

## NAVY BILLS.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT NAVY BILLS at Ninety days Sight, are now for Sale at my Office, any person desirous to purchase are requested to send Tenders, specifying the lowest rate of Exchange—preference will be given to the first offers.

(Signed) THOMAS HOSEASON,  
NAVAL OFFICER.

Naval Office Madras,  
11th. June 1865.

## Advertisement.

### PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF

the Hon. the Supreme Court of Judicature,  
AT MADRAS,

MADE IN A CAUSE

VASUNTAPOORAM RAMA-  
SAWMI BRAMINY,

AGAINST

COLLINGA ROY MOODELLY,

Connore Mootiah Moodelly,

AND OTHERS.

THE CREDITORS of TYAPAH MOODELLY, late of Madras Inhabitant, deceased, are forthwith to come and prove their Debts, either by themselves, or their Solicitors, before WALTER GRANT, Esq. Master in Equity of the said Court, at his Office in Fort Saint George, or in default thereof, they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

Fort St. George, 14th. June, 1865.

## Advertisement.

THE Sum of One Thousand, One Hundred and Ninety-three Pounds Sterling, is required for the use of his Majesty's 73d. Regiment, in Cash for Bills on Messrs. MEYRICK, Spring-Gardens London, at Ninety days Sight.

Proposals to be addressed to Lieut. FITCHET, Pay-Master 73d. Regiment, on or before the 20th. Instant, on which day the Proposals will be opened, and the lowest offer will be accepted.

M. Monypenny.

COLONEL COM. 73d. REGT.

Fort St. George, 14th. June, 1865.

## Wants Employment.

AN EUROPEAN WOMAN, would wish to engage herself with any Lady, or have the care of Children going home this Season.

A line directed to M. C. No. 18, Baker's Street, will be attended to.

## OLD AND DECAYED

### Naval Stores.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THE NAVAL STOREHOUSE,

NEAR THE BEACH.

This Day, WEDNESDAY, the 19th. Inst.

At 10 o'Clock.

THE REMAINING SUNDRY ARTICLES

OF

THE

### NAVAL STORES,

Consisting of

CABLES, HAWSES, CORDAGE, SAILS,

AND SPARS,

AND FROM

His Majesty's SQUADRON

IN INDIA,

AS SPECIFIED IN THE FORMER PAPERS.

Mr. Hauldill is in circulation.

To be Sold,  
By Public Auction,  
By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THE BEACH,

This Day, WEDNESDAY, the 19th Instant,

At half past 1 o'Clock.

A EUROPE

### CABLE,

OF 18 INCHES,

AND UPWARDS OF 110 FATHOMS.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY, the 21st. Instant,

At 11 o'Clock.

TWENTY sets of Black Ebony handled Table Knives and Forks—twenty dozen of Razors—Fine Penknives—Scissors—Brass headed Nails—a Musical Eight-day Clock—two Second hand plain Clocks—Silver and Gold Watches—a large second hand Europe Carpet—a set of China Mats—a Box of Black Ostrich Feathers.

Also

Ten Casks of Bengal Beef, in high Preservation—Twenty Casks of Gin, a few Corgies of Brown Narrow Nankeen—a Chest of Hylon Tea.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE & Co.

AT THE BEACH,

On MONDAY the 24th. Instant,

At 12 o'Clock.

If not previously disposed of by private Contract,

THE GOOD BRIG

### SUPPLY,

Just as she lies at her Anchors,

WITH HER MASTS, YARDS, AND RIGGING AS FROM SEA,

Burthen 100 Tons or thereabouts,

BUILT AT RANGOON

AND

COPPERED UP TO THE BENDS

ABOUT THREE YEARS AGO.

A List of her STORES and other particulars may be had on application to Messrs. TULLOH, BRODIE, HALYBURTON and Co. or Captain McNICOLL, No. 14 Myers Street, Black-town,

Conditions of Sale as Usual.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

By Branson, Jones and Reddy,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On SATURDAY, the 22d. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'Clock.

A QUANTITY OF PLATE,

### FURNITURE,

GLASS & CHINA-WARE,

A NUMBER OF

### PICTURES,

AND SEVERAL DOZENS

### MADEIRA,

PORT, CLARET &c.

Catalogues will be Delivered

On THURSDAY, the 20th. Inst.

To be Sold.

ON COMMISSION,

AT THE

### NAVY TAVERN,

A FEW MEN'S

ROUND BLACK HATS,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

For Ready Money Only.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 20th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'Clock.

TEN Reams of Superfine Foolscap

Paper.

Ten Ditto of Quarto Post.

Twenty Ditto of China Foolscap.

Four Large and four Small Handsome Prints, in Gold Burnished Frames with Glasses.

A few dozens of Wine and Water Glasses.

Claret and Madeira Ditto of the latest Fashion.

A few Bags of Mocha Coffee.

AND

AN INVOICE OF

IRON SAUCE IANS,

AND

STEEL PANS.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 24th. Instant.

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'Clock.

THE EFFECTS OF

A GENTLEMAN DEC.

Consisting of

WEARING APPAREL,

A FEW ARTICLES OF

FURNITURE AND PLATE,

AND

A FEW BOOKS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

The NAVAL CHRONICLE complete, with Elegant Prints.

AND

SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

ALSO

A Capital BOX CHRONOMETER, by ARNOLD.

AND

A REGULATOR

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

On MONDAY next, the 24th. June,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 11 o'Clock.

AN INVOICE OF

### CUTLERY,

Consisting of

SETS of Black

led Knives &

Scissors—Razors

A few Pairs of

Nine Dozens of

Twelve Bottles of

To be Sold

By Public A.

By JAMES DO

AT HIS AU

On MONDAY next, the 14th

At Twelve o'Clock,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

(To Close a Contract)

THREE PIPES OF

### Madeira Wine

ONE PIPE IN A LOT

By Permission of Government.

THE FOURTEENTH

### Madras Asylum

AND

### ROAD LOTTERY,

DIVIDED INTO

SIX THOUSAND TICKETS,

AND IN

TWO CLASSES,

FOR 120,000 STAR PAGODAS,

Under the Management & Direction

of

MESSIEURS,

HARRINGTON COCKBURN, and HARRINGTON,

COLLIER, BAKER and CO.

CHASE, CHINNERY, Mc DOUALL, and Co.

TULLOH, BRODIE and HALYBURTON,

THE HONORABLE BASIL COCHRANE,

LATOUR and CO.

AND

HEEFKE, & SON—Agents.

ONE OF THE ABOVEMENTIONED DIRECTORS,

WILL BY ROTATION, ATTEND THE DRAWINGS.

THE whole net proceeds to be appropriated to

the REPAIR of the ROADS in the vicinity of

Madras; and towards the construction of a

New BRIDGE, across the River between Mr.

OAGERS' and Mr. CHINNERY's Garden, as

well as for the use of CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

### Scheme.

FIRST CLASS.

1 PRIZE of 2000 2000

1 Ditto of 1200 1200

1 Ditto of 1000 1000

4 Ditto of 400 1600

9 Ditto of 200 1800

12 Ditto of 100 1200

20 Ditto of 80 1600

30 Ditto of 50 1500

40 Ditto of 40 1600

50 Ditto of 30 1500

50 Ditto of 25 1250

782 Ditto of 20 15,640

LAST DRAWN LAST DAY 110

1,000

SECOND CLASS.

1 PRIZE of 10,000 10,000

1 Ditto of 5000 5000

1 Ditto of 5000 Last day 5000

3 Ditto of 1000 3000

6 Ditto of 500 3000

15 Ditto of 200 3000

30 Ditto of 100 3000

50 Ditto of 50 2500

1450 Ditto of 30 43,500

2557 PRIZES 78,000

3443 BLANKS

6000 TICKETS, STAR PAGES, 110,000

The Price of a TICKET in the First Class,

Pagodas 10.

The Additional Sum of a Ticket, bought,

and not drawn in the First Class, Pagodas 12.

The Price of a Ticket after the Drawing of

the First Class, Pagodas 22.

COMPUTATION.

6,000 Tickets at 10 Pagodas each, 60,000

1,000 Deduct of the First Class,

1000 Tickets at the additional sum

12 Pagodas, 12,000

72,000

STAR PAGODAS 120,000

TICKETS are now for Sale & may be had

at the MADRAS BANK, and

at the Office of Messrs. HARRINGTON,

COLLIER, BAKER and Co., of Messrs.

CHASE, CHINNERY and Co.,

THE DRAWING of the FIRST CLASS of

the Lottery, will commence on the Fif-

teenth August next.

FUNDS will be lodged in the MAD-

RAS BANK, where the Prizes will be paid,

after a deduction of 10 per Cent.—viz.

The Prizes of the First Class, twenty days

the drawing of that Class; and those of

second Class, thirty days after the conclu-

sion of the Lottery.

B. The addition of the Two Pagodas to

the price of a Ticket is continued in the

Lottery and is intended to provide for the

reparation of the above-mentioned Bridge.

HEEFKE & SON,



## THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 19th. June, 1805.

By a late departure, the following Ladies and Gentlemen left Bombay for Europe. Mr. Hardie, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Mackie, Mr. Godley, cadet, Lieut. Sir George Colquhoun Bart. of his Majesty's 77th Regt. Mr. William Paterfon, late Officer of the ship Sir Edward Hughes; Mr. Frederick Adam, 2d. ditto ditto, Mr. William Spry, midshipman of ditto, Capt. Murray, of H. M. 80th. Regt. Capt. Fitzsimon of the 65th. ditto, Mr. MacLachlan 84th. ditto Lieut. Flannery of the Bombay marine, Ensign Edward Marriott, of N. Infanterie, Mr. Marshall, late 6th. Officer of the ship Edw. Hughes, Mr. Miller, late of his Majesty's 88th Regt. Captain Robert Blackall, and Lieut. Colonel Richard Seale, of the Bombay N. I. Forces.

On Thursday arrived the ship General Lake, Captain Williams, from Calcutta. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Gibbins, and Mrs. Williams.—and on Saturday, His Majesty's ship St. Fiorenzo, Captain Lambert, also from Calcutta.

On Monday arrived the Snow Minerva, from Point de Galle, but last from Pondicherry.—Passengers:—Major Dunkin, of His Majesty's 51st. Regiment, and Mons. Kerjean. On the same day arrived the Ketch Ann, from Jaffnapatam.

The Ship Juno, Captain Arthur, and the Ship William, Captain Angus, have arrived at Bombay, from Calcutta.

## ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

J. Hepburn Esq.—Lieutenant Colonel Long, Madras European Regiment,—Lieutenant W. Garrard, Engineers—and Lieutenant Moorhouse, Artillery.

## DEPARTURES FROM THE PRESIDENCY.

Captain Greenhill, 17th Regiment,—Lieutenant Shairp, Horse Artillery,—Mr. Estlin Assistant Surgeon H. M. 12th. Regiment.

## CALCUTTA—May 30.

On Monday accounts were received of the arrival in the river of the following Vessels, viz.—ship Sarah, Capt. Bampton, from Madras—ship Perseverance, Capt. Portberry, from Benconien—ship Marian, Capt. J. Fair, from Penang—ship Frederick, Capt. Pringle, from Trincomallee.

## BIRTH.

At Wanaud, the Lady of SAMUEL REVIERS, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of a Son.

## DEATHS.

On Tuesday last CHARLES WALTERS, Esq. Attorney in the Supreme Court.

On board the Hon'ble Company's ship Essex, on the passage to St. Helena, CAPTAIN M'LAUREN of His Majesty's 86th. Regiment of Foot.

At Calcutta, CAPTAIN GEORGE FRENCH, Assistant Master Attendant.

## FRANCFORT—12th. January.

Letters from Constantinople mention that the new minister from the republic of the seven Islands has already had his first audience with the Grand Seigneur. The principal object of his mission was to represent to the Porte, that the government of the Seven Islands in their present actual situation, were unable to pay the annual tribute of 70,000 piastres, which was then in arrears for three years. The Grand Seigneur, having duly weighed these representations was pleased to reduce the sum to 40,000 piastres. In consequence of which, the minister of the Seven Islands immediately discharged the arrears.

The following is an Extract of a Letter from Marseilles:—"By intelligence received by a neutral ship, we learn that Admiral Cochrane who commands a strong division of Admiral Nelson's fleet, continues to cruise on the coasts of Barcelona and Catalonia. The English stop as much as possible the passage of every species of supply from the Spanish government for the islands of Minorca and Minorca, provisions, troops, artillery, or ammunition. This conduct on the part of the English induces a suspicion that they have some design of attacking those islands.

The Moniteur of the 4th. instant contains a long article reviewing the different reports that have been spread throughout Europe respecting the ambitious views of the French Government—and which it contends could be only originated by the malignity of the enemies of France who have an interest in propagating such insinuations. From among these reports, it is the following:—

"The Emperor is going to unite to his dominions the Italian and the Ligurian Republics the Republic of Lucca, the Kingdom of Sardinia, the Papal State, and also Naples and Sicily. Switzerland and Holland are to have the same fate—and Hanover and its annexations furnish the Emperor with the means of being a Member of the Germanic Body."—these suppositions various are the inferences drawn—thus it is inferred, that it

will abdicate, and that Cardinal Fesch, will be raised to the Pontifical Throne.

We have before said, and often repeated it, that if France was to interfere in changes relative to the Sovereign Pontiff, she would rather exert her influence to increase the happiness and the consideration of the Holy See, and its dominions, and not to diminish them.

As to NAPLES, the aggressions, and uniform hostile system, would have formerly afforded France very just motives for making war, which she never would have entered into with the intention of uniting the two Sicilies to the French Empire. France and Naples are now united by a Treaty, Offensive and Defensive.

The ITALIAN and Ligurian Republics, and the kingdom of Etruria shall not cease to exist as independent States.

With regard to SWITZERLAND, who presented its annexation to France previous to the act of mediation. That act, the immediate result of the attention and of the thoughts of the Emperor, restored tranquility to its inhabitants, and the pledge of their independence and security, as long as they themselves do not break that *Ægis*, by substituting for the elements of which it is composed, the will of one of the constituted bodies, and one of the parties.

Had France been anxious to annex HOLLAND, Holland might be French as well as Belgium.

If it be an independent Power, it is because France felt with respect to that country, the same as she felt with respect to Switzerland, viz. that their locality required an individual existence and a particular organization.

The supposition of annexing HANOVER is still more ridiculous. The annexation of that province would be the most fatal prospect that could be made to France, which it requires but slight reflection to perceive. Hanover would become a bone of contention between the French people and that Prince who has approved himself the ally and friend of France, at a time when all the rest of Europe had conspired against her.

In order to retain Hanover, a military force would be required, the expenses attending which would exceed in proportion to the few millions which constitute the whole revenue of that petty State. Would Government that has sacrificed to the principles of the necessity of a line of demarcation, simple and contiguous, even the very fortifications of Strasburgh, and of Mentz, on the right bank, be blind enough to its interests to endeavour at the incorporation of Hanover? But such a possession, it is said, would bring with it the advantage of being a Member of the Germanic Body. The title alone of Emperor of the French is a sufficient answer to that absurd supposition. The Germanic Body is composed of Kings, Electors, Princes, and with respect to itself, but one Imperial dignity. Besides, it would be a glaring misconception of the noble vanity of our country, to imagine it possible that it could consent to enter as an element into any particular body. If such a thing were compatible with the national dignity, who would have prevented France from preserving its right to the circle of Burgundy, and he claim which gives her possession of the Palatinate. We may ask, indeed, with the consciousness of a well grounded pride, who prevented France keeping part of the dominions of Baden, and of the territory of Swabia?

Not near shall France pass the boundary of the Rhine—neither shall her armies ever attempt to go to it, unless it be necessary to guarantee the Germanic Empire, and secure those Princes who inspire so powerful an interest, not only from their affection for her, but also by the assistance they may afford in maintaining the balance of Europe.

If the suppositions we have alluded to arise from idle curiosity, we have sufficiently answered them.

If, however, they owe their birth to the restless jealousy of certain Powers, constantly in the habit of crying out that France is ambitious, in order to cloak their ambition, another answer may be given them. Thanks to the two coalitions successively formed against us, and to the Treaties of Campo Formio, and of Lunéville. France has bordering on her territory no province that she should be anxious to retain—and in events that are passed, she had a moderation unexampled in modern times. She derives from it this advantage, that she is not obliged to take up

is situated in the center, she is surrounded by her political system, nothing to desire, she has no other enemies, she finds herself in a situation of no other Power.

A very different description are circulated at the same time. It is said that in a late of Mutiny, the day before yesterday 30,000 Frenchmen were embarked at Boulogne. Yesterday they fought ten against ten, standards and standards. The four departments of the north were told that we were going to surrender them to their former domination. To-day, it is said, that the Public Treasury has been emptied of money—that every work is suspended—that discord is abroad, and that the taxes can be levied no where. If the Emperor visits the camps, he is said to hurry thither to quell disturbances.

In short, whether he remains at St. Cloud, whether he goes to the Tuilleries, just so many reports are circulated, the one more absurd than the other.

And if these rumours, so industriously and simultaneously bandied about in foreign countries, had, at the same time, for their object to excite alarm at the ambition of the Emperor and to inspire boldness at the weakness of his Administration, respecting such an unbecoming and erroneous proceeding, we should only have to repeat what a Minister was instructed to say on his leaving a Court.—"THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH does not wish for War with any one. He does not intermeddle with the affairs of his neighbours, and he has a right to expect a reciprocal conduct. A LONG PEACE is the wish that he has invariably manifested—but the history of his life affords no room to imagine that he is of a temper to allow himself to be insulted or defied."

## PARIS,—10th. January.

A LETTER from the KING OF PRUSSIA to the EMPEROR NAPOLEON, concludes as follows:—"If, during the course of your Government, it has been the object of my most anxious solicitude, more closely to cement the bonds of amity and good neighbourhood which attach me to the French Empire, that anxiety must be now far more dear to my heart, since the happy moment when the Imperial Dignity has been declared hereditary in your august family."

Letters received from Naples mention, that the last eruption of Mount Vesuvius has covered a vast extent of vineyards with its lava, and done considerable mischief to the surrounding country.

It is said, that in consequence of a new arrangement, entered into between the French government and that of the Ligurian Republic, that there are to be constructed in the port of Genoa, several ships of War, for the service of France, and it is added that a ship of the line and several other smaller vessels that are already constructed, together with a certain number of seamen, are immediately to be put at the disposition of France.

On the 4th. of this month whilst the *Vimereux* cruiser, belonging to Boulogne, Captain Pauler; was riding at an anchor in the roads of St. Valleri Cauv, in the evening an English Lugger took a small fishing boat, which they afterwards manned with twenty-five seamen, under the command of the captain of the Lugger, who about midnight accompanied by two armed pinnaces, stood down on the *Vimereux*, and boarded her on both sides, and on the bow. The crew of the *Vimereux*, having observed the boats bearing down, were ready prepared for their reception, and in less than three quarters of an hour, their decks were completely cleared of all the English that had boarded. The whole were either killed or drowned, with the exception of eight men, who remained prisoners, amongst this number is the Lieutenant of the Rattler, and one of the Folkstone, who had joined this expedition, both of them very severely wounded. It is impossible to give an accurate account of the loss of the English in this affair, as owing to the darkness of the night many were thrown overboard. The *Vimereux* had two men killed and about twelve wounded. The gallantry of the crew of the *Vimereux* was not more conspicuous, during this conflict than their humanity after the battle; in their generous, and attentive care of the prisoners and wounded.

The Senate of the Emperor, voted by the Legislative body, has produced all the effect and sensation, that might have been expected from this beautiful production of Art. The idea has been as happily conceived as executed—the artist, M. Chaudet whom the National Institute have honored, by admitting him amongst the number of its members—has reached the very acme of his profession, and perfectly equal to his subject, by the nobleness, the simplicity of the position, and the dignity of the form of this statue. Without exaggeration, it appears as the result of a most happy inspiration—grave in its character, like the law, which it recalls to your mind—it seems to inspire security and confidence.

## VIENNA—16th. January, 1805.

His Majesty, in consequence and in consideration of the various important services of the Count de Trantmansdoff, (Minister of State at the conferences, and Chevalier of the order of the Golden Fleece,) which he has rendered to government in various eminent situations, and at the same time taking into consideration the antiquity of his house, has been pleased to raise him to the dignity of a Prince of the Empire.

The deaths in the course of the last year in the different cities & villages have amounted to 14,035 people, viz. 3280 men, 3,008 women, 4010 male infants, and 3737 female infants—amongst the number of those deaths are reckoned 46 individuals from 90 to 100 years, one of 100, three of 102, one of 103 and one of 104. The number of births have been 11,863, of whom 5577 are males and 5886 are females.

## FROM THE AMERICAN PAPERS. BALTIMORE—No.

The Lord high Admiral of the French Marine, has again returned to this city, after another unsuccessful attempt to escape to France. It appears, that when the French frigate taken a peep into Hampton Roads, round the British frigate had her top-masts, yards & rigging all in disrepair, and without any appearance of being ready for a chase, or a fight, for at least a week. Monsieur accordingly, with much composure and fancied security, proceeded out to sea, but in a few hours was much surprised to find John Bull in complete trim, overhauling him very fast. The Frenchman, disliking to overstep those bounds that gave him protection, instantly tacked back with his Admiral (Jerome) and safely took moorings in H. Roads. Both frigates now lie within gunshot of each other.

## OUR AFFAIRS WITH SPAIN.

The Documents submitted by the President to Congress, have, we perceive, led many people astray, who imagined that they confirmed their wishes for an adjustment of our difference with Spain. The President's message, on the opening of the session, is in the same manner calculated to produce an erroneous opinion, in the minds of those who look no farther than the face of things. The dispute is principally concerning what were the limits of Louisiana. If the report of a war between Great-Britain and Spain shall receive a confirmation, this matter will be easily adjusted. A war between Great-Britain and France procured Louisiana, a war between Great-Britain and Spain will see the possession of it. Thus will Mr. Jefferson, in both instances be indebted to the cabinet of St. James for success. He is, if not the most prudent and precipient, certainly a very fortunate magistrate.

## WASHINGTON—27th. Nov.

"The following is a copy of the bill, now before the National House of Representatives, to regulate or prevent the sailing of armed vessels from the ports of the United States.

## A BILL TO REGULATE THE CLEARANCE OF ARMED MERCHANT VESSELS.

Be it enacted—That after due notice of this act at the several custom-houses, no merchant vessel, armed, or being provided with the means of being armed at sea, shall receive a clearance, or be permitted to leave the port where she may be so armed or provided, without bond, with two sufficient sureties being given by the owner or owners, or by the master or commander, to the use of the United States, in sum equal to double the value of said vessel, conditioned, that such vessel shall not make or commit any depredation, outrage, unlawful assault or violence against the vessels, citizens, subjects or territory of any nation in amity with the United States; Provided, That the regulations herein contained shall not be construed to extend to vessels bound to any port or place in the Mediterranean, or beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

Sac. ad.—That if any armed merchant vessel, clearing for any port or place within the Mediterranean or beyond the Cape of Good Hope, shall make or commit any depredation, outrage, unlawful assault, or violence as aforesaid, on her voyage to or from, or at any place to which she may be bound, such vessel, with her arms and cargo, or to the value thereof shall be forfeited to the use of the United States.

TREASURY—By the last report, the revenue is estimated at 10,730,000 dollars; sale of public lands 450,000 dollars; Mediterranean fund 550,000.

It is with extreme regret we announce to the public the death of the Right Reverend DOCTOR PARKER, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Churches in Massachusetts.

The new French Ambassador, and his Aide-de-Camp, were presented to the President on the 23d. ult.

On Wednesday last, the Massachusetts Electors of President and Vice President, assembled in this town, and gave a unanimous vote for Thomas Jefferson for the first office, and George Clinton for the Second.

Over the advertisement of the Washington Theatre are placed the words "By authority." It is hoped we are not hereafter to see "By His Majesty's permission, His Majesty's Servants will perform," &c.

The Senate of the United States have agreed to the appointment of the Hon. James Bowdoin, as Minister Plenipotentiary, to the Spanish Court—and of Mr. Erving as Secretary.

The Small Pox rages at Norfolk—but as inoculation for the *Kruz Pock*, continues to be practised there, it is probable its progress will be stopped.

The Hibernian Society at New York have given an entertainment to Mr. Emmet, the Irish Revolutionist.

## BOMBARDMENT OF TRIPOLI.

A letter from Washington confirms the account heretofore given of Commodore Preble's attacks on Tripoli, with the following additional circumstances.

The attacks were made by 22 gun-boats (the frigates not being able to enter the harbour) they were opposed by fourteen gun-boats—in the first attack three of the enemy's gun-boats were sunk—in the second attack, made under cover of the night, a Polacca, and three gun-boats, each carrying 24-pounders, were taken. The Americans lost 3 officers and 20 seamen, killed—and 20 seamen, wounded. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was not ascertained.



**EIGHTH CONGRESS.**  
**IN SENATE.**  
**HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.**  
 WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2.  
**THE UNITED STATES.**  
 VERSUS  
**SAMUEL CHASE.**

Proclamation was made that Samuel Chase appear conformably to the summons, or that his default would be recorded.

SAMUEL CHASE appeared accordingly. The President of the Senate (Mr. Burr) informed Mr. Chase, that having been summoned to answer the articles of impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Representatives the Senate were ready to receive any answer he had to make.

Mr. Chase, requested, in consideration of age and infirmity, the indulgence, of a chair, which being accordingly furnished, he seated himself near the centre of the area of the Senate chamber in front of the President. The members were seated in boxes, covered with crimson, on each side of the President and in a line with his chair.

**JUDGE CHASE'S SPEECH.**

MR. PRESIDENT. I appear, in obedience to a summons from this Honorable Court, to answer articles of impeachment exhibited against me, by the Hon. the House of Representatives of the United States.

To these articles, a copy of which was delivered to me with the summons, I say, that I have committed no crime or misdemeanour whatever, for which I am subject to impeachment according to the Constitution of the United States. I deny, with a few exceptions, the acts with which I am charged; I shall contend, that all acts admitted to have been done by me, were legal; and I deny, in every instance, the improper intentions with which the acts charged, are alleged to have been done, and in which their supposed criminality altogether consists.

But in charges of so heinous a nature, urged by so high an authority, a simple denial is not sufficient. It behoves me, for the legal justification of my conduct, and for the vindication of my character, to meet each charge with a full and particular answer; to explain and refute at length, every principle urged against me, to state the evidence by which I am to disprove every fact relied on in support of the accusation; and to detail all the facts and arguments on which my defence is to rest. The necessity of an answer embracing all these objects, in cases of impeachment, is obvious; and the right to make it, is secured by law and sanctioned by uniform practice.

Such an answer it is my intention to make. It is my purpose to submit the whole ground of my defence to the view of this honorable Court, of my country, of the world, and of those who are to conduct the prosecution. So will my judges come to the trial with full knowledge of the whole matter in dispute, which is essential for enabling them to understand and apply the testimony and the arguments, and the Honorable managers will be better prepared to refute such parts of my defence, as they may think untenable.

But in a case of this kind, where the accusation embraces so great a variety of charges, of principles, and of facts, it is manifest, that preparing such an answer, as I have a right to make, and as my duty to myself, my family, my friends and my country require at my hands, a considerable time must be necessary.

Many of the principles involved in this impeachment, are very important, not only to me, but to the liberties of every American citizen, and to the cause of free government in general. These principles ought to be maturely considered, and clearly explained. They present a wide field of legal investigation; many of them require laborious and extensive research, and although some of them have accompanied the prosecution from its commencement, and have thus been for a considerable time subjected to my consideration; some on the other hand, have been very recently introduced.

Of this description is the principal whereon the 5th. and 6th. articles rest; relative to the extent in which the Courts of the United States, are to be governed not only in their decisions, but in their proceedings by the State laws. A principle which was not brought into view until a few weeks ago, and the explanation of which will require a careful consideration, of the conduct and proceedings of the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States, from the establishment of our federal system.

The same articles involve the construction of two State laws of Virginia, which I am charged with having infringed in the trial of Callender, which were not mentioned on the trial, or during any of the introductory proceedings, and of which I never heard until these articles were reported a few weeks ago. It is manifest that in order to fix the true construction of these laws, about which professional men have differed in opinion, recourse must be had to the decisions of the courts of that State, as explained by their records. It is manifest that such an investigation cannot be accomplished in a short time.

The facts on which this prosecution rests, except the last article, are alleged to have taken place more than four years ago; some of them

in Philadelphia, some at Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, and some at Richmond, in Virginia. These facts are very numerous, and the greatest part of them are of such a nature, as to depend for their criminality or innocence, on minute circumstances of slight shades of testimony, and often on the different manner in which the same circumstances may affect different spectators, all equally disposed to represent truly what they observed. The most material facts are alleged to have happened in Richmond and Philadelphia. In the former of these places I am an utter stranger, having never been there but once; and in the latter, I know personally but very few individuals. These circumstances render it very difficult for me, to ascertain the persons who witnessed the various transactions in question, and are able after this lapse of time, to give accurate testimony concerning them, and this difficulty is very much increased, by the distance of those places from that of my residence. I assure this Hon. Court, that from the moment when this prosecution assumed a serious appearance and a definitive form, at the last session of Congress, I have turned my attention to the subject of my defence, and my answer, and have exerted myself in finding out and procuring the requisite testimony; but the difficulties which I have stated, added to my ill state of health during a great part of the last year, have prevented me from making such progress, as to afford me the hope of being able to obtain the object in a very short time. I have done much, but much very much remains to be done, even in those parts of the prosecution where I had some notice by the proceedings of last session. In these very material parts which have originated during the present session, every thing is still to be done.

It may perhaps be thought, that although these preparations might be necessary for the Trial, they are not in to the answer. But such an opinion I trust, would on examination be found erroneous.

The answer in case of impeachment, most closely the whole defence, and the defence must be confined to the matters stated in the answer. Otherwise the prosecutors might be surprised at the trial, by objections, which with previous notice, it would be in their power to refute or explain. The accused therefore, before he puts in his answer, ought to have time sufficient for making himself thoroughly master of his defence, of the grounds on which it rests, and of the facts and evidence by which it is to be supported. He ought to be completely prepared for the trial; between which and the answer no delay need to take place, except such as may be necessary for conveying the witnesses.

In so material a part of his preparation for defence, as the drawing up of his answer, it will not, I presume, be denied that he ought to have an opportunity of obtaining the best professional assistance, which it may be in his power to procure. This assistance is rendered peculiarly necessary to me, by the very precarious state of my health; which affords me, at this season of the year especially, but short and uncertain intervals, of fitness for mental or bodily exertion. Should my answer be required in a short time, I have no reason to suppose, that I shall be able to obtain such assistance of this kind as I so much need, and as probably, I shall otherwise have in my power. Professional gentlemen, engaged extensively in business, are at all times too liable to interruption, and too much occupied to devote themselves exclusively to an affair of this nature, so as to complete it within a short period; and at this season of the year, they are for the most part particularly and indispensably engaged.

The reasons in favour of a liberal allowance of time for preparing the answer, derive great additional force from the further consideration, which I hope that I may without impropriety present to the view of this Honorable Court. Reputation ought to be more dear than honors or the emoluments of office. In cases of impeachment, the facts which appear, the explanations which are given, and the arguments which are urged at the trial, are sometimes wholly omitted in the statements given to the public, and often misrepresented, or stated too indistinctly to be generally understood. It is to the answer that the world must look for the justification of the accused. It is by his answer alone that he can furnish a clear, concise and authentic explanation of his conduct and his motives, supported by such a statement of proofs as can be extensively understood, and easily remembered. He may, therefore, claim from justice, and expect from the high dignity and responsible character of this honorable tribunal, such time for preparing this very important document, as may enable him to bestow on it all the care and labour which it requires, and to give it all the force of which it may be susceptible.

In stating these considerations, Mr. President, in support of my request for a continuance of this case, I disclaim all intention of affected delay. Feeling a consciousness of my integrity, and a just pride of character, which place me far above the fear of events, I am anxious to meet this accusation, and I rejoice in all opportunity of refuting it. I know that my conduct, though liable to a full portion of human error, has at all times been free from intentional impropriety. I know that in all the instances selected as the grounds of accusation, I have discharged my

official duties with a sacred and inviolate regard to my oath, my character, and the laws of my fellow citizens. I know that I can prove my innocence as to all the matters alleged against me. And acrimonious as are the terms in which many of the accusations are conceived; harsh and opprobrious as are the epithets where with it has been thought proper to assail my name and character, by those who were "pulling in their nurse's arms," whilst I was contributing my utmost to lay the ground work of American Liberty; I yet thank my accusers, whose functions, as members of the government of my country, I highly respect, for having at length put their charges into a definitive form, susceptible of refutation; and for having thereby afforded me an opportunity of vindicating my innocence in the face of this honorable court of my country and of the world.

But this vindication, situated as I am, and as this case is, cannot be the work of a very few weeks. Much time has been employed in preparing the accusation; less will be required for the defence; but a short time will not suffice. I am far from presuming to prescribe to this honorable court, whose sense of justice, and disposition to grant every reasonable indulgence, I cannot doubt; but it may perhaps, be not improper to suggest that by the first day of next session the answer could be prepared and put in; and that the trial might then take place as soon afterwards as the witnesses could be collected. I declare that it will be impossible for me to prepare my answer in such time as to commence the trial during this session with any prospect of bringing it to a close before the session must end; and were I to omit that full answer, which I wish to give, it would be impossible for me in the course of this session, (only two months of which now remain) to ascertain fully all the facts necessary for my defence, to find out and bring to this place, the witnesses and written testimony, or to make arrangements relative to that assistance of counsel which my case requires, my age and infirmities render essential, and a longer time would enable me to procure.

I hope, Mr. President, I may be permitted to observe, that my private and professional reputation for probity and honour I have never been called in question. I have sustained a high judicial character for above fifteen years, and during the first six, I presided at the trial of more criminals than any other judge within the United States. During this whole period of time my official conduct has never been arraigned, except only in the trials of Cooper, D' Erics, & Callender, above four years ago. For the truth of these assertions I appeal to all who know me; and particularly to the two honourable senators from Maryland.

In respect to the present prosecution I will make but one remark. That I am impeached for giving on the trial of Callender, several judicial opinions, in which Judge Griffin my associate, concurred; my opinions are held to be criminal, or that they flowed from partiality, and on intention to oppress Callender; but the same opinions given by my associate have been considered perfectly innocent.

I have now only to solicit this honorable court to allow me until the first day of next session to put in my answer, and to prepare for my trial; and I submit myself to the further proceedings in this case, to the discretion of this honorable court in whose integrity, impartiality and independence I repose the highest confidence. I will not for a moment believe that the SPIRIT OF PARTY can ever enter and pollute these walls or that the popular prejudice or political motives will be harboured in the bosom of any member in this honorable court.

On the contrary, I hope and expect that all its decisions will be immutable principles of justice, and a sacred regard to the Constitution and the laws of the land, which every member of this court is bound by duty, and the obligations of a Christian judge to support and observe.

After the Judge had concluded his speech he was ordered to reduce his motion to writing, as follows.

"I solicit this honorable court to allow me until the first day of next session, to put in my answer and to prepare for my trial."

The President then informed him that the Senate would deliberate on his motion at 1 o'clock.

JAN. 3d.—The case was put off to agreeably to his

THE Hon. the President of the Senate, in his celebrated address to the people, will tell us, that the Government has three essential objects in view—the Government with which it affords greater security to the people, the Government which demands the most readily susceptible of peace, the Government whatever. "Old mines said long ago, 'Dons de l'Angleterre, la chose publique n'est pas à vendre.'" Of all the Governments the English Government the public considered. And Brissot de Warville

Memoirs of his Life, published by himself, and addressed to his Constituents. Says, "The English Constitution, which I had investigated on the spot, appeared to me (in spite of its defects) a model for those societies who were desirous of changing their form of Government. The work of M. de Lolme, adds he, which is no more than an ingenious panegyric upon this Constitution, was only at that time in the hands of the learned. It was however in detail, and ought to have been rendered familiar to my countrymen, for to make it known was to make it be loved and desired."

**CHEMICAL.**

HUMBOLDT, while in South America, had 40 or 50 young Crocodiles, on the respiration of which he made very curious experiments. Other animals diminish the volume of the air in which they live, but the Crocodile increases it. A crocodile, immersed in 1000 parts of atmospheric air, which contains 274 of oxygen gas, 15 of carbonic acid gas, and 711 of azote, increased this mass, in one hour and 43 minutes, 124 parts; and these 124 parts contained then, as he found by analysis, 2066 of oxygen gas, 79 of carbonic acid, and 938.2 of azotic gas, mixed with other unknown gaseous substances. The crocodile, then, in one hour and three quarters, produces 64 parts of carbonic acid, and absorbs 167.2 of oxygen; but as 46 parts are found in the 64 parts of carbonic acid, it appropriates to itself only 121 parts of oxygen, which is very little, considering the colour of its blood. It produces 277 parts of azote, or other gaseous substances, on which the acidifiable bases exercise no action.

Dr. Moudry, of Bath, has used with the greatest success, the *agua kali puri*, (*salmisium japonicum*) in the case of a woman who had been bitten by a Viper, and who was apparently in the agonies of death. He first administered a teaspoonful in water every three or four hours, and afterwards every six hours. The first dose gave her immediate relief, and in four days she was perfectly cured. This remedy, the Doctor asserts, is capable of stopping the progress of the deleterious venom of animals in the human frame; or if any of the mineral acids, by *argus maritimus*, or any other corroding salt should be swallowed, which an alkali will decompose, a speedy exhibition of a solution of alkaline salt, in proper doses, is the most efficacious remedy.

**FROM LE DECADE PHILOSOPHIQUE.**

The great utility of the Senatorial Committee, which inspects that part of our happy constitution guaranteeing the liberty of the press, is evident from its numerous labours, from its assiduity to revise, and from its liberality to guide authors, who really are men of talents and genius. Not only the corrections of the enlightened members of the committee have improved their publications, but they have rewarded their industry, abilities, and patriotism, by recommending them to honorable and profitable places under government—and genius and labor, will not, in future, in France, starve in obscurity, in garrets, or die from want in the streets, or from misery in the hospitals. They may aspire to the first places in the State, while the dull, indolent, or stupid rich may pride himself upon his affluence, but has no hope to usurp rank, or purchase distinctions, and the man whom he but lately regarded with contempt on account of his poverty, he will be forced to respect on account of his elevation, obtained by merit. This liberality, or rather justice, is reciprocally advantageous to government and to men of letters—because, in return for its protection, the former is always certain of the support of the latter.

We have heard that, within these last three months, upon the recommendation of the Senatorial Committee, sixteen authors have been rewarded with employments by the Emperor, and are now comfortably settled. Of works presented to its approbation or revival, twenty-five, which treat on politics, have been approved, and thirty-six rejected as dangerous or absurd. Five historical publications have been approved, three are under consideration, and nine have been rejected. Of poems, comedies, tragedies, dramas, &c. nineteen have been permitted to be printed, sixteen are under consideration, and fifty-five have been rejected. On philosophy, twelve productions have been presented, of which eight have been approved, and four are under revival. On natural history, or anatomy, and other sciences, ten have been presented and approved.

J'Anhou, formerly grand vicar to the Bishop Autun, Talleyrand, is appointed Superior of the College of Christian Missionaries at Paris. The Constitution of this Order has been settled by Talleyrand, and Cardinal Caprara, and is sanctioned by the Pope, and confirmed by Bonaparte. It contains already 120 members, among whom are some young men, *ci-devant* officers, in the corps of artillery and engineers. Meber has demanded to be admitted, but has been refused.

The actors of the French theatre have been permitted to call themselves in future, the *Artistes of the Emperor*. The *Actresses* of the same theatre have, by gracious permission, intitled themselves *Female Artists of the Empire*.



## HIS MAJESTY'S SQUADRON.

## PROMOTIONS &amp; APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAIN GEORGE COCKBURN, removed from the Phoenix to the Howe.  
CAPT. JOHN WOOD, removed from the Concorde to the Phoenix.  
CAPT. LORD GEORGE STUART, late of the Sheerness to the Duncan.  
CAPTAIN CHARLES JOHNSTONE, removed from the Dedaigneufe to the Cornwallis.  
CAPT. J. CRAMER, Promoted from the Rattle-snake to the Concorde.  
CAPT. WILLIAM WOOLDRIDGE, Promoted from the Harrier to the Plymouth.  
CAPT. JOHN DUEK, promoted from the Albatross to the Dedaigneufe.  
EDWARD RABREY, Acting Captain of the Howe, appointment commander to the Harrier.  
WILLIAM JAMES LYE, Acting Captain of the Cornwallis, appointed commander of the Rattle-snake.  
CHARLES HAWTAYNE, Acting Captain of the Duncan appointed Governor of the Navy Hospital, Madras.  
JAMES MURRAY GORDON, Lieutenant of the Dedaigneufe, promoted commander of the Albatross.

## JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

MR. DAVID COCKBURN, Judge of the Zillah of Dindigul.  
MR. JOSEPH DACK, Register of do. do.

## GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

His Lordship in Council permits Lieutenant Colonel Robertson, of the 3d. Native Regiment, to resign the appointment of Commissary of Cattle and Grain with the Poonah Subsidiary Force, and to proceed to Europe on Sick Certificate.

Major Crane, of the 12th. Native Regiment, to proceed to Europe on furlough.

The G. O. of the 5th. June 1805, which directed all charges intended to be preferred against Military Officers, to be transmitted in the first instance to the Judge Advocate General, and constituted that Officer the Channel of every communication with the Commander in Chief, relative to offences against Military Law, is annulled:—And in future, all communications of that nature will be made in the first instance through the Officer commanding, to the Adjutant-General, who should the subject require investigation by a General Court Martial, will receive the orders of the Commander in Chief, to make the necessary communication to the Judge Advocate General.

Officers Commanding Divisions, Districts, or Detachments of the Army, who may find it necessary at any time to issue orders within the limits of their Command involving public expenses not provided for by positive Regulations, and consequently requiring the sanction of superior authority, shall transmit monthly to the Secretary of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, copies of all such orders or letters, that they may be regularly submitted for the confirmation of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

Lieutenant Colonel Askill, of Invalids, has permission to reside and draw his pay at Ganjam.

Major Robert Brice, is removed from the 2d. to the 1st. Battalion of the 11th. Native Regiment, and Major Joseph Halford, is removed to the former, from the latter corps.

Major Goldsmith, of the 10th. Native Regiment (late Promotion) is posted to the 1st. Battalion; and Captain C. Saltwell, is removed from the 1st. to the 2d. Battalion of that Regiment.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Anderson (from the 8th. Regiment) is posted to the 1st. Battalion 2d. Regiment Native Infantry.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Williams, is posted to the 1st. Battalion 8th. Regiment Native Infantry, vice Anderson.

## TO CAPTAIN H. LAMBERT.

Commanding his Majesty's Ship St. Florence.

Sir,  
The Insurance Offices of this port, sensible of the benefits that have resulted to the Commerce of India, from the capture of the French Frigate La Plymouth, by his Majesty's ship Florence under your command, have passed the accompanying Resolutions, agreeable to which we have now the honor to transmit a draft for the amount voted, and to request that you will take the necessary measures for the distribution thereof.

We feel highly gratified in being enabled to communicate this resolution to you, and are, Sir, &c.

(Signed) G. TYLER; R. DOWNIE; J. SCOTT;  
R. W. COX; D. COLVIN; W. WILSON; J. MTAGGART.

Calcutta, 25th. March, 1805.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Committee of the several Insurance Offices in Calcutta, held the 23d. March, 1805.

Resolved, that the sum of £. 750 be presented to Captain H. Lambert, of his Majesty's ship Florence, and that the further sum of £. 1200 be presented to the Officers and Crew of that ship, in testimony of the benefit entailed by the several Insurance Offices of this port, of the benefit resulting to the Commerce of India, from the capture of La Plymouth French Frigate, by his Majesty's ship Florence, commanded by Captain H. Lambert.

His Majesty's ship Florence, Calcutta, March 26, 1805.

GENTLEMEN,  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, conveying the Resolutions of the different Insurance Offices of the port of Calcutta, in testimony of the benefit resulting to the Commerce of India, in consequence of the recent capture of the French National Frigate La Plymouth, by his Majesty's ship under my command.

(Signed) H. LAMBERT.

To the Committee of Insurance Offices, &c. Calcutta.

## INSOLENCE OF OFFICE.

Wordsworth v. Munnings.

Mr. Garrow told the Jury that this act was brought to recover damages from the Defendant for a most unprovoked and outrageous assault. The Plaintiff was Collector of the Customs at the Port of Harwich; and the Defendant a man of property, who, having some business to transact at the Custom-house, felt himself offended at the manner in which it was done, though he should show by his witness that every thing was done that could possibly

be done to accommodate him. However, when it was accomplished, he addressed the Plaintiff as follows:—"Pray, Sir, have you any thing more to say to me?" Mr. Wordsworth replied, "he had not." "Then, Sir (said he), I have something to say to you," and immediately gave him a violent beating, which, the Learned Counsel said, he would rather the Jury should hear from the witnesses than from himself.

He accordingly called four witnesses, who proved the assault nearly as stated. It appeared that the Defendant had been a seaman, and applied respecting the registering of a ship, of which he was then owner. A little altercation had taken place, and by the cross-examination of the witnesses, it was clear that the Plaintiff had, previous to the assault, told the Defendant, that he had heard he was a coward, and advised him to beware of being horse-whipped. But they said that Mr. Wordsworth was quite cool, and no ways in a passion; and that when he administered the oath to the Defendant, he very coolly turned him out of his desk office, and made him stand at the usual place.

A Surgeon was called, who proved that the Plaintiff had a black eye, and a scratch upon the nose.

Mr. Serjeant Sheppard, for the Defendant, observed, that he had asked the Surgeon no questions, for, if he had, both he and the Jury would have been involved in such mysterious terms of art, that instead of a black eye and a scratched nose, they might have supposed that the Defendant had barely escaped a mortal wound. The basin of soap and water, and the bit of brown paper dipped in vinegar, which, it was perhaps necessary to apply to the nose, would have been medicinally described as a *Saponaceous mixture*, and the other as an *Acidulated antiphlogistic liniment*; besides the *Saline cooling draughts* which the apothecary finds it always necessary to administer when called, that he may not appear to be quite useless. To escape all this learned description of the method of scientifically treating a black eye, he had forbore to ask. He admitted that the Defendant must have a verdict against him; and he thought, who the provocation was considered, the Jury would give mere nominal damages. It appeared that the Defendant had been called a coward, and indirectly at least threatened with a horse-whipping. All this was very coolly done; so much the worse—an insult coolly given was the more insufferable; but this cool insolence might perhaps be *Cytherean civility*. He begged the Jury to recollect, that the Defendant was a BRITISH SAILOR; and that Mr. Custom House Collector had called him a liar and a coward. "It is impossible," said the Learned Serjeant, "that a Sailor with a drop of British blood in his body, could stand this. He must return it either with a blow or a kick. It is like GALVANIISM, which will set a dead horse kicking—so coward, involuntarily, without any act of the brain, will raise a sailor's arm." He trusted, therefore, the Jury would give only nominal damages. Verdict for the Plaintiff—damages six pence.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The French violation of the independence of neutral nations on the Continent has not yet ceased. Letter from Ratisbon mentions, that the French *Chirge d' Affaires*, BACHER, has demanded of the Minister of the Elector Arch-Chancellor, the banishment of the French Emigrant, Bishop d' Sisteron, & of Father MAURICE HORN, a Sorcerer, who, it is said, was intimately connected with Mr. Drake.

SKELETONS.—As some persons were lately digging bones to the highways, near the old mansion belonging to the Right Hon. Earl Forrester, in the parish of Ebrington, near Camden in Gloucestershire, they discovered the skeletons of some warriors, to the number of about twenty, with fragments of armour, and several implements of war of varied shape and size, and apparently of great antiquity. Many of them were found with their faces downwards, and not more than a foot from the surface of the earth. Among those disturbed were the remains of (it is supposed) an Officer, as by his side were found a sword of excellent metal, and head-piece, the ornamented top and rim of a helmet, and a scabbard.

There is a tradition, that the bones of a certain Campden battle was found in the village of Ebrington, which discovery, has, from that period, given rise to the tradition of Battle Bridge. A French officer married at Paris on the 2d. of November, 1792, Mademoiselle Vervier, and bore to his first wife, after she had been a widow fifty years, a son, who has chosen a Comfortable among

the officers of his new household, we may presume he wishes to keep the peace.

As the French rely so much on foggy weather, we humbly hope that their principal object will be mist.

## THE GHOST OF ROBESPIERRE.

WEAPT in the sanguine shroud of guilt and fear,  
From the dark regions where the wicked dwell,  
Uprose the grimly Ghost of ROBESPIERRE,  
And bellow'd thus around, with hideous yell:

"Where art thou rampant pow'r of LIBERTY,  
Whose wild notes pierc'd the welkin's startled ear?"

"EQUALITY! what's now become of thee,  
To renovated GALLIA once so dear?"

"Where are those vows of hatred to all KINGS,  
And all abettors too of kingly sway?"

"O grand Republic! Where all these things,  
That mark'd thee with brilliancy thy rising days?"

"Where are ye, Jacobins; my trusty Friends,  
Who cleans'd foul Royalty's Augean stall?"

"Are ye too gone?—The thought my spirit rends,  
My curse light on thee, fickle, faithless Gaul."

"Where is the BONNET-ROUSE—the Mountain-sign?"

"Of Revolution's terrible monsoon?"

"Where is the pride-depressing Guillotine?  
And where CA LRA's animating tune?"

"Departed all—or bartered in exchange,  
For worse than those vile shackles that ye tore!"

"O degradation! O delusion strange!  
For thus did Frenchmen shed such floods of gore?"

"What blasted Vision now invades my view—  
What torment, passing all by Demons known?"

"Is my dim light deceiv'd? Can it be true?  
Does BONAPARTE now sit upon the Throne?"

"Tis true, by SIXTY!—there fits the perjurd knave!  
Sworn the REPUBLIC'S honour to defend!"

"I cannot bear it!—To thy gloomy cave,  
O Erebus! once more let me descend."

## Administration.

APPLICATION was this day made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras on the Ecclesiastical side for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Lieutenant Charles James Johns, late of the Honorable Company's Service deceased, to be granted to David Johns, of Vizagapatnam, as a principal Creditor of the said deceased.

FOUNNES DISNEY, PROCTOR.

Madras, 10th. June 1805.

## Thirteenth Madras Asylum

AND

## ROAD LOTTERY.

PAYMENT of the PRIZES in the THIRTEENTH MADRAS ASYLUM and ROAD LOTTERY, of the SECOND CLASS, has commenced at the Madras Bank, and continues every day, from the hours of Ten until One o'clock in the forenoon.

TICKETS for the ensuing LOTTERY are now for sale, and PRIZES of the former, will be received in payment.

HEEFKE AND SON,

AGENTS.

LOTTERY OFFICE, 19th. JUNE, 1805.

## Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration, of the Estate and Effects of JOHN ELAM, late a Lieutenant of the Honorable Company's Madras European Regiment, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th. and 40th. years of his present Majesty, Chapter 79th, Section 21st.—All Persons having claim on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

Fort St. George, 10th. June, 1805.

## Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of JOSIAH WEBBE Esq. Deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court, at Madras, to COLONEL BARRY CLOSE, one of the Executors therein named; All Persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding Property of the Estate, are requested forthwith to state their demands, pay their debts, or deliver the property to the Executor, or to his Attornies, Messrs. HARRINGTON, COCKBURN and HARRINGTON, at Madras.

Madras, 10th. June, 1805.

## Advertisement.

**JAMES DOBBIN**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his  
FRIENDS and the PUBLIC.  
THAT HE HAS  
FOR SALE  
ON COMMISSION,  
A QUANTITY OF  
**Coniac Brandy,**

Of superior Quality  
TO ANY IN THE SETTLEMENT.  
WHICH HE IS NOW SELLING

At Six Pagodas per Dozen.

FOR READY MONEY OR GOOD ACCEPTANCES.

Any orders that may be forwarded to him, for a quantity not less than one and a half Dozen, will be attended to, with the utmost punctuality, and to persons taking fifty Dozen at a time, a deduction of five per Cent. will be allowed.

A quantity of the above BRANDY may be had by the Gallon, at One Pagoda and five-eighths per Gallon, five per Cent. will be allowed.

JAMES DOBBIN is sorry that he cannot comply with the orders that he has received from Gentlemen up the country—which have not been accompanied with references—and as he sells it on Commission, it puts it out of his Power to give credit—it is requested of Gentlemen, to add sufficient in their orders, to defray the expence of Cooley Hire, &c. &c.

For Sale on Commission,  
By JAMES DOBBIN,  
GENTLEMEN'S BLACK

**ROUND HATS,**

At Six Pagodas each.

**CHILDREN'S HATS,**

At 2½, and Three Pagodas.

For Sale on Commission.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,  
EXCELLENT FRENCH CLARET, at 4, 5, & 6 Pagodas per dozen.

REAL HOLLAND'S GIN, in small Cases, at 6 Pagodas.

Old MADEIRA WINE, at 6 Pagodas per dozen, warranted.

AND  
A FEW BAGS OF  
**SALT PETRE.**

For Sale on Commission.

AT  
HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.  
AT MODERATE PRICES,  
A COLLECTION OF

**BOOKS,**

Consisting of  
HISTORY—TRAVELS—NOVELS—  
LAW BOOKS, &c.

Catalogues of which may be seen on Application at the Auction-room.

For Private Sale.

By HEEFKE FAURE, & Co.

MADEIRA in Pipes, at 120 Pagodas

BOURDEAUX CLARET, in Hogsheads, 50

BELL'S GUERNSEY CLARET, at per 35

Dozen,

FRENCH CLARET of a superior quality, 5

MADEIRA WINE, per dozen, 4

RUM SHRUB in Pipes, 4

HOLLAND'S GIN in large Cases, 3

Ditto Ditto Small, 2

Excellent BRANDY, per dozen, 6

Ditto in Kegs, of 10 and 11 Gallons, 1

at per Gallon.

For Sale,

BY DAVID YOUNG,

THE FIRST VOLUME

OF

An Arabic and Persian

**DICTIONARY,**

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AT J. J. J. J. J.

AND

JUST RECEIVED.

Fort St. George, 10th. June.



# Supplement to the Madras Courier.

W E D N E S D A Y, the 19th. June, 1805.

## PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENT.

**MILITARY DEPARTMENT.**  
THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for General Information, the following Statement of the amount to be paid by the Honorable Company, on account of the Captors of Pondicherry.

STATEMENT of Amount due by the HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY to the CAPTORS of PONDICHERRY in the Year 1793.

	Pagodas.	F.	G.
Amount of Ordnance and Military Stores captured in Pondicherry deemed eligible to be retained on account of the Company, as per List No. 1, which accompanied the Letter from the Military Board to Government dated 3d. December 1793 and approved of by Government	76,834	31	59
Amount of Arms found in Pondicherry not brought to account of the Captors in the above List as per returns of the Prize Agents in their letter dated 3d. March 1794, referred to the Military Board, and confirmed by them in their letter to Government of the 21st. March 1794.	1,259	33	8
Total amount of Stores delivered to the Commissary of the Arsenal of Fort St. George, on account of the Honorable Company.	78,094	19	67
Add, amount of Articles not included in the above, Sold at Outcry, by the Prize Agents and the proceeds received by them.	26,999	17	39
Deduct the usual Agency at five per Cent.	1,05,093	37	26
	5,254	31	9
Total upon which the Moiety granted by the Crown is to be taken, Deduct one Moiety, originally received by the Company,	99,839	6	17
	49,919	25	48½
Remaining Moiety,	49,919	25	48½
Total amount of Stores, delivered to the Commissary of the Arsenal of Fort St. George, on account of the Honorable Company,	78,094	19	67
Deduct one Moiety, originally received by the Company,	49,919	25	48½
Amount to be refunded by Government to the Captors, on the original Moiety, granted to them by the Crown,	28,174	39	18½
Interest on Ditto, from the 28th. December 1793, to the 31st. May, 1805, is 11 Years, 154 Days, at 8 per Cent. per Annum,	25,744	39	67
Total principal and interest of the first Moiety,	53,919	34	5½
Add, Second Moiety now given up by the Company to the Captors,	49,919	25	48½
TOTAL amount DUE by the COMPANY to the CAPTORS,	1,03,839	14	54

His Lordship in Council having received the orders of the Honorable Court of Directors, for carrying into effect, the Distribution of Pondicherry Prize money, His Lordship has been pleased to resolve and to direct, that the above sum of PAGODAS 1,03,839 14 54 shall be paid on account of the Captors in Promissary Notes of the 10 per Cent. Loan, which was opened at this Presidency under date the 20th. ultimo.

This sum will be issued to Messrs. COLT, BAKER, HART and Co. of this Presidency, who have been appointed Agents for the Management of the Distribution, according to a Plan which was prepared for that purpose under the direction of the Officer, who commanded the Forces at the siege of Pondicherry.—It is therefore required that all claims to participate in the distribution, shall be stated to the house of Messrs. COLT, and Co.

(Govt. Gazette.



# SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

CALCUTTA, — 26th. June.

We understand, that private letters received in town, from the Cape of Good Hope of the 15th. April, state the arrival there of the Danish ship Anne and Jacobine, from this port, and we are concerned to add, that the *British Passengers* on that ship, had been made prisoners of war by the Dutch Government, previous however, to the final departure of the Anne and Jacobine, they were permitted to embark under their *Parole* to surrender themselves up to the Dutch Government at Oitend, on their arrival in Europe.

Another Danish ship that sailed at the same time with the Anne and Jacobine, (we believe the *Holstein*) had arrived at the Cape some few days before her, and the Health boat going off to her, she was directed to bring up under the guns of the Fortification, but not willing to comply with this mandate, she set all sail and bent her course towards St. Helena, the garri- son *saluting* her with a few shot, that did not do her any mischief.

We observe the following paragraph in a New York Paper, of the 15th. Jan. last.

"The ship Jefferson, Smith, from the river Plata, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, 4 or 5 days before the Delaware sailed for New York, her Papers not being regular, her boats were stopped, the Captain slipped his cables, and went to sea—she returned again, and was fired at but at last got off." Little doubt can be entertained but this is the same ship that arrived off Town some days ago, named the Louis; with slaves on board, as we understand she has been under various names.

CALCUTTA, — 25th. June.

On Saturday accounts were received in town of the arrival of the following ships:—

Hope, Captain Thomas Ross, from Madras, the 12th. instant.

Sir Lawrence Parsons, Captain. Charles James from

Corfu.

Forbes, Captain Sinclair, from Bombay.

On Sunday, advices reached Calcutta of the arrival of the

Danish ship *Ernestina*, Captain N. Hie, from Tranquebar, and the *Big Prou*, Captain R. Henderson,

from Rangoon, whence she sailed the 2d. inst.

By the *Pront*, we learn the following intelligence:—

The French Privateer *La Pucelle* was at Rangoon, and had made the undermentioned captures:

The ship *George*, Captain Snowball, on the 17th.

April, in sight of the Car-nicobars, bound to Penang.

The ship *Byramjee*, on the 12th. May, while lying

without the Bar, waiting for a Pilot—she was plundered of her most valuable Stores, and given up, on the

16th. May. She remained at Rangoon.

The ship *Betty*, Captain Robert Henderson, while in

charge of the Pilot, coming out of the river, on the

14th. May.

The grab ship *Don*, Captain J. Stewart, about the

23d. May; at which period, the privateer being in

much distress, took Captain S. and his Officers out of

the ship, and bore up for Rangoon.

The *Don* having previously lost her Rudder, the Prize

Master left her on the 25th. and proceeded to Rangoon,

for assistance.

On the 27th. some of the *Isfars* arrived at Rangoon,

and reported that the grab had driven on shore, and

was totally lost.

On the 7th. instant, the *Pront* picked up at Sea, in

latitude 14 45, about 20 miles Eastward of the Andamans,

the *European* and three *Malays*, flated in the Calcutta

Papers, to have been sent away in a boat, from the

*Snow Nancy*, Captain *Turkmen*, lately arrived in

the River from Rangoon.

We further hear, that the wreck of a ship of about

300 tons, had been seen on the Eastern side of the great

*Andamans*, supposed from appearance, to have laid there

for some months: her three lower masts were standing,

with yellow sides, a black head, and a round house on

the quarter deck.

The ship *Tranquebar*, Captain Garret, arrived in the

river on the 1st. inst. but unfortunately ran aground

below Hidgelee, where she lay for twelve days in a very

critical situation:—however she has since been got

off, and brought up to Diamond Harbour; but the vessel

has, we understand, sustained considerable damage.

On Thursday last, arrived the ship *Pattaracomania*,

Captain *Suyers*, from Bencool, on the 16th. May.

The day after leaving Bencool, the crew two fell stand-

ing towards that port, consigned to be the Honorable

Company's ships *Lord Eldon* and *Tottenham*, that left

Calcutta for Bencool, on the 1st. April.

BOMBAY, — 2d. July.

We learn that the *Weymouth* Frigate, Captain Draper, for the safety of which considerable apprehensions were entertained in England, as she had not been heard of after parting from the East India ships, in the gale in which this *Abergavenny* was lost, had arrived at Madeira sometime before the Bombay ships, reached that island—and, after waiting ten days, had gone for Rio Janeiro, in hopes of falling in with her convoy.

Of Madeira the *Indiamen* fell in with Admiral Cochrane's Squadron, which was in pursuit of the *Rochefort* fleet. The Admiral had received intelligence that it had been seen in those latitudes about three weeks before, and was supposed to have instructions to follow it, wherever it might have gone.

*Perimouth*, Feb. 11. — Arrived the Spanish Ship *San Antonio*, captured by his Majesty's ship *L'Egyptien*, off Madeira.

The celebrated traveller, MUNGO PARK, sailed on Thursday for Africa, in the *Eugenie* frigate, from Portsmouth. Mr. Park is, we understand, to repeat his attempt to penetrate into the interior of that country, as far as the city of Tombuctoo.

The King of Sardinia is gone in a Russian Frigate to Corfu.

CHATHAM, Jan. 17. — The Army of Reserve now here amount to near 6000 men. An order has been received to allow the men one week more from the 23d. of this month to the 30th. to volunteer into any regiment for general service—those who have volunteered heretofore generally have gone to the Guards. It was not expected that any further Volunteering would have been allowed until the Buffs were completed. The recruits generally receive 25l. in the first instance; and to encourage them to volunteer for general service they receive from the regiment they go to a bounty of 7l. 12s. What with coach hire, expenses attending them down here, &c. it is calculated that every recruit so volunteering, costs the country near 40l. Perhaps the whole Army of Reserve may be fairly calculated at 35l. a man, exclusive of their cloathing, &c. &c.—Some of the countries have paid so high as 45 guineas a man for substitutes.

## TRADE WITH SPAIN.

Exports to the Spanish ports, in the years 1803, and 1804:—

	1803	3 qrs. of 1804.
British Produce -	530,960l.	580,394l.
For. Merchandize	205,694	180,852
TOTAL	736,650l.	761,247l.

A most superb service of china has been sent from this country to France for Bonaparte's Coronation: 2,500l. has been paid for it.

The first question generally asked at the commencement of a war is, what will be the object of hostilities, and what means the offended Government proposes to employ, in order to redress its injuries and punish its enemy?

Situated as we are with France, and in the present temper of Europe, a war with that Power affords no other objects of attack but mercantile craft, and calls upon Government for little other exertions than extensive issue of letters of marque; but hostility with SPAIN is of another nature; something is proposed to annihilate us to conquest, something may be gained upwards the payment of expenses, and something of plunder is held out to reward our fleets and armies.

The Emperor Napoleon has appointed his brother-in-law, Marshal Murat, Grand Admiral of the Empire; and his son-in-law, Eugene Beauharnois, Arch-Chancellor State of the Empire.

Since the formation of new harbours and other improvements which have been made by the enemy on their coast from Calais to Boulogne, it has become an object of importance that our opposite coast should be rendered equally defensive. With this view, the Canal through Romney Marsh, from Shorecliffe to Rye has been projected, and is executing with activity. The expense of cutting only is estimated at 1,50,000l.—In addition to this line of defence, Martello Towers are to be constructed on the edge of the sea.

BONAPARTE pledged himself to attempt the invasion of England at all hazards. When, at the commencement of the war, we captured many French vessels, as a set-off against our triumph, the official Journal laid the first months of the war would be in our favor, but a short time would change the aspect of affairs. That time has arrived, but the aspect of affairs is no further changed than that we can find no vessels to capture. Last summer, numbers of gun-boats and transports were contracted for by the French Government to be ready by the first of October, and other periods, as the invasion would soon be attempted. All the harbours of France and Holland resounded with the noise of building ships; the building of them has now ceased for many months, and nothing has been tried, though the ships were erected in haste. Last summer Bonaparte repeatedly visited the coast, inspected the preparations, and gave orders as if the expedition would shortly sail. Now he does not go near the coast, and seems to be disgusted with maritime projects. Then all was boast, menace, and anticipation of victory in the French papers; now all is silence and mortification. Ashamed at last of doing nothing but va-pour & disappoint public expectation; the *Moniteur* asserts, that the longer the invasion is delayed, the more certain will be its success; and with this lame apology for not making the attempt, the French Journals cease their threats and their bragging.

The Military Orphan Asylum at Chelsea at present 220 boys and girls on their education. Preparations are making for the reception of 400 more, which are expected from various parts of the United Kingdom, in the course of a week. This benevolent Institution will, when completed, maintain, clothe, and educate 1000 Boys and Girls, the helpless children orphans of those in every branch of his Majesty's service.

A letter from New York, dated Dec. 31, says—"Captain Abbot, who arrived at Norfolk in 15 days from St. Martin's, informs, that just before he sailed, news was received there of the arrival of three ships of the line, six frigates, and 3000 troops, at the islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe, from France."

SIR EVAN NEPEAN has kissed the King's hand on resuming his old station as Secretary to the Admiralty.

The *Moniteur* of 2d. Feb. contains a contradiction, of all the reports concerning disagreements between France and Austria, relative to the cordon assembled by the latter power on the frontiers of Italy, against the contagion; secondly, of all the false reports of war, founded upon the march of some French troops and guards to Italy, whither the Emperor of the French intended to travel, to regulate the affairs and concerns of Milan; and, third, of the reports concerning the re-introduction of paper money in France, and the immense exaggeration of the Coronation expenses to fifty or sixty millions, when they actually did not exceed 4,650,000 francs; and the like reports, propagated by English Journalists, to serve the war passion in London.

A singular occurrence has lately taken place in the town of Nimeguen.—A *Sergeant* who had served in many campaigns, was suddenly taken ill in the guard house and delivered of a fine Boy. The father of the Child is another *Sergeant*, who lived for a considerable time in the same room, and slept in the same bed with his female comrade, before he discovered her sex. So economical is the system of the American Government, that the savings of Mr. JEFFERSON'S Presidency, (i. e. the excess of the Revenue over the expense) have been more than equal to the sum paid to France for the great province of Louisiana.

We are sorry to announce the melancholy fate of Captain Jervis, of his Majesty's ship *La Tonant*, who was unfortunately drowned by the upsetting of his barge, as he was proceeding to pay his respects to Sir Charles Cotton, who commands before Brest, in the temporary absence of Admiral Cornwallis.

BERLIN, Jan. 31st.—For some there have been reports that a Treaty of Subsidy between England and Sweden was on the tapis, but that the negotiation was attended with difficulties. We now learn that our Court has made serious representations to that of Stockholm, to divert it from an alliance which might have fatal consequences to the tranquility of the North of Germany, which his Prussian Majesty is firmly resolved to protect.

## WHITEHALL, — 12th. January 1805.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honorable Henry Addington, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Sidmouth, of Sidmouth, in the county of Devon.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 11th. of January 1805, present the King's most excellent Majesty in Council. His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Honorable Henry Lord Mulgrave one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, he was this day, by his Majesty's command, sworn one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

## TAXES.

The following is the amount of the permanent and War Taxes, to the 5th. January 1805.

Customs, - - - - -	£. 4,140,090 19 10 1/2
Excise, - - - - -	12,798,540 16 8 1/2
Stamps, - - - - -	3,309,115 13 5
Incidents, - - - - -	9,064,736 0 6
WAR TAXES, - - - - -	£. 29,312,483 10 5 1/2
	11,418,874 2 10

TOTAL £. 40,731,357 12 7 1/2

LONDON, — 14th. January.

The Spanish frigate taken by the *Polyphemus*, is arrived at Plymouth, after being in much danger during the gales. Her name is *La Santa Gertruda*, pierced for 36 guns, but mounted only 14. Her cargo is very valuable: it consists of 1,200,000 dollars, besides platina, drugs, hides, cotton, coffee, &c. Another valuable Spanish ship, the *Santa Maria*, of 14 guns, is arrived at Plymouth, sent in by the illustrious man of war. The *Polyphemus* has taken four more Spanish ships.

The Ambassador has been released from quarantine, and Campbell struck his flag and improved.

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A young Officer  
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of Guards, with the rank of Major of Brigade in the Army, only son of a respectable Baronet at Edinburgh, and heir to an immense property, had succeeded in his addresses to the daughter of a Baronet, deceased, a young lady of fascinating manners, and highly accomplished. The father of the Officer for some time was averse to their union—but at last obstacles were surmounted, the necessary settlements arranged, bridal dresses, carriages, &c. provided, and the day fixed for the solemnization of the nuptials, when, on the day preceding, the intended bridegroom disappeared, and has never since been heard of. The last time he was seen, was coming out of the banking house of Coutts and Co. in the Strand, he was to have dined with the young lady's family, that day, and on the next he was to have received her hand.

VACCINATION gains ground rapidly in France —The Bishops, the Prefects, and all public functionaries, are very active in carrying into effect the decree of the Minister for its encouragement, inasmuch, that 67,676 individuals have been successfully vaccinated within the space of six months, and the various infection has considerably declined. It is not unworthy of remark, that M. Guillotin is President of the Committee.

## MORTALITY at GIBRALTAR.

Different letters from Gibraltar, dated the 23d. and 24th of December, express great satisfaction at the arrival of General Fox, and at the vigorous measures he was adopting for extirpating the contagion in the garrison. All carts were put in requisition, and ordered every day, Sunday included, in removing those loads of filth and rubbish which had been suffered to accumulate in the streets of the town, and from which the disease certainly acquired much of its malignity. The General had also appointed a Board of Health, of which General Drummond was President.

The same letters add, that General Fox had excluded any of the Faculty from being Members of the Board of Health, who so unfortunately mistook the nature of the disease at its commencement, as to pronounce it to be neither malignant nor contagious.

Return of the Mortality amongst the Troops from the 1st. of September, 1804 to the 25th of Dec. inclusive.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	
Royal Artillery - - - - -	198
Royal Military Artificers - - - - -	123
Barrack Artificers - - - - -	95
Queen's Regiment - - - - -	21
Tenth Regiment - - - - -	28
Thirtieth Regiment - - - - -	123
Twenty-fourth Regiment - - - - -	100
De Rolle's Regiment - - - - -	187—86 1/2
Officers, including Staff - - - - -	50
TOTAL, MILITARY - - - - -	915
Wives and Children of ditto - - - - -	270
INHABITANTS - - - - -	3760—496 1/2

Exclusive of such inhabitants as died in the Bay and on their passage to the different places where they fled from thence on the disease breaking out.

HAMBURG, JAN. 25. — Letters from Hamburg of the 18th. instant, state that England and France are reported to have accepted the Mediation of Prussia but that the Negotiation would probably be very protracted.

The Rev. Mr. Gilbert, of Yorkshire, for one hundred guineas paid to a Nobleman about two years ago, receives a guinea a day as long as Bonaparte lives.

## MADRID, — 8th. January.

Letters from Cadiz state, that the storm and violent gales which took place in the Strait of Gibraltar towards the end of last month obliged the English ships of war which were cruising off that port to quit their station; several merchant vessels took advantage of the circumstance to enter into port. The merchants of Cadiz, however, are very uneasy in regard to the fate of the three frigates which were to quit Lima about the end of the Summer, and which are destined for that port. These vessels have no board about Four Millions of piasters in MONEY or ingots, beside a large quantity of the most valuable merchandise of Peru.—Hitherto we have had no certain accounts of these vessels, but there is reason to believe that the English have had intelligence respecting their sailing and destination. We learn by the same conveyance, that the garrison of GIBRALTAR is still very weak, and that it has not yet received any considerable reinforcement. On the other hand, the camp at St. Roch becomes every day larger, and the troops which compose it are continually excited. It is incredible with what activity of principal ports have been put into a state of defence: Ferrol is capable of resisting a numerous land army, as well as the attack of a fleet: the forts of Balcelona and the whole surrounding coast are in a formidable state of defence; the garri- sons have been augmented by troops from the interior, and furnaces are disposed in proper places, in order to fire red hot bullets at the enemy.



In the House of Representatives on the 23<sup>d</sup> of January, Mr. *Crawfield* stated, that according to documents laid before Congress, 1500 American seamen had been impressed, chiefly by the British, and he called upon the Assembly for a remedy adequate to correct the evil. The documents were ordered to be printed.—He then called the attention of the House to some Proclamations, which he stated, had lately been issued by the Governors of the several British West India Islands, interdicting the American trade after May next. In consequence of these Proclamations, he moved the following resolution, which was ordered to be taken into consideration on the Monday following:—

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

LYNCH & MACNAMARA.

The Counsel having conferred according to the suggestion of his Lordship, it was agreed to withdraw a Juror, and proceed no further in the trial.

WAR WITH SPAIN—DECLARATION.

the month of October, a convention was signed, which Spain agreed to pay to France, a certain sum monthly, in lieu of the naval and military succours which had stimulated by the Treaty to provide, and of the sum of this sum, or of the nature of any of the stipulations, which that Convention might contain, no official information whatever was given.

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the period above-mentioned to the ad. of No. several official notes passed between His Majesty's charge d'Affaires and the Spanish Minister, consisting of little variation in their tenor, of urgent declaration of satisfaction on the one side, and of evasive andatory replies on the other.

Downing-Street, January, 1805.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

PLYMOUTH, — 21<sup>st</sup>. February.

JOHN BULL.

Baron Bode from the Court of St. James's  
has arrived in London.  
A *Nesrum* Drug-vender and an *Undertaker*  
have lately set up shop, in a certain street in the  
City. They are very good neighbours, as it  
is much in the power of the *one* to serve the *other*.