  
rect, agreeably established.

## To be Sold.

By Public Auction,  
By HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.  
At the CHAMBERS of Mr. COMPTON,  
IN THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,  
This day WEDNESDAY, the 23d. January,  
At 11 o'Clock.  
A CHOICE AND VALUABLE  
COLLECTION

OF  
**BOOKS,**  
Of which Catalogues are published.  
AT THE SAME TIME,  
Unless previously Disposed of,  
WILL BE SOLD:  
A NEW CURRICLE & HARNESS,  
with a pair of Dun HORSES.  
A handsome PALANKEEN.

AND  
SUNDRY ARTICLES OF  
**PLATE,**  
**FURNITURE,**  
&c. &c.

## To be Sold.

By Public Auction,  
By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.  
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,  
On FRIDAY next, the 25th. Instant,  
At 10 o'Clock,

TWO Dozen Black-wood CHAIRS,  
Two Ditto COUCHES, to Match,  
TEAK-WOOD CHAIRS,  
CAMP COTS,  
DITTO TABLES,  
EUROPE TRUNKS,  
A set of OFFICE SCREENS,  
CARD TABLES,  
A BATHING TUB,  
A Camp Mels DOOLY, with Sundry  
Articles Complete,  
A Fowling PIECE,  
A Pair of Brass Barrelled Silver Moun-  
ted PISTOLS, &c. &c.

ALSO  
A FEW  
**Silver Watches,**

TO CLOSE A CONCERN,  
AND  
A FEW ARTICLES OF  
**SILVER PLATE.**

## To be Sold.

By Public Auction,  
By HEEFKE, FAURE & Co.  
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,  
On TUESDAY next, the 29th. January.  
At 12 o'Clock,

a pair of Strong and Serviceable  
BAY CARRIAGE HORSES,  
Fifteen hands High,  
their parts with the Pair, as ho  
ther use for them.

At the Sale  
FAURE and Co  
AT THE PREMISES,  
DAY next, the 30th. Inst.



FOR THE MADRAS COURIER.

"Trahit Sua Quemque Voluptas."

IN perusing the following Essay, you will perceive it alludes to a subject in which you Mr. Editor are materially concerned, and on which no doubt you would be able to furnish many more pertinent remarks. I am afraid however you will not indulge us so far;—so without further preamble let "a plain unvarnished tale," claim your attention.

Accidentally calling at a friend's house the other day, I was somewhat surprised, to find the majority of our small society already assembled there, on enquiry as to the cause, I learned it was a "Paper day," in plain terms the day on which the Madras Courier arrives at this place. It was evident, as you will observe, News, was not every one's object, tho' an expression of Mr. A's, on laying down the paper, "There is nothing in it," introduced an argument on the utility of Newspapers, and the articles most worthy the attention of Editors, in which every one seemed anxious to participate. That they are a source of much rational amusement, I am happy to assure you, appeared to be the unanimous opinion of the company I allude to; but the question of what they ought to be composed of, was productive of observations, of so opposite, various, and amusing a nature, that I determined on the instant to transmit the medley of opinions to you; accordingly, I was more than commonly attentive, and believe the following, will be found a pretty correct, tho' curtailed statement of the sentiments advanced on this important occasion.

"There is nothing in it," says Mr. A. (tho' to my own knowledge he had been reading something for at least twenty minutes,) "let us look however," replied B.—when casting his eye over the paper, he exclaimed, "D—, who would have thought it, why Dick, is married, ah, ah, ah, then he read aloud, "Married on Tuesday last, Lieut. R—, to Miss—," "I know her very well," says a third person, "she is a very pretty girl." "Will you be talking all day of Marriages?" asks C—"look amongst the Deaths, have we any chance of Rep't?" "Steps!" Repeated A. yes by Jupiter, I forgot to tell you before; let me see the paper a moment—"I could observe Mr. C— uncommonly anxious, and was afterwards informed, he was first for promotion)—hear my Boy, hear, and then he read, "To be sold by Auction, by Heefke, Faure and Co.—New Blackwood Street, containing night accommodations," (here a roar of laughter prevented him from proceeding)—Mr. C—was quizzed, in high style—"How are you off for Steps?" "Ay, and night accommodations"—were re-echoed from all quarters—in this manner the discourse promised to be protracted for some time, till little D. (who is known here by the name of OLD STRADY,) "observed, while you are all talking of this and that, let me read the paper, Read the paper says A.—"why man I tell you there is nothing in it!" "I beg your pardon, here is an interesting debate at the India House!" This observation drew forth a quizzical smile, and many shrewd remark on steady D. However he was not to be discouraged, for after bearing their remarks a considerable time, he asked the question, "Why they ever looked at the Paper?" A. looked fly, said nothing, B. observed for his part, he merely skimmed them over to see if there was any account of Boxing, Horse-racing—"ah!" interrupted C—"the Editors are old fellows, their young days are over, and now they insert nothing but politics or debates in Parliament"—smiling at D—"very true—very true, for my part" observed A.—Crim. Con.—an account of a new Play—or the pedigree of a Race Horse, are the only things I think worth notice, and I think the Editors ought to indulge us with, at least, one Page on the subject weekly." And pray who do you think would take such paper," demanded D.—"be assured very few, the chief purport of a newspaper is to inform us of the state of affairs at home, the anxiety of every Englishman, for the welfare of his native land must be at this period raised to the highest pitch, nor is there one amongst you, notwithstanding all your railery, but would lay aside every idea of the sports you mention, if you thought the threats of Bonaparte could effect the safety, liberty and happiness of Old England."—Here a universal buzz of approbation, put a stop to the Gentleman's harangue and the meeting broke up, with exclamations of "well said Old Boy!"—"don't Parson" &c. &c.

The observation of Mr. A. after having read the paper so long, reading no confessed, brings to my recollection at home who took several Newspapers in consequence they experienced with reading a considerable time, and up a resolution to the following, "if this Society, who has not a solid prolixity, I defer an

Thank Heaven the intelligence which we form time to time derive from your entertaining miscellany is of this animating nature: stimulated to the discharge of their duty by the most powerful motives, which can influence the minds of men—their Religion—Laws—Liberty, and King, we have little reason to doubt but that Victory would crown the efforts of our gallant Countrymen, should our inveterate Enemy attempt to carry his threat of Invasion into execution:—Still it must be the wish of every friend to his Country, that the scene of bloodshed which would inevitably follow the attempt should be avoided.

Let us then hope, that our Enemies will not prosecute their hazardous enterprise, but witnessing our extensive warlike preparations, they will manifest such a conciliatory disposition, as may enable our Rulers to lay the foundation of a firm, lasting, Honorable Peace:—and that our Brethren in Arms, who have in the present arduous crisis, so nobly volunteered their services, may be restored, to receive the homage of their grateful Country, in the possession of Peace, of Happiness, and of Honour.

T—e, Dec. 17th. 1804. AN OBSERVER.

## THE SEXES.

A Lady who is a strong advocate for the Rights of Women, being engaged in dispute with a Gentleman, asserted, that an army of Women would be in every respect competent to take the field against an army of Men, adding, "Suppose I were the commander of 10,000 Women, each of whom had a military education, and you of 10,000 Men, how would you get any advantage that you might not have in an equal degree over an army of Men?" "Madam," replied he, I would keep from a general engagement—I would make propositions of peace, and during the treaty, the Male & Female Officers and Soldiers must frequently meet to settle the conditions, and at the end of eight or nine months, when all of you ought to be in the field you would be in the straw."

## THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 23d. January, 1805.

On the 9th Instant, the Ship Eliza, Captain Waters, bound from Pondicherry to Calcutta, and in Latitude 14—40 North, fell in with and was CAPTURED by the French Frigate La Psyche, Capt. Bergeret. Capt. Waters with his Officers, seven in number, were put on board a small Schooner, under Burmah Colours; a promise having been previously given by them to Capt. Bergeret, that they would stand to the eastward for five days, and then proceed direct for Bengal.—Bad weather however, on the 15th obliged them to make for the land, and on the 16th. in the evening they landed at Sadras, after a narrow escape from foundering, owing to the Schooner being leaky, and which was supposed to have arisen from her having been some time in tow of the Frigate.

Accounts from Cuttack state, that the Koorda Rajah, who made his escape, at the reduction of the Fort of Koorda, had been taken prisoner, with all his principal adherents.

Letters from Sir W. Murray's Camp, dated Kutch, the 4th. inst. mention that the Troops had received abundant supplies of every kind, and had experienced the highest welcome, and the most friendly disposition from the Rajah, who intended to remain near the Detachment.

We are sorry to observe, by the accounts from the Isle of France, that the English Prisoners there, are not treated with that liberality, and attention to their wants, which might have been expected:—one of these statements is subjoined:—

"Our treatment was very bad, we were crammed in the same ranks with the Seamen, in the S. E. Port, round to Port Louis, at 50 miles, in four days, with only a small portion of black Bread, and had Pork for our sustenance, and that only twice during the week. We were afterwards all confined in Goal together, without distinction of rank or person, and scarcely allowed to look through the windows of our Prison. In this prison we received only 12d. Dollars per month, which was barely sufficient to support existence, on bad Pork, bad Bread, and &c."

On the 12th. Instant, two Brigs arrived at Sadras from the Isle of France, with the following Passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Captain and Mrs. Henry—Captain and Mrs. Hook—Mr. Wynch, of the Bengal Civil Service—Captain Henderson, late of the Milford—Capt. Askwith, of the Charlotte—Capt. Dalrymple—Mr. Holmes—Mr. Gerard, late 2d. Officer of the Aplin, and Mrs. Gerard—Mr. Ramsden, 2d. of the Althea—and Mr. Pavin, brother of Capt. Pavin, of the Upton Castle.

It appears that the Pearl, Captain Donohue, was taken by the Belle Poule, two days after her sailing from Madagascar. The Charlotte and Upton Castle, were taken by Admiral Lincolns in the same degree of success. They were in company when captured.

The Ship Harriet, formerly commanded by Capt. Masquerier, had arrived, loaded with Spate, from Mergui.

The Marengo was much damaged in her bottom, from having grounded in the Grand Port, and it was supposed that she would not be fit for Sea in less than three Months.

Admiral Linois was to hoist his Flag on the Belle Poule, and intended to proceed to Sea in her, accompanied by two other Frigates.

The Ship Mornington (re-captured by the Tremendous,) had again been taken by a Brig Privateer, and had arrived in Port N. West.

Letters from the Cape of Good Hope had been received at the Island, dated the 7th. of November; at which time no British force had appeared, 'tho' daily expected. The Regular Troops at the Cape did not amount to 1000 Men.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

Lieutenant Colonel, of the 18th. N. Infantry, to be Adjutant of the Black Town.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council permits Colonel David CAMPBELL, to resign the command of Vellore, and to proceed to Europe on furlough. His Lordship in Council in accepting the resignation of Colonel CAMPBELL, has great satisfaction in expressing his approbation of the assiduous and honorable services of that Officer, during a period of thirty-three years.

ARRIVALS AT THE PASSAGEWAY:—Capt. Heitland, Pioneer, Major Byce, 2d. N. I. Captain Blair, Artillery, Capt. Young, & Lieut. Cobb, 18th Dragoons, Lieut. Hay, and Lieut. Oliver, 23d. N. I. Cornet Clapp, 3d. and Lieut. M'Leod, 8th N. Cavalry.—From Bombay, J. Smith, Esq. Surgeon H. M. 94th Regt. Capt. Finlayson, late commander of the ship Swallowbury—Mr. A. Robert, Cadet, and Mr. C. Lloyd, Free Mariner. From the Eastward, Edw. Bagley, Esq.

SHIPPING.—Arrived: Jan. 15 Ship Trevener, from Manila, left 15th December—Ship Sanson from Penang:—19th, ship Juno, Capt. Latour, Bombay:—21st, ship Henry-Addington, Capt. Doust, Padang—Brig Bee, Capt. Tuillon, Tapanoli.

BOMBAY.—Arrived, Ship Cambrian, Capt. Dennison, from Calcutta—Ship North, Capt. Clement, from Penang.

BENGAL.—Arrived, Brig Martha, Capt. Shepperdson, from Penang.—Ship Broomfield, from Surat.—Ship Alexander, Capt. Dunlop, from China.—Dortuguese, Ship Carmo, Disto.

## BIRTH.

The Lady of J. GOLDINGHAM, Esq. of a Son.

## DEATHS.

Near Benares, CAPTAIN D. MASPERON, of the Bengal N. Infantry.

At Serampore, W. LEDBET, Esq. Attorney in the Supreme Court Calcutta.

In Bengal, Capt. J. MACARTH, of the N. Infantry.

At Bombay, Mr. A. MALABAR, late Lieut. in H. M. 77th Regiment.

At Penang, Mr. J. HILTON STOKES.

In Bengal, Lieut. W. HELM, of the N. Infantry.

## LONDON—6th. August.

By letters received from the Channel Fleet, it appears that on Wednesday last, nine sail of the French fleet, under the command of Admiral Gantheaume, escaped from Brest harbour, and got to sea in a fog.

The anxiety which this intelligence had created, was considerably relieved by a note transmitted to Lloyd's from the Admiralty, stating that Admiral Gantheaume had not been able to put to sea. He was at an anchor in Cammorratte Bay, about 8 miles to the southward of Brest. His Squadron is said to consist of nine sail of the line, and three frigates.

Admiral Cornwallis has failed in the Glory, to resume the command of Brest.

We cannot silently pass over an act on the part of our enemy which deserves praise. Some time ago the crew of the Queen Charlotte Smyrna ship mutined, and carried the vessel from Gibraltar to Cadiz, where they claimed the protection of the First Consul. Much to his credit he refused to listen to the villains, who were in consequence committed to prison, and the vessel was delivered up to our Consul there.

The Senate of Hamburg has acceded to the demand of the French Minister, and has, at his instance, permitted domiciliary visits to be made in that city, to discover any persons who may be obnoxious to the French Government, or who may have any papers that can lead to the discovery of any plots or designs that may be formed against it.

A letter from Berlin says, "The arrival of two Aides de Camp of the First Consul, and three Courtiers, has caused several reports. In our diplomatic circles, it is said and believed, that they are come to propose that our King shall change his title for that of Emperor, and that Bonaparte in return for this compliment, shall be acknowledged. Our King is also to guarantee the succession to the throne of France to the family of Bonaparte."

Some Foreign papers were received in town on Saturday up to the 25th. of last month. One of these, the Hamburg Correspondent of the 5th. contains an account of the proceedings at the Diet of Ratibon upon the protest of the Emperor of Russia against the violation of the neutrality of the German Empire by Bonaparte, in the case of the arrest and subsequent murder of the late Duke D'Enghien. The subject was taken into consideration upon the 14th. July when the Delegate of Bohemia declared, on the

part of the Emperor of Germany, that His Imperial Majesty conceived the French Government might be able to justify its conduct; and advised that an application should be made to it for a sufficient and satisfactory explanation. So much for the rising spirit of resistance upon the Continent, to the crimes of Bonaparte! Had he his foot upon the neck of the Emperor of Germany, he could not have dictated a more abject or more humiliating declaration. As it was a verbal one, we trust, for his honour, that it is not faithfully reported. At the same time the Swedish Envoy delivered a written note, which states that the sentiments of his King upon the subject are too well known to require repetition. The result was, that the further consideration of the business was postponed for six weeks, ending on the 1st instant, a circumstance which shows the German Empire is not in very great haste to revenge its wrongs—where Bonaparte is the aggressor.

## LONDON—22d. July.

Some disputes that broke out between the French and Dutch troops, have been with difficulty quelled. Four officers were shot, about ten days since, who had been charged with having endeavoured to seduce the men to mutiny. The army in Holland having been again assured, that an expedition against some part of the British territory will certainly be undertaken in the course of the ensuing month.

A Paris Paper states, that the new fortifications found Alexandria, in Piedmont, are continued without interruption, and will be finished in the course of the summer. This city, it is supposed, will then be one of the strongest in Europe, and may hold out, if well supplied with provisions, ten years, against an army of one million of soldiers. General Chasleford inspects the works. This General, it is said, has proposed new additions to Mantua, which, if carried into execution, will render that city impregnable.

Immense quantities of shipping have, within the last few days, been taken up for the service of Government; and we understand that an expedition against one of the most important settlements ceded by the Treaty of Amiens, is immediately to be undertaken.

The sale of the corporation lands at Carmarthen closed on Tuesday; and such was the avidity and eagerness of the bidders to get a slice of the property, that it sold for 15,434l. the rental of which produced about 200l. per ann. being upwards of 75 years purchase!

Cruce, who made the motion in the Tribunal for investing Bonaparte with the Imperial Dignity, has received 300,000 livres in Money, and the assurance of a place in the Senate worth 50,000 livres a year, for his services.

General St. Cyr and Lucchi have lately made a military survey of the provinces of Leips and Otranto, from whence they proceeded to inspect all round the Adriatic Sea.

The General Chapter of the Maltese Order, has officially declared its permanency at Catania, in Sicily.

The Titles offered to Mr. Addington by His Majesty, in acknowledgment of his services, and declined, were, "Earl Banbury, Viscount Wallingford, and Baron Reading."

Marriages in High Life.—Mr. Arthur Paget to Lady C. Harris—Lord Hinchinbrook to Lady Louisa Corry—Mr. Berkeley Paget to Miss Grimston—Earl of Upper Ossory to Mrs. Ralph Dutton.

Colonel De Gray will shortly lead Miss Melhuish to the Hymeneal Altar.

The Hon. Captain Gray has just sold his elegant Villa at Hampton, to Lady Sheridan of Portland Place, for 9000 guineas.

The Opposition Whigs are amusing themselves at the expense of the New Ministers, and the notice of a harmless joke must always be a matter of pleasantry, it being well known, that they may laugh with us. Among other things it is ludicrously stated, in the style of Old Joe Miller, that Ten Guineas and a Silver Watch, had been offered to any man who would go to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant!

More Irish Members have taken their seats within the last six weeks, than have been in Parliament together since the Union.

An ingenious Chemist has laid before Ministers a preparation, by which cartouche paper may be rendered impervious to wet, though immersed in water for 48 hours successively. From the prodigious quantity of damaged cartouches continually returned into store, and particularly from the Navy, this invention must be the source of a great saving, more particularly as it will not be attended with any additional expense.

The following Gentlemen have been called to the degree of Barrister at Law by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, viz.—John Singleton Esq., Esq. Thomas Esq., Esq. and George Hartley, Esq.

The Duchess of York, has completed her 37th year.

Admiral Gravina, who has been appointed by the King of Spain to the French Embassy, is the person who commanded the Spanish fleet during its long stay at Brest.

Robes parés with French and Spanish Siles are reckoned fashionable. The fair wearers, we presume, have constitutions very different from those who are under the necessity of using the Camphor bag.



## JUDGE HARDINGE.

Mr. Justice Hardinge, in his charge to the Grand Jury, at Preitceign, in Radnorshire, introduced most appositely the following comparative state of France and England as it applies to the situation of the subject, in regard to judicial procedure:—

"Since I told you in the autumn of last year, that all Britain was to be in arms," the miracle has been accomplished, and you have your share in it. A band of military patriots have sprung to the national defence—every male of competent age has received the new stamp of a soldier's character—the young for the old, and strong for the weak.—Eloquence animates this high spirit, and wisdom is its guide; the purse opens itself in aid of the sword, the heart & the head are united champions for the altar and the throne, for the liberties of Europe, the charities of domestic life, the moral interest of the world, and the native spirit of the human character.—Deprecating the effusion of blood, I lament that our Enemy has no taste for principles like those; that he has no conception of that most elevated pride which can put fetters upon itself; that he would refuse to reign, unless he could make the liberties of men passive instruments of his jealousy, revenge, and caprice. I had occasion last year to reprobate his *Trial by Jury*, with a power to supersede it by a word or a nod; but never could I imagine what the last month has made known to us. I conjure you to mark it, and with pride of contrast in more views of it than one. A conspiracy against the First Consul's life has been flattered by him, and prejudged, of course; the accused are men of character, one of them a formidable competitor of military fame. The Consul tells his children, "That armed by their love he has no fear, and configures his incendiaries to the mercy of the law," pointing at these Juries! The words have scarce issued from his lips, before a mandate *escapes* from him, by which his own creatures are made the sole judges of the law and the fact, over those victims of his power. The contrast is worth your attention. He had barely put his sword into the sheath, when a conspiracy in this island for the murder of our King and all his race, for the subversion of the Government, and for a new Revolution, upon French principles, was detected, without any convulsion of the public mind; was tried with every advantage to the accused that candour and mercy could prompt, without removing a single barrier from the legal presumptions for innocence, which are multiplied here in proportion to the enormity of the guilt imputed. But another branch of the contrast is of tenfold importance:—In a little time after the sentence of death was passed upon those conspirators by the first magistrate in our criminal judicature, (the Chief Justice of the King's Bench,) a man of abilities and character, an emigrant from the Usurper of the regal diadem of France, (domestic here) disgusted by the tyrannies in the Usurper, then upon terms of amity with us, wrote an eloquent, able, and spirited invective against him, but in which he certainly degraded that eloquence and those abilities, by an appeal to the dagger. This man, by a construction of law, peculiar to our jurisprudence, and congenial to the high spirit of the national character, was tried for this offence to the First Consul—was tried in our Court of Justice, and before the very same enlightened magistrate—was prosecuted by our King, and, though defended by the most brilliant abilities, was convicted by an English verdict of a Libel upon our Government. What is the return for it? We are branded in every Court of Europe as accomplices to rid the world of the time First Consul by an *Assassin's arm*! It is natural for tyrants, elevated into military despotism, to shudder when the poisoned cup is returning to their own lips. It is natural for them to be alarmed at the sound of the "falling leaf," and they see a dagger planted in every hand. But we reprobate such implements of enmity as these, and we shall, I trust, avenge the honour of the nation's character by its natural weapons—by the sword of heroes and the courage of patriots—till security can be obtained, upon terms which cannot be violated, for those proud heirlooms of British inheritance—LIBERTY, the HATRED OF TYRANTS, and SPIRIT AGAINST OPPRESSION."

A letter from Dublin, of the 12th inst. says, "Within these few days something of a pressing nature is in agitation, by some of the principal and best men in this country, in conjunction with the friends of the Catholic interest, to have the Catholic business brought forward in Parliament. The late debates, where this business was lightly touched upon, seem to offer a favourable opportunity for introducing it. It is understood that petitions for this purpose are now preparing."

The House of Assembly, in Jamaica, have voted to the Duke of Clarence a superb service of plate, value 3000 guineas, for his Royal Highness's attention to the Commercial Interests of that Island.

By returns made to the House of Commons, it appears that the quantity of raw sugar imported in the year 1803, was 3,164,230 cwt. of which 1,630,269 cwt. was exported in a raw and refined state, making the consumption of this country, amount to 1,483,960 cwt. the whole paying a duty of 3,133,382l. 3s. 4d.

## DIVISIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

Which produced the overthrow of Lord North's Government in 1782.

Dec. 18, 1781.	Feb. 27.
Government - - - 280	Opposition - - - 284
Opposition - - - 179	Government - - - 215
Majority for Gov. - 101	Majority against Gov. 69
Feb. 7, 1782.	March 8.
Government - - - 203	Government - - - 226
Opposition - - - 183	Opposition - - - 216
Majority for Gov. - 20	Majority for Gov. 10
Feb. 20.	March 15.
Government - - - 236	Government - - - 236
Opposition - - - 207	Opposition - - - 227
Majority for Gov. - 29	Majority for Gov. 9
Feb. 28.	March 20.
Government - - - 194	Lord North announced that Administration had resigned.
Opposition - - - 193	
Majority for Gov. - 1	

LONDON—21st July.

The Lords of the Admiralty have directed that twenty shillings shall be given to the respective gangs throughout the United Kingdom employed on the impress services, for every seamen they may procure, which is a farther encouragement to them to use every exertion in that duty.

Mr. Lutton, our late Ambassador in Holland, and more recently employed on an extraordinary mission at the Court of Denmark, has arrived in town. He came home by the way of Norway, and landed at Leith.

The Emperor of Germany has prohibited the French Emigrants who reside in his dominions from wearing the *Cross of St. Louis*.

Capt. Le Gros, late of the *Hindostan*, has been tried by a Court Martial for the loss of that ship, and honourably acquitted. The Court gave him great credit for his conduct in smothering the fire at a distance of twelve leagues from the shore, and thereby saving the crew.

Of the memorials concerning the treason of Pichegru & Co., upwards of twenty thousand copies have been printed, by the orders of the Emperor, and distributed in all the departments and in the armies.

It is stated that the troops employed in the recent attack of Curacao were wholly unprovided with artillery, Admiral Duckworth having been misinformed as to the state of defence of Fort George, which he calculated on our troops being able to carry by a *coup-de-main*.

Advice was yesterday received at the Admiralty, that three French gun-boats, full of troops which had come out for the supposed purpose of manœuvring, were, by some mismanagement, drawn into an eddy off the Isle of Alderney, and went down with every soul on board. The number of persons who have thus perished is computed at 450, each boat being supposed to contain 150 men.

We learn with much pleasure that the *New Admiralty Board* are about to augment the small and inadequate pensions of the poor Sea-Officers' *Widows*, and which would have been done long since, but for the overstrained economy, in this respect, of their predecessors.

The Batavian Navy has at its head Admiral Winter, as Commander in Chief 6 Rear Admirals, 34 Capts. and 253 other Officers.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has been attacked with a severe paralytic stroke, which at present threatens very serious consequences.

The Empress Josephine has informed the Deputies of Lyons, that she and all her ladies are determined to wear no dresses, that are not of Lyons manufacture. Instead of Citizen, Monsieur is now used every where.

In the list of Tribunes who took the oath of fidelity to the Emperor, is not found the name of the Tribune Moreau; and the name of the Senator Lanjuinais is not among the names of the Senators, with those of Sieyes, Gregori, Volney, &c.

Generals Murat, Duroc, and several other civil and military Officers, have bespoken state Coaches at Paris of extraordinary splendour, for the coronation. The price the two Generals have agreed to pay for each is 36,000 livres.

## PARISIAN FASHIONS.

The masked ball stands pre-eminent in the list of elegant amusements. Formerly the rest of the world were indebted to the Venetians for the improved species of masks, but now Paris surpasses Venice in this branch of manufecture. The mask of *Folly* is charming; *Virginitas*, innocence itself. Our Nani have a look of rapturous being in the world. The attitudes of the masked ball may be traced in every other amusement. A man of fashion mounted upon his horse, must turn out his toes, and raise his shoulders as if he was going to cut a cross caper (*entrechat*). As to masks, few elegants of past seasons can be said to be without them. Flowers have advanced in repute. An elegant even in undress, wears a large bouquet of flowers. In common it is worn in the front of the bosom, but in full dress at the side. Diadems of antiques and pearls, are the prevailing ornaments of head-dresses in hair.

The Bishop of Kildare and Kilfenora is translated to the see of Kildare and the Deanery of Christchurch, vacant by the death of Dr. Jones.

New additional Stamp Duty upon Conveyances of Landed Property.—On bargains above 500l. and under 1000l. value, each transfer skin of parchment is to have a 25s. stamp; above 100l. and under 2000l. 30s. and so on according to the amount of the property conveyed.

Arthur O'Connor and Dr. McNevin have been made Generals of Division in the army destined to ret against this country.

## FUNERAL SERVICE

FOR THE DUKE OF ENGHEN AT JERSEY.

His Excellency, General Gordon, Commander in that Island, having permitted the old French chapel at the town, St. Helier, to be opened for this occasion, a solemn service for the repose of the soul of the Duke of Enghein was celebrated the 16th. last month. The chapel was decorated in a decent, though not pompous manner; and the Governor, with the principal civil and military officers, and a number of ladies, attended, and mixed their tears and regrets with those of the loyal French subjects residing in Jersey, who yet continue faithful to their God and to their King.

The preacher, Abbe Philibert, Curate of Mesnil-Rainfort, pronounced, at the age of 70, a sermon, composed in a week, which does honour to his talents as an orator, his piety as a Christian, his fidelity as a subject, and his sentiments as an individual.

In a just comparison between the murder of Louis XVI., and that of the Duke of Enghein, Abbe Philibert observed, that the former was a national crime of an enslaved or delirious people, whilst the latter was a cool, premeditated, and barbarous act of a single ferocious individual, committed against all justice, as well as without any necessity or provocation.

Letter written by the order of his Serene Highness the Prince of Conde, concerning the performance of the funeral service, commanded by the English Nobility and Gentry, in the chapel of St. Patrick:

"The particulars which you have given me, concerning the solemn Service for the Duke of Enghein, which the English caused to be celebrated, have, in a lively manner, afforded their Serene Highnesses the Prince of Conde and the Duke of Bourbon. The concern, which persons so distinguished as you mention, with the generality of the English nation, take in their misfortunes, on this cruel occasion, has made upon their hearts an impression, that time can never efface; and which shall always excite their most lively gratitude."

"By order of His Serene Highness, the Prince of Conde, Count de DUMAS."

## CARNOT.

No man, either ancient or modern, is so remarkable for proficiency of principles and hypocrisy of conduct, as that of the French Revolution. Among the criminal heroes who have figured upon its disgusting stage, Carnot is one of the foremost. With several commissions of his King in his pocket he first, revolted against His Majesty and afterwards voted for the death of a Sovereign, to whom he had taken the oath of allegiance, both as an hereditary and as a Constitutional King. With Robespierre he was a member of that infamous Committee, and signed with him orders for the imprisonment of 250,000 families, the proscription of 500,000, and the death warrants of upwards of 300,000 persons, who perished at Paris, at Lyons, at Toulon, at Orange, at Bourdeaux, and in La Vendee. The intrigues and his proclivity, which prevented him from sharing the scaffold with Robespierre, made him afterwards a Director. In this place he calied all parties, and deceived them all. But his duplicity became notorious, and he was proscribed in his turn. Recalled by Bonaparte, to occupy the place of a Minister of the War Department, he made, as such, the preparations for that campaign in which the battle of Marengo decided the slavery of the Continent. Quarrelling with Berthier, he was thrown into a momentary disgrace, and resigned the Ministry for a place in the Tribunal. There he spoke of liberty, as while a member of the Committee of Public Safety, when he sent hundreds daily to perish, and thousands daily to fill the republican dungeons.

The friends of liberty were for some time the daves of this abandoned character, but after the discussion upon the Consulate for life, when every person who spoke against it was removed, when Chénier, Dumas, St. Just and other regicides lost their places, and not continued, not only to preserve his, but he consulted by the First Consul, the of the patriot disappeared, and the traitor King, as to his country and country remained. The speech of Carnot against change of the republican government into a revolutionary monarchy in favour of a foreigner, cannot be any thing else but a far agreed upon between him and his present master to persuade foreign nations, that liberty is entirely extinguished in France: that when a speech is permitted to be printed, every Citizen may publish his opinion on this freely; and that when no other opposition made to Bonaparte's new dignity, it may be regarded as the unanimous wish of the nation, and the underhand dealings of its agents cannot be the dupe of the manœuvres either of a Carnot, or of a Bonaparte. The word liberty in the mouth of the Decemvir, Carnot, can only mean Revolution.

In the Tribunal, besides Carnot, are twenty-two other regicides who have voted a throne for Bonaparte, after voting a scaffold for Louis XVI. In the Senate, be Sieyes, Gregoire, and Fauche, are 16 other regicides, who have exalted Bonaparte to a throne after murdering Louis XVI. upon a scaffold, as a criminal the most virtuous of Sovereigns, and who have taken home, as sovereign, the most criminal of foreign—

## LUCIEN AND JEROME.

Lucien and Jerome Bonaparte appear to be excluded, not only from Imperial honours, but also from the Imperial succession: but it is thought they will both be provided for by the grant of some Italian possessions. With respect to the exclusion of such men from the Imperial dignity, it should seem to be a measure not only of policy, but of necessity, on the part of the new Emperor. Two more profligate, abandoned, and infamous characters, perhaps never outraged society, or disgraced the name of man. To describe their vices, would be to commit an offence against decency; if not to shock human nature itself. No one will suspect us of wishing to pay any compliment to the most intentions of Bonaparte; but, from his present conduct, it should seem as if he was about to all sense of shame. The elevation to Royal honours of such a man as Lucien in particular, whom his brother found it necessary to send into exile because of his crimes, would not have been endured even by the degenerated race of Frenchmen of the present day, while it would have subjected the donor to the merited condemnation of all mankind. His exclusion, therefore, became a proceeding of pressing necessity on the part of the Emperor, who has the most judiciously yielded to public opinion, and displayed an affection, at least, of regard to virtue and character.

Under different circumstances the present proceedings in France might be deemed excusable and expedient. A First Magistrate, in so extensive a Government, seems indispensably necessary, as well for the dignity as for the tranquillity of the State; but we have deeply to regret, that the true and illustrious heirs, to that possession are, by the means of an upstart Usurper, deprived of so proud and so just an inheritance; while the immense power which he reserves to himself, together with so great an army, virtually independent of any authority, are bad prognostics of his intention, whatever may be his professions, to submit to a civil and legal constitution. It must however, be admitted, that whatever may have been the former opinions of Statesmen and Politicians, the times are now completely changed, and the First Consul, having become the Emperor of the French, has given the political hemisphere a new aspect; and new symptoms must, of consequence, arise out of the subverted order of things.

The *Moniteur* of the 21st. of July states that Moreau left the Temple on the night of the 22d. June, and was conducted by a Military escort to the Frontiers of Spain, from whence he was to embark for the United States, Madame Moreau had afterwards followed him.

Paris Journals of the 11th July, which have arrived in Town, give an account of the particulars of the great ceremony of the presentation of the Members of the Diplomatic Corps, who have received their new credentials. Bonaparte received them seated on his Throne, with the Imperial crown and sceptre upon a cushion by the side of the Throne. The Emperor was dressed in full Imperial Robes of the most brilliant embroidery.

Bonaparte's dress at his Coronation, which is fixed for the 9th of November, is to be a white Tunic and purple Mantle spotted with trees in gold; a Crown of Gold composed of foliage of laurel, olive, and oak, emblems of victory, peace, and civic virtues.

The Queen's translation of a Religious Tract by an eminent German writer, will be speedily published, with a preface by the Bishop of London. It will be elegantly printed in Stereotype, and will be the first instance in which that invention has been adopted in England.

The *Berlin Gazette* contains the following notice of the death of a very distinguished animal:—"On the night of the 17th, died, of an atrophy, in a good old age of 40 years, the favourite mouse of his late Majesty Frederick the Great. It was called Conde, and was kept in the Royal Veterinary School." This famous

mouse had been purchased in England in 1770. It was always calm during the heaviest cannonade. Frederick the Great had become very fond of this animal, who was led out before almost every day, when the King was used to him with sugar, and, in their feasting and sipping; he would, in return, follow into his apartments. The only which Conde had to perform, was reviews. Even during the war of the Russian Succession, in 1778, Conde was with the King, and was, by the King's order, taken to Count Schwerin, who was then in the States. This was the last time that the King made his last attempt, in 1786.

years of age, was on Tuesday, 17th, charged with



