

MADRAS COURIER.



Volume XXI.

WEDNESDAY, 13th. MARCH 1805.

Number 1014.

GOVT. ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday the 16th. Instant, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, will be Sold by Public Auction, at the Stables of the Governor's Board, a Lot of Mares, which have been rejected from the Honorable Company's Stud as being barren.—Among them are a few pairs well matched, and otherwise well calculated for a Carriage or Curricie.

The Mares are to be paid for and taken away within 15 days of the day of Sale, or they will be resold, at the risk and expence of the first Purchaser.

By order of the Military Board,
J. MARSHALL,
SECRETARY.

MILITARY BOARD OFFICE,
Fort St. George, March 8, 1805.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
AT THE HOUSE

IN VIPERY,

LATELY OCCUPIED BY

MAJOR P. BRUCE,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 14th. March,
At 10 o'clock,

PLATE,

Consisting of

COFFEE URN, TEA POT & Stand,
MILK BOWL and Cover.
CRUET STAND Complete, with
Spare Bottles.

PYE DISH.
TABLE CROSS.
WAITERS.
MUSTARD POT.
BOTTLE STAND.
SALT CELLARS.
TOAST RACK.
FISH KNIFE.
Table, Gravy, and Milk SPOONS.
Table and Desert FORKS, &c.

FURNITURE,

A Handsome MAHOGANY CHEST
of DRAWERS, with Dressing Case and
LOOKING GLASS.

A CHINA WRITING DESK and
DRAWERS.

Black-wood COTS with Curtains.
SOFAS with Chintz Covers.
Dining TABLES.
CARD Ditto.
CHAIRS.
SIDE BOARDS.
SHADE STANDS, &c. &c.

ALSO
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
GLASS AND CHINA-WARE,

AND
A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

At the same time will be sold,

A GREY ARAB HORSE,

AND
A Strong PEGUE HORSE, with a
BANDY and HARNESS.

For Sale on Commission.

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
JUST LANDED,

FROM THE

GRAB NANCY,

A FRESH supply of fine and Common

Long CLOTHS,

Ditto IZARIES,

SPOTTED LONG CLOTHS,

AND

HANDKERCHIEFS.

For Private Sale.

By HEEFKE FAURE, and Co.

FRENCH CLARET of Superior quality

at 5 Pags. per dozen.

Real Holland's GIN, at 10 Pags. per Case.

PORT WINE at 4 Pags. per dozen.

MADERA, at 4 Pags. per dozen.

RUM SHRUB in Pints, at 4 Pagodas.

CONIAC BRANDY, at 6 Pagodas.

Ditto in Kegs of 10 and 11 Gallons 12 Pagodas
per Gallon.

A few well made SEA COTS, with frames,
each Nine Pagodas.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
By HEEFKE FAURE and Co.
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On FRIDAY next, the 15th. March,
At 11 o'clock.

PLATE,

Consisting of

TEA Pot and Stand,
Coffee Pot and Stand,
Milk Bowl Cover and Stand,
A Silver Bowl,
Two Sugar Pots with Covers,
Two Pair Salt Cellars,
Table, Desert and Tea Spoons,
Silver Forks, &c. &c.

FURNITURE,

A Large Teakwood Cot with
Bedding Complete,
A pair of Sofas with Chintz
Covers,
Round Breakfast Table,
Book Shelves,
Oval Tables,
Black-wood Arm Chairs,
Ditto Couches, &c.

At 12 o'clock,

A Marquee Nearly New,
A Necessary Tent Ditto,
Four Bullocks,
A Bullock Bandy,
A Gibson's Saddle and Bridle,

AND
A Small Collection of

BOOKS.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On TUESDAY next, the 19th. Inst.
At 11 o'clock.

THE EFFECTS

OF A

FAMILY,

Returned to Europe,

VIZ.

PLATE,

Consisting of

TABLE CROSS,
Table, Desert and Tea Spoons,
Salt Cellars with Spoons,
Fish Knife, Soup Ladle,
Milk Ditto, &c. &c.

FURNITURE,

Black-wood Dining Table,
Ditto Oval Tables,
Ditto Shade Stands,
Two Satin-wood Chests of
Drawers and Prefs above,
One Carved Side Table,
One Large Handsome Carved
Cot with Bedding &c. complete.
A large painted Cot with Bed-
ding &c.

One Childs Cot,
Three Boxes of Shells,

AND

SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES,

A PLAIN SET OF

Queens-Ware,

GLASS & CHINA-WARE,
Four pair Wall Shades with Pla-
ted Brackets, and Table Shades.

ALSO

A SMALL AND CHOICE

COLLECTION OF BOOKS.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
By JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 14th. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 o'clock,

A QUANTITY OF
CHINA WARE, &c. &c.

Particulars will be mentioned in Hand-bills,
Three Marques,
Two handsome Bengal Palan-
keens,
A few Articles of Plate and
Furniture,

AND
SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
By JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
On MONDAY next, the 18th. of March,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 o'clock.

THE FOLLOWING

Belonging to

A GENTLEMAN,

RETURNING TO EUROPE.

PLATE

FROM

Green and Ward,

Consisting of

A BREAD Basket—a Coffee Pot and
Stand, with a Lamp—a Tea Pot &
Stand—a Cruet Stand complete—two Sal-
vers—an Egg Stand—two Toast Racks—
one Soup Ladle—six Gravy Spoons—four
Sauce Spoons—Table, Desert and Tea
Spoons—Table and Desert Forks—Fish
Knife—Butter Knives—Sugar Spoons—
Salt ditto—Bottle stands—Candlesticks—
Labels—Chamber Candlesticks, with
Shades and Extinguishers—Cheese Knives
and Marrow Spoons.

FURNITURE,

Consisting of

Two handsome Blackwood Family Cots
complete, with Bedding, &c.—one Teak-
wood ditto—Blackwood Arm Chairs and
Couches—large and small Blackwood
Shade stands, fluted and plain—one pair of
Mahogany Card Tables—Satin-wood
Tea Poy—Moorahs—a Mahogany Toi-
let Glafs, and a Ladies China Dressing
Glafs, with Drawers.

A KYABOOCOO WOOD

CHEST of DRAWERS

CONTAINING

AN ASSORTMENT OF CURIOUS
SHELLS.

A FEW BOOKS,

Two Boxes and two Baskets of Bengal
and Vizagapatam CANDLES.

A Silver Hilted Drefs SWORD and
BELT.

A Pair of Capital Silver Mounted PIS-
TOLS by Deggs, in a case complete.

Sets of Ivory Handled KNIVES and
FORKS.

AND

SEVERAL OTHER ARTICLES,
Handbills will be published and dis-
tributed, previous to the day of
Sale.

For Sale on Commission.

By JAMES DOBBIN,
FOUR CAPITAL EIGHT-DAY

Table Clocks.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,
By JAMES DOBBIN,
ON THE BEACH

NEAR THE

Honorable Company's Granery
On SATURDAY next, the 16th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At Four o'clock in the Afternoon,

A QUANTITY OF
CHOICE SHIMBEAMS,
AND
PIECES OF DITTO.

For Sale on Commission.

By JAMES DOBBIN,

REMARKABLE Good MADEIRA in
BOTTLES, at 6 Pagodas per Dozen.
Real CONIAC BRANDY in KEGGS, at 16
Pagodas.

Ditto in BOTTLES, at 8 Pagodas per Do-
zen.

Best HOLLANDS GIN in Large CASES of
a Superior Quality, at 12 Pagodas.

Ditto Ditto in Small Ditto at 6 Pagodas.

Ditto Ditto in Large and Small CASES at
10 and 5 Pagodas.

Ditto in Quarts at 8 Pagodas per Dozen.

Excellent FRENCH CLARET, at 3, 5 and
6 Pagodas per Dozen.

AND
Mild PALE ALE, at 2½ and 3 Pagodas
per Dozen.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
By Branson, Jones and Reddy,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
This Day, WEDNESDAY, the 6th. March,
SALE TO COMMENCE

At Five o'clock in the Afternoon.

Sixty-three
CHOICE DUGGIES;

They lie opposite to the Shop of BRAN-
SON, JONES and REDDY.

Conditions of Sale as usual.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,
By Branson, Jones and Reddy,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On SATURDAY the 16th of March,
At 12 o'clock,

A BULLOCK BANDY,

AND
A SERVICEABLE PAIR OF
BULLOCKS.

A YOUNG ROAN COLOURED
MANILLA HORSE

PERFECTLY SOUND,

TOGETHER WITH A NEW

Saddle & Bridle.

Advertisement.

A. GOODALL,

HAS FOR SALE,

AN ASSORTMENT

OF
ELEGANT Military Regulation
FEATHERS, Cavalry and Infantry
QUES and PLAITS.

A few Children's SILVER CORALS,
with a variety of useful and entertaining
BOOKS, well adapted for the use of
Schools, there being an assortment of Beau-
tiful Copper Plate Copies, &c.

ALSO
THERMOMETERS,—POCKET-
COMPASSES, and Cases of INSTRU-
MENTS,
JAMS,—JELLIES,—BRANDY-
FRUIT.

AND
Ladies PARASOLS and CORSETS.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 13th. March, 1805.

ON Saturday last, JAMES STRANGE, Esq. took his Seat in COUNCIL, under the usual salute, from the Garrison of Fort St. George.

His Excellency VICE ADMIRAL RAINIER, embarked on board His Majesty's Ship Trident, on Saturday morning, under the salute due to his rank. The Admiral proceeded to the Beach, through a Street formed by the Troops in Garrison, and accompanied by the Right Honorable the Governor, and many of the principal Officers and Gentlemen at the Presidency.

GENERAL SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY, also embarked on the Trident on Saturday afternoon, under the Salute, and Military Honors due to his rank. The Right Honorable Lord Bentinck, His Excellency General Cradock, the Members of Council, and the principal Military Officers, and heads of the Civil Departments of Government, accompanied the General to the Beach.

Extract of a Letter from Trincomallee, dated 5th. March, 1805.

"I have to inform you, that a French Privateer has appeared off this Coast:—a few days ago, she brought to, and boarded a Snow from Bengal, bound to this port with Grain, and in sight of the Flag-staff:—after examining the Vessel, and taking out a quantity of Rice, the Commander of the Privateer ordered the Native, who commanded the Snow, to alter his course, and dismissed him.—The Snow has since arrived at Point Pedro."

On the 7th. Instant, arrived the Ship Admiral Rainer, Captain Hoffman, from Coringa: PASSENGERS, Mrs. and Miss Colboirason—P. Boyd, Esq. and Lieutenant Purchas. On the same day arrived the Brig St. George, from Colombo.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The 16th. N. I. MAJOR MONTEGRO, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

CAPTAIN C. ARMSTRONG, to be Major, LIEUTENANT C. P. CLARKE, to be Captain of a company, and LIEUT. J. H. BAKER, to be Captain Lieutenant.

MR. SURGEON GEORGE ANDERSON, to resume his rank on the Medical Establishment of this Presidency. MR. JAMES CUDDEY, to be an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS HOBSON, to proceed to Europe on sick Certificate.

CAPTAIN GODFREY, of Artillery, and LIEUTENANT BAKER, to proceed to Sea on sick Certificates.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

THE Commander in Chief judging it to be indispensable, in conformity to the Regulation of His Majesty's Service, that the Quarter Master General should be minutely acquainted with the situation of every Regiment, and Detachment thereof, and that his Office should be the source from whence he is to derive information at all times upon this subject directs,—

That a Monthly Return should be sent to the Quarter Master General's Office, upon the General principle, and outline, of the one transmitted to the Adjutant General with only this difference, that alterations and casualties may be omitted; and that there will be no occasion to insert General Orders—Baptism—Marriages—Funerals—Return of Arms and Accoutrements—Report of Sepoy or Lascar Recruits—or Surgeon's Certificates.

To enable the Quarter Master General to state with precision, the stations of Corps and Detachments, it is particularly directed, that in making out the Return for his Office, whenever the Regiment, or a Detachment, shall occupy a place of little note, or not well known, the name of the Province or District, to which such place belongs, should be inserted in the Return, or some distinct idea given of the situation, by inserting its computed distance and direction from the nearest place of consequence.

To ensure as much as possible, the earliest communication of the Station of every part of the Army to the proper Office, it is desired by the Commander in Chief, that all General Officers, Officers commanding Regiments—or Detachments, shall in addition to whatever other Regulation may be in force, without loss of time, report any movement whatsoever, in the fullest manner to the Quarter Master General.

BOMBAY APPOINTMENTS.

WILLIAM T. MONEY, Esq. to be Superintendent of the Marine, by Appointment of the Honorable the Court of Directors, vice Anderson returned to Europe.

PETER LE MEASUREUR, Esq. to be Collector of Bombay, Salsette, and Caranaga &c. and Mr. George Osburn to be Assistant to the Collector.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Lieut. Colonel Forbes. Capt. W. Benck.—Capt. Lindsay, His Majesty's 78th Regt.—Captain Long, 18th Regt.—Captain W. Munro, 15th Regt.—Captain C. Farren, 6th Extra Battalion.—Lieutenant P. Anderson, 43d Regt.—Lieutenant Vandeleur, His Majesty's 56th Regt.—Comet Riddle, 7th Regt. Native Cavalry.—Messrs. S. Hawthorne, T. Thackeray, and J. Hadiven, Cadets.—J. Dalton, Esq. Surgeon.—Mr. C. Maidman, Writer.—J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq.—and Mr. Thomas, Assistant Surgeon 33d Regiment.

CEYLON GAZETTE, — 27th. February.

THE Candians, after hovering for a considerable time in all Directions on our frontiers, have at last entered our Country. On the 8th. February, they crossed the Kaymelle River at Allagolla, and penetrated a small way into the Hina, and Hapittigam Corles, with the intention, as they gave out, of attacking the Post of Moogorampilly.

Ensign Boyd of the Caffre Corps, who commanded there, went out to disperse them, and with a small Force of 30 Natives drove them back into the Seven Corles. Soon after this Event, Lieut. Chamley, of the cavalry who was stationed with his small Troop at Hangwelle, having crossed the Calani Oungu, with the Cavalry and

1 Subaltern and 50 Infantry, and passed by Poogodde, along the Limits of the Hina Corle arrived at Moogorampilly, and crossing the Kaymelle, destroyed many Batteries, drove away all the Candians who were assembled in great Numbers within a Range of Twelve Miles from the place where He crossed the River, and having burned their Magazines, returned with one Man only wounded.

This intrusion was followed on the 15th by one commanded by Captain Blackall who left Negombo with 30 Europeans and 50 Natives, and being joined by the Cavalry and 50 Native Infantry at Moogorampilly passed the Kaymelle at Giritooly, and detaching Lieutenant Parker to the North West with one half of the Detachment, marched to the Eastward in the Intention of attacking the Head Quarters of the Candians at Galgammow in the four Corles. He met with some Resistance at Belligalle, but having overcome it, heard that the Enemy had fled in all Directions; and having destroyed their Magazines, returned to Moogorampilly and thence to Negombo, with no Casualty but two Coolies wounded and two Horses killed. He was soon after joined by Lieutenant Parker, who had succeeded equally well in driving the Enemy from the Neighbourhood of our Territories. Since these Expeditions, the Candians have not appeared on our Frontier from Putland to Galg.

They however entered with a great Force, at the same time on the 18th of this Month, into the Matura District near Catoona, and into the Mahagampattor.

In the latter District, Captain Arthur Johnston, as soon as he heard of their approach, under the command of the Deffave of Oova, set out from Hambangtote, with a Force consisting of 20 Sepoys, and about 30 Invalid Malays, at Eight in the evening, and surprised one of their advanced Parties after a march of eight miles. He found the Enemy's Camp, however apprized of his intention, but attacking them immediately, with his small Force defeated them and obliged them to fly after a long Resistance, and a considerable Loss of Lives. The Deffave of Oova was nearly taken; a Bluff one Pounder fell into our Hands, and had the apt and fatigue of the brave Malay Veterans allowed it, the Pursuit would have been more fatal to the Candians than the Battle, Captain Johnston was nearly killed by a Candian, but was saved by the spirited and timely Secours of the Sub-Assistant Engineer Riley.

A Reinforcement of Europeans which has gone to Hambangtote since this brilliant and decisive action will, it is to be hoped secure that valuable District.

The attack of the other Branch of the Candian Forces which entered the Matura District, under the command of the first Adigajar and a Relation of the King was at first more successful.

They surprised the Fort of Catoona and took possession of it; but Captain Bradish who was proceeding from Matura to that place with a detachment of forty-six Europeans and eighty-two Natives on hearing that unpleasant intelligence, hastened his march and found the place evacuated on his arrival, but a Cohorn with some ammunition, and eighty bags of Rice, which had been lodged there, were carried off by the enemy.

He succeeded, however in overtaking some parties of Candians in the neighbourhood, of whom many were killed by his Detachment; and 28 Madras Artillery Lascars, one Bengal Volunteer and eight Malays, of those taken at Candi, came over to him.

Their success, as well as the judicious measures taken by Colonel Vincent for the protection of the districts of Galg and Matura, have obliged the enemy to retire in all directions from the Southern provinces where they seem to have intended their principal attack.

They have also entered the Wanniy near Pannangam; but a force has been sent from Jaffnapattor fully sufficient, with that already stationed at Manar and Molitive to repel them, and the garrisons of Trincomallee and Batticaloa being fully adequate to the defence of those districts, we may fairly hope that this desperate effort of the Candian Government will be frustrated, and only tend to increase the disgrace and calamity which it has brought upon itself.

COLOMBO.—Arrived, Feb. the 23d. Ship G. Wellesley, Captain Mortou, from Bombay: PASSENGERS: Mr. Martin, R. N. Captain Madge, H. M. 15th Regt. Mr. Pollock H. M. 5th Regt.—24th Ship Elipharina, Capt. Caffro, from Ganjam.—26th H. M. Ship Phoenix Captain Cockburn.

POINT DE GALLE.—Passed February the 19th Ship Marquis Wellesley Capt. D. Campbell, from Calcutta: PASSENGERS: Lieutenant Rolis, and Mr. J. Purrier.—24th. the H. C. Frigate Cornwallis, Captain Richardson, with the Ternate, from a cruise off the Seychelles.

CALCUTTA, — 23d. February.

On the 13th. Instant, the St. Fiorenzo Frigate, during a cruise on the Coast, defied La Psyche at anchor in Ganjam Roads, and immediately stood on towards her; La Psyche perceiving her intention, directly got under weigh, & stood towards the St. Fiorenzo—before coming to an engagement, they were both well aware of each other's force, and of course, well prepared for action—the same mode of fighting seems to have been adopted by both, for they BOARDED each other at the same instant; when a desperate action commenced, which continued for three hours and an half, during which time, Captain Bergeret defended his ship in the most gallant manner, but was at last obliged to strike, with the loss of 110 men, killed and wounded.

On Tuesday arrived the ship Juno, Captain Lantour, from Madras.

Extract from a Letter, dated Obia, by Beau-leah, 17th. February 1805.

"About two o'clock this morning, a shock of an EARTH-QUAKE was felt at this place, which alarmed the whole neighbourhood, its motion was horizontal and quick, lasting nearly one minute. It was not accompanied by any other noise, then appeared to arise from the shaking of the furniture."

Extract from a Letter, dated Kishenagar, the 15th February, 28 minutes after 10 P. M.

"A very severe shock of an EARTH-QUAKE has been this instant felt at this place, which has, I make no doubt, been also sensibly felt in Calcutta, if not equally severe."

BIRTHS.

On the 5th Instant, at the Mount, the Lady of CAPT. J. NIXON, of the Artillery, of a Daughter.

At Colombo, the Lady of the Hon'ble and Reverend J. T. TWISTLETON, of a Son.

On Sunday last, the Lady of ROBERT ORME, Esq. of a Son.

The Lady of CAPTAIN HOOK, of His Majesty's Ceylon Regiment, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 3d. Instant, at Ramnad, after a painful illness, JAMES GORDON, Esq. Deputy Paymaster of the Kings Troops on the Island of Ceylon.

At Bhutpore, LIEUT. CHARLES M. BLAND, of His Majesty's 76th Regiment, most sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

LONDON, — 22d. September.

The expected interview between the KING and the Prince of Wales, it is said, will not take place till after the return of His Majesty from Weymouth.

It is reported at Stockholm, that Bonaparte sent an intimation to the Elector of Baden, that, unless his Swedish Majesty speedily left his territories, he would send 30,000 men to oblige him to leave them, and that this was the cause of his sudden departure from Carlruhe.

Rheinhard, the French Minister at Hamburg has insisted, that no notice shall be taken in the Newspapers of the differences existing between the French army before Bremen and the Government of that city.

It is known that the King of Sweden, during his late tour to Bohemia, did not visit any of the Sovereigns of Darmstadt, Wilhelmshad, Afchafsenbourg, &c. through whose territories he passed, on account, it is believed, of being dissatisfied with their conduct in regard to the Russian note presented to the Diet of Ratibon.

Our Correspondent at Dover says:—"Already have the effects of the blockade begun to operate here: the *Leveedeman*, of and from Lisbon, bound to Dieppe, laden with sugar, cotton, &c. has been sent in by the *Melpomene* frigate; the *Frederick* of and from Northkoping, for Bourdeaux, laden with iron, steel, and deals; also the *Four Sisters*, of New York, bound to Recamp, are sent by the *Zebra*."

By letters from Portsmouth received yesterday, it is again affirmed, that the French meditate a serious attack on Jersey and Guernsey.

By a Royal Decree, the Ordinance published in Spain, prohibiting the importation of all kinds of cotton, has been extended to Mullins.

COMMERCE OF EUROPE.

The commerce of the different nations of Europe and America stands nearly as under:—

	Exports.
BRITAIN	43,000,000
UNITED STATES	12,000,000
SPAIN	11,000,000
RUSSIA	9,000,000
HOLLAND	8,500,000
PORTUGAL	5,000,000
DENMARK	3,500,000
SWEDEN	3,000,000
FRANCE	2,500,000

Sixteen years ago France stood equal to England, and the United States were under one million.

Hedouville was instructed to say, when he left the court of Russia, "the Emperor of the French does not wish for war with any one, neither does he dread it with any one. He does not intermeddle with the affairs of his neighbours, and he has a right to expect a reciprocal conduct. A longer 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 dictated to."

Privateers are said to be fitting out at Antwerp, and in the Texel, intended, during the winter, to injure our trade in the European as well as the Indian seas. Six privateers, from 32 to 44 guns, will be ready to sail from Bourdeaux before the 1st of November; supported for the East Indies, and 4 privateers, of 24 guns, are nearly complete at Nantes, destined to reinforce the numerous French pirates around our West India Settlements. At Marseilles six other privateers, from 12 to 20 guns, were in the beginning of last month, at anchor near the Chateau d'iff, waiting for an opportunity to steal away from the Levant; whilst another squadron of privateers are equipping at Antwerp, and in the Dutch ports intended for the German sea.

By the deaths of the Earls of Leinster and Defart, two vacancies occur in the Irish Representative Peerage. The mode of electing Peers to supply these vacancies, as prescribed by the Act of Union, is as follows: The Clerk of the Crown in Ireland forwards to each Temporal Peer of that part of the United Kingdom, entitled to vote, a writ, with a blank left for the name of the Peer, which, in fifty-two days from the date of the writ, is to be returned into the Crown Office, in Ireland, with the bank filled up. Only one election his hitherto taken place, that on the death of the late Lord Rosmere; the candidates were Viscounts Charleville and Dillon. The former Peer was elected by a very great majority of votes.

Some accounts from Paris afford another proof of the humanity and justice of the new Emperor. It will be recollected that a few persons charged as being accomplices in the late conspiracy were acquitted—their names were Dumont and his Wife, Dubouillon and his Wife, and Verdier. Yet the Emperor has sent

them to Rochefort, from whence they are to be Transported to the Colonies. One of the Paris Papers, in announcing this intelligence, adds, by way of compliment to the clemency of the Imperial Government, "These persons had lodged most of those conspirators who expired lately on the Place de Greve, and are strongly suspected of being in their secrets, and, of course, dangerous Royalist fanatics." Under Robespierre, they would never have escaped the guillotine, and have therefore no reason to complain of their present treatment." Undoubtedly there could not be a more just tribute paid to Bonaparte's Government; it is only tolerable when compared with such a tyranny as Robespierre's.

The *Moniteur* contains the following Remarks, under the date of Francfort, Sept. 17:—"This year will be remarkable in the annals of METEOROLOGY, for the extraordinary variations of the atmosphere, and the number of storms that have followed; thunder, especially, has made ravages of which there are but few examples in Germany; upwards of 1000 houses and edifices in various places have been struck, and in part reduced to ashes, while a still greater number of people have sustained hurt. We have before spoken of the sudden inundations in Saxony, Silesia, Austria, and Hungary, and of the drought in the western parts of Germany, while in the east the rains have been excessive and incessant. We may infer from this singular irregularity of the season, that some revolution has occurred in the INTERIOR of the GLOBE, which has deranged the usual equilibrium, and occasioned a considerable increase of the electric fluid in the atmosphere."

FASHIONS.

The address of our *bout ton blades*, is a thread bare great coat, shabby, round hat, cheeks half covered with hair, the *vest ensemble* more resembling the under-keepers of a Menagerie, than the costume of an English Gentleman.

The present cold weather has made a considerable improvement in the *Female Toilette*. They have now actually gone so far as to "Re-cover Arms."

A PARISIAN BEAU.

After a little round on horseback, in the Bois de Boulogne, a *Paris Maitre* alights at *Nicolas's*, the restaurateur, upon the Boulevard; goes to take coffee with Madame Hardy, laments the loss of *Rose*, who used to give him, so good a dinner; runs to the Theatre Francaise to see the *Secret Marriage*; and without listening to *St. Phal*, regrets *Mais*, whom he never heard; gazes with *ennui*, goes to take forget with *Garcie*, thence flies to meet his party at Frascati for he has promised to spend the evening at midnight with Madame—. It is there he will dance, that he will show his dark green or burned coffee-colour coat. It is there he will gain all hearts and charm all eyes. In a word, it is at midnight that he will begin the day.

A PARISIAN BELLE.

Lisette?—Madame.—Bring me my branch of Oak.—Here, Madame.—Form it into a diadem, or turn it into a wreath: make haste, it is half past ten, and I must open the ball.—It's done.—My Ear-rings?—Which?—Don't you know, my bobs; and my robe.—Which do you choose?—My new crape robe, trimmed with mofs and ivy; my stockings with open clocks, and my green slippers. Ah! what execution I shall do.—Mind, *Lisette*, this is the most admired half-dress. A woman of fashion when she is young and beautiful, *like me*, should be dressed as a *dryad* or a *hemadryad*.

AMERICA.

The *National Intelligence* has given a Statistical Table of the United States, from 1774 to 1803, which marks the progress of the States in their population, commerce, arts, and political and domestic affairs.—It gives to the United States 1250 miles in length, and 1040 miles in breadth, being more than 1,000,000 of square miles, or 640 millions of acres. We can notice the great numbers only. In the above term of years, the population has arisen from 2 to 5 millions; the improved land from 20 to 33 millions of acres; the militia has increased from 400,000 to 900,000; the seamen from 15,000 to 63,000; the domestic produce, from 6,000,000 of dollars, to 42,000,000; the exports from 6,000,000 to 55,000,000; the tonnage from 198,000 to above a million of tons; active sinking fund in 1792, 200,000; in 1802, 12,000,000; bonds and cash in the Treasury, in 1793, 6,000,000; in 1803, 13,000,000.

Lord Hobart it appears, declined taking the whole of his salary while he served His Majesty as one of his Principal Secretaries of State: of 6000l. allowed, his Lordship actually received no more than 4000l. This fact, so honourable to his Lordship, is expressly stated in the accounts recently laid before Parliament.

The Emperor of the French having objected to the golden *Serpents*, worn in the ears of the *Parisian Elegantes*, they have altered the device. It is now a *Grub*, in the act of changing into a *Butterfly*!

Among the many curious reasons assigned by the Parisians to explain the wonderful affection of Bonaparte for the Empress *Josephine*, is her striking resemblance to an *Egyptian Mummy*.

PRUSSIA AND THE CONTINENT.

In letters from Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Stockholm, the impolitic conduct of Prussia is censured, and regarded as the principal cause of the present unsettled and oppressed state of Europe. It was, no doubt, in hope of escaping the general wreck, that Prussia abandoned her allies to it, in 1795, and signed at Basse a treaty of neutrality, which was to put an end to her anxieties, expenses, and dangers; but, situated as affairs now are, to remove a difficulty is not to overcome it; on the contrary, it is to increase it.

The Emperor has not lost a battle which did not rebound on the throne of Prussia; Bonaparte has not distributed an indemnity, obtained a conquest, or extorted a concession, that did not shake the pillars of all lawful Sovereignty. The neutrality of Prussia has conspired to extend the progress of revolutionary conquests and subversions. It has augmented the audacity, supported the ambition, and organised the usurpation of Bonaparte, and with it the slavery and misery of the Continent.

To what does Prussia owe her transient calm? To the indifference with which she views the ravage of a political tempest, which is rapidly advancing towards herself. Bonaparte, busy in destroying Europe, by piecemeal, does not disturb the precious slumber of an intimidated King, while he is pulling down monarchic and republics, grand duchies and electorates. But soon armed from their spoils, with their population and their riches, he will undoubtedly crush the isolated power who shall have coolly looked on, while her bulwarks were destroyed.

The Cabinet of Berlin, as well as all well-informed politicians, foresee this catastrophe. It would be to suppose the Prussian Ministers destitute of understanding, to believe them still under the dominion of illusion; but the torment of this foresight is the necessary effect of their peace with France, and their connections with Bonaparte. We will venture to say more; it is their chastisement.

The King of Prussia's three hundred thousand soldiers, his ten millions of subjects; the allegiance of the one, and the valour of the other; the abilities of his General, and the sagacity of his Ministers, would have thrown a decisive weight into a confederacy of public safety; but they will not add that of a grain of sand, on the day when Prussia shall behold Bonaparte, the French Republic and the Revolution, advancing a-breast, against her tardy resistance.

She repels her natural allies, seems to blush at her union with the oppressor of nations and of Kings; dares neither fight against him, nor accept his assistance; traces the line of demarcation against the Colossus, that bestrides the Continent; loses herself in chimerical fears; shuts her eyes to the nearness of her danger; cannot satisfy Bonaparte, but by joining in his enormities, and will fall a victim to her irreligion, if the Powers, whom she refuses to assist, be immovable as herself.

"ATTILA," says Montesquieu, "made a constant traffic of the Fear of the Romans." If we were to compute what cowardice has cost the Continent in contributions, plunder, extortions, loans, requisitions, gratuities, pecuniary redemptions, and useless expences, to preserve or obtain peace, we should find funds adequate to twenty campaigns.

And what have these largesses of fear produced? these irrational and ridiculous calculations, by which so many powers keep Bonaparte in pay by the means of their subjection? Many of them are already subverted with the money laid down to purchase their safety. The same fate awaits them all. Has one of them recovered any degree of security? Where is the basis they hoped to acquire by treaties? Do we ever negotiate with confagurations, or enter into agreements with earthquake? Has any advantage compensated for the disgrace and ruin attending those intrigues and negotiations for a continuance of peace? Is it by raising the contempt of an enemy, that we are enabled to resist him? Is it with diplomatic tarts we repel a revolution, armed with principles, backed by incendiaries, seducers, and cannon? We must reveal the secret of the Continent.

The higher classes of society, dignitaries, opulent proprietors, prelates, generals, ministers, and even more than one Sovereign, join in dreading republican tyranny and plunder, less than the risk of resisting them. They leave them to an irresistible fate; and effeminacy and inactivity conform to a dogma, which dispenses with every effort. They are the Greeks of Constantinople. When Mahomet II. approached their walls, they deserted their Emperor, refused him succours from their wealth, kept treasures for the Ottomans, with which they might have paid armies of defenders, and quarrelled among themselves about the two religions. It is to this continental fatality, this extraordinary lethargy must be ascribed. Weariness of their irresolution, the Sybarites give themselves up.

Each feeds a hope of individual safety amidst the general destruction. Some of them even coolly compute the tributes, losses, and disgraces, to which they expect to be condemned. But this stoicism is still succeeded by anguish and alarm. To the torment of doubt is added a moral depression, which extinguishes even the will to be delivered from it. Illusion and ter-

ror succeed each other in the same day. As without moving, so without pain, do they see empires dissolved in the crucible of the revolution: religion, thrones, senates, dignities, morals, society, and property overthrown. They do not allow themselves to breathe a complaint, lest it should be heard on the other side of the Rhine. Prudence enjoins the putting up with humiliations, outrages, and the most disgusting enormities. All energy consists in hiding their heads like the ostrich, and in escaping the revolution by turning their backs upon it.

Has any quiet, or at least any security, any hope, been the reward of this turpitude? No; they purchase courage to-day only to tremble to-morrow. Is an unjust act overlooked, it gives birth to others still more iniquitous; because the measure of tyranny ever exceeds that of cowardice. Neither governments nor individuals are sure of their fate for a month together. They are loaded with the flame of affronts without having the consolation of finding that they lessen their dangers. Uncasiness, therefore, appears upon their countenances; dread annoys the enjoyments of frivolity, and chastises them for their system of selfishness. All sentiment is painful, and the expression of it restrained. Such is the deplorable state into which they are thrown, that, amidst a hundred public papers, and thousands of daily pamphlets, devoted to expose the crimes of Bonaparte, to applaud his plan, to vaunt his power, to insult his enemies, to contribute to the success of the philosophical fooleries of modern republicanism, not a pen dares to write in defence of Social Order.

Every mouth is gagged, and every truth sealed up by the awe of their complaints. In reading this faithful detail of the unfortunate situation of the Continent, how justly proud have not Britons to be, not only of their spirit and unanimity, which prevent the ferocious Usurper from being an universal tyrant; but of the prospect, that THEIR endeavours in the cause of honour and virtue, will finally be crowned with success; & that the brave defenders of their own rights, will become THE DELIVERERS OF ENSLAVED EUROPE.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Letters arrived with the Lisbon Mail yesterday, mention the progressive influence of France, not only in the Councils of Spain, but in those of Portugal, where the influence and intrigues of Lafesse knows no bounds. British subjects are harassed, insulted, and plundered with impunity, by every petty custom-house officer; while French rebels are caressed at court, caajoed by the nobility, and respected and feared by all classes of people. As soon as Bonaparte's emissary, Lafesse, had his revolutionary Field-marshal's Uniform made, he went to court, where he announced the new revolutionary dignity of the Corsican, as well as his own promotion. Though the Prince Regent had not yet officially saluted the Usurper as Emperor, his worthy Representative was received with the same distinction as other Imperial Ambassadors, and as if such an event had taken place. Instructions have already been sent, both from the Courts of Madrid and of Lisbon, to their Ministers at Paris, to bow to the shrine of usurpation, and to acknowledge the midnight assassin of the Duke of Enghien, Emperor of the French.

The King of Spain, and the Prince Regent of Portugal, are both Bourbons. The Corsican Adventurer occupies their family throne, and they hasten to submit; and to sanction an act of violence, atrocity, and of pillage, which, thanks to British liberty and spirit, even in individual families, the lowest subject of Great Britain would not only resent, but revenge.

What a degradation to royalty, what a stain upon hereditary rank, and what a dishonor to the character of our age, when every adventurer, let him be ever so mean or ever so wicked; a Marat, or a Robespierre, a Barras, or a Bonaparte, if crimes backed by fortune have succeeded to make him powerful, he is certain to be regarded by those of the most legal and elevated rank as an equal; and religion, as well as morality, remains silent before his ferocious audacity.

But, attentive as Bonaparte is to his private interest, or to the advantage of the nation he rules, he takes care, at the same time, that the loss or humiliation of England shall always be inseparably connected with both.

We have seen letters from Madrid which mention, that commercial treaties, highly favourable to France, and injurious to Great Britain, have been signed.

A letter from Paris, dated the 14th ult. says: "A system of deep policy is going on in the Royal Family. All the persons about the Emperor, both male and female, have been lately dismissed, with pensions for life; and their situations are filling up by the Ancient Nobility of France, of whom there are numbers in Paris, in great distress; and arrange to relate these debased wretches are absolutely contending for the honour. On the Emperor's return from the coast the same arrangement is to take place with respect to the persons about his Royal Person."

General Ferrand with 2000 men occupies the town of St. Domingo which is deemed impregnable to any native force. About 15,000 refugees from St. Domingo are at Cuba where they live in the greatest distress.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

A late *Moniteur* contains a very curious article, dated from Constantinople, in which it is artfully argued that Russia can have no interest whatever in going to War with France. It begins by noticing the great number of troops sent from the Black Sea to Corfu during the present year, and which amount to nearly 6000. — This is said to have given great alarm to the Porte, and the reasoning goes to prove that its fears are unfounded, and that the object in collecting these forces, is neither to bring them against Turkey, nor to unite them with the interest of England by carrying War into the Continent, where it could not be undertaken without the concurrence of Austria and Prussia. — It then proceeds to remark, "that Russia itself being at peace with France, has as few motives for making War, as it has advantages to expect from it. Markoff and his adherents, indeed, have found means to cause Russia to transmit to Ratisbon an unreasonable note to the Germanic Body."

By the help of subtleties, frivolous pretences, and intrigues of every kind, they have produced some coolness between the two powers, the good understanding between whom, had enabled Russia to act a new and a brilliant part. *Russia can do nothing against France; but with it, might do every thing great and good.* — Will it a second time send 20,000 men to make a new disembarkation in Holland? Will it land 60,000 men on the Weser, to attack the French army in Hanover.

The result to it would be the loss of many men and inevitable debilitation. It would be advantageous only to the powers contiguous to Russia, who would not be sorry to see it struggling against France, weakening its armies, and in its turn, exposed to all the misfortunes which Austria experienced so long here. — Will it send 30 or 40,000 men to Ireland, to defend that country against the French? But what would it gain by thus becoming in the eyes of the world a subaltern auxiliary. Besides, is it the interest of Russia to encrease the power of Great Britain.

Can it be ignorant that great part of its boundaries are washed by the sea, and that England, which rules the ocean, may appear before Constantinople to dictate to it laws? Russia, on the other hand, has nothing to fear from France. Nature has destined these two powers to be friends, and whatever may be the bad direction given by passion to their arms, they would never engage in their enterprises with a great degree of interest. — The remainder of the article contains much adulation on the Emperor of Russia, and labours to show the consistency of his taking part in any of the measures of Austria, France, or Prussia.

LONDON, — 10th September.

A letter from Paris of the 28th ult. says, "The first occupation of *Fouché*, since his return to the Ministry of Police, is to crush what Bonaparte calls the faction of Generals, which is the only one he now seems to dread; but, to be able to do it, he must invent some new plot, and publish new acts of conspiracy and new lists of proscriptions against pretended conspirators, in which those Generals suspected or hated by him are inculcated. It is already reported, with confidence, by Bonaparte's favourites, that a tail of the late Royalist conspiracy has been found out, as much to be apprehended, and as deserving punishment as the body of it. The particulars are, however, not mentioned, and every party therefore publishes them according to its own notions, or wishes. The only thing known is, that the late Royalist Chief, Count de Bourmont, who in January 1800, made his peace with the Consular Government, and was, in the December following, contrary to the treaty, arrested and sent to the Citadel at Besancon, where he remained shut up; in the beginning of this month, was carried to the Temple, where he still remains, accused of being at the head of a new conspiracy, in which *La Harrie*, *Macdonald*, *Souham*, *Lecourbe*, *Salm*, *Bonneau*, and other celebrated Generals, who have fought under *Pichegru* and *Morand*, are inculcated, or said to be so. Even General *Reynier* and *Dijalles* are mentioned as suspected of belonging to the faction of Generals in whom Bonaparte confides. *La Harrie*, *Souham*, *Salm*, and *Bonneau*, are now confined in the Temple; but *Macdonald* and *Lecourbe* are exiled fifty leagues from Paris; and remain, until further orders, under the inspection and responsibility of the Police Commissioners of their places of exile. It has been reported that they were to be tried; but it is now commonly believed, that Bonaparte has no other object in view, than to force these obnoxious Generals, who have many friends and adherents in the army, to leave France, and follow *Moreau* to America. It is said that *Fouché* has already proposed such a voluntary exile to these Generals; but that none of them, except *La Harrie*, has accepted of it, he being the only one, whose connection with *Moreau*, for whom, besides, he has a great friendship, would make it desirable to follow his former Chief, whose accomplice he was also accused of being."

BONAPARTE has decreed new uniforms for the SAILORS, composing the crews of our fleets and flotillas. They are in future to be dressed in blue jackets, in the manner and of the

cut of those of dragoons; red waistcoats, with gilt buttons; blue cloth pantaloons for Europe, but blue Nankin for the East and West Indies. They are to wear red stockings of wool in Europe but of cotton in the other parts of the world. Their shoes are to be pointed, with round buckles; and their hair to be cropped, without powder. They are to change their shirts three times in the week, and each sailor is to have three shirts, one white and two coloured ones. When on shore, they are to wear cocked hats; but, when on board, except the fore-castle men, the others may wear round hats. Their night-caps are to be red, and washed once in the week. Their neck-cloths are to be of full dress of black silk; but otherwise, of cotton, dyed black. Each man is to have two night caps, and two neck-cloths. Besides a boarding-axe, each sailor is to be armed with one short sword, a dagger, and two pistols; small enough to be placed in the pockets of their trousers. When in Europe, they are for exercise, to dance for an hour every Sunday; but, when in warm climates, for half an hour every second day. They are, to avoid scorbutic complaints, to wash twice in the week with vinegar, and once every day with fresh water. — *Journal de Paris.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Sir William Pulteney having given notice in the House of Commons of an inquiry respecting the expenditure and real value of the Cape of Good Hope, we shall lay before our readers the most authentic documents on these subjects that come under our observation. They are taken from the second volume of Mr. Barrow's work and are as follow:—

The amount of bills drawn for the contingent and extraordinary expences of the army from the 1st of October 1795, to the 28th. of July 1802, the time it should have been evacuated, is 1,045,814. 14s. 1d. upon which, however, there was a clear profit to Government at of 153,443. 16s. 4d. xix.

A profit on bills drawn	£. 115,719 3 1
— on specie imported	16,224 13 1
— on copper money	4000 0 0
— on paper money circulated	17,500 0 0
	£ 153,443 16 4

Of course the whole expenditure was equal only to 892,370. 17s. 9d. a sum that is more than counterbalanced by the advantages which Mr. B. has shewn must necessarily result from the possession of this settlement. He then enters into all the particulars of expences, arranging each sum under its proper head, and shews that the annual average expence incurred in the military department at the Cape of Good Hope was equal to 255,597. 7s. "But," says he, "it would be the height of absurdity to say, that even this sum, moderate as it is, was an additional expence to Government in consequence of the capture of this settlement; since it is not only composed of the expences of maintaining the garrison, and the contingencies and extraordinary of the army, but it includes likewise the pay, the subsistence, and the clothing of an army of five thousand men. Now as these troops must have been fed, clothed, and paid in any other place, as well as at the Cape of Good Hope, and as I have shewn, at a much greater expence, it is certainly not fair to charge this sum to the account of the Garrison of the Cape. Even in peace the Commissioned Officers would have received their half-pay, which alone would amount to 150,000. The sums of money, therefore, that have been expended at the Cape, dwindle into nothing, upon a comparison with some of the West-India Islands, whose importance is a feather when weighed against that of the Cape of Good Hope. — Viewing it only as a point of security to our Indian possessions, and as a nursery for maturing raw recruits into complete soldiers, the question of expence falls to the ground."

But the article of expence, a trifling event in war, could be no object whatsoever in time of peace; including the keeping the fortifications in repair, the contingencies and extraordinary of the army, and the whole, according to Mr. Barrow's calculations (which appear to rest on solid data,) could not amount to more than 25 or 30,000. a sum, which, by proper management, and a prudent application of the revenues of the colony, might easily be defrayed out of the public treasury there, and leave a surplus adequate to all the demands of the civil department, together with the necessary repairs of public works and buildings.

Sect. 9. — In a letter from Berlin, it is said that the endeavours of the English and Russian Ministers there to open the eyes of the Prussian Cabinet to its real interest in the present situation of Europe, have not succeeded; the King being more than ever determined to follow his former conduct with regard to France, though some of his principal counsellors have tried to convince him not only of its impolicy but danger. It is reported, that Count Haugwitz had advised a quadruple alliance between England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia; and that this was the cause of his dismissal.

A private letter from Berlin, dated Oct. 3d. says, "It is reported here that the representative of Bonaparte, delivered, last Friday, a note to our Court, demanding a passage for an army through our territories, to invade the Russian Empire, in case of a rupture between France and Russia."

NEW CROSS READINGS.

It is thought that the Middlesex Election has—run away with cash and notes to a considerable amount.

The new Emperor still continues to inspect the preparations for invasion—small hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A French Go lately attacked one of our 50 gun ships—no cause can be assigned for this rash action.

A poor tradesman has lately had the misfortune to be visited by several people of fashion.

The drubbing Linois received from our merchant ships in a late engagement is—to be continued in our next.

Among the arrivals at Bath, are two eminent physicians—the following is a list of the killed and wounded.

The flame of an amorous Duke for a certain fair Syren—was extinguished without doing any material injury.

Mr Pitt is said to have settled the Ways and Means for another ten years war—which he performed with apparent ease in two hours and twenty minutes.

THE LITTLE TOWN.

There is a River, clear and wide,
From Chelsea running down;
And, by this noble river's side,
There stands a LITTLE TOWN.

A little Man, that's fond of war,
Who seized on Louis's crown,
Declares he'll hon through Temple Bar,
And take the little Town.

From Egypt he to Paris ran,
To knock Direct us down;
Yet Bonaparte is not the man,
To take the little Town.

The Parson bids the trumpet roar,
The Lawyer flings his gown,
The Tailor sports his eight parts more,
To guard the little Town.

The Miser cries—Here take my pounds,
Buy bullets, fink, and down;
The very Quaker swears, O zounds!
Let's save the little Town.

The Inn's and Outs join rank and file,
Each selfish thought is flung,
The fair enlist us with a smile,
To save the little Town.

Our City's wall is English Hearts,
And not to be o'erthrown;
Come on—use all your force and arts,
We'll keep the little Town.

THE YOUNG ROSSINI.

Mr. Jackson, Manager of the Theatre-royal, Edinburgh, in an interesting publication respecting this new theatrical phenomenon, states, that he performed the part of *Douglas*, his first appearance in Edinburgh, with the great bursts of applause Mr. J. ever recollected to have been given by an audience, and that nothing which words could express could possibly come up to the full extent of his surprising endowments. "I speak not," (as Mr. Jackson) from a transient view, or from the examen of a single character. I have traced him through all the parts he has performed at this Theatre, and watched his dramatic progress with a critic's eye. Not in the whole series of my acquaintance with the stage, have I ever beheld the fine range of characters filled by the principal theatrical actors with a smaller number of admissible faults. It is not in acting only that this child's judgment appears to be superior to his years. The same maturity of judgment, it is said, is displayed in his conversation, which is equally distinguished by good sense and the most lively humour. The finariness of his fallies, his bon mots, and his repartees, are eagerly caught at and detailed at the place where he resides. But with all this, he has all the feelings and attachments peculiar to childhood, and joins the boys of his own age in all their pastimes. MARBLE is his choice game; it is not unusual for him to be summoned from this amusement, and forced to collect and pocket his scattered marbles, to play the part of *Douglas* or *Richard the Third*; and marbles and the theatrical characters are played in a style of equal perfection. The excellence of this wonderful boy, we are also informed, proceeds neither from instruction nor imitation; but is the pure emanation of nature and genius.

GEORGES.

GEORGES' pardon was offered to him both at the Bicetre and in the Conciergerie; but upon such terms, that neither his loyalty, nor honour, nor religion, could permit him to accept.—Carried to the place of execution, in passing the Chatelet, some persons exclaimed *Vive Georges!* and others applauded him; but police agents arrested them immediately. Georges bowed to several Ladies on the quay, who from the windows of different houses, saluted him with their handkerchiefs, and with tears in their eyes shewed that they felt for his destiny, and admired his loyalty and resignation.

Upon the scaffold, Georges desired to address the people, but was not permitted. General Murat, who was present, demanded what he had to say? his answer was, that he desired it to be known to his countrymen, that he died as he had lived, faithful to his God and to his King; and as a true Christian, forgave even his murderer, Bonaparte, whose conversion he prayed for, that he might in his last moments meet death with equal hope, consolation, and tranquility.

On Midsummer-Day, when Bonaparte passed through the Bois de Boulogne, all persons walking there, called out *Grace! Grace! Pardon! Pardon!* which so much offended the Corsican, that he returned to St. Cloud, instead of going to the Theatre Francaise at Paris, where he was expected. The same night he sent orders to 10,000 troops, quartered in a circle 30 miles round Paris, to enter immediately that Capital; and on the day of execution, no less than 28,000 men were under arms, for fear that the people should release the prisoners. Not only the way from the Conciergerie to the Place de Greve was lined with two ranks of soldiers, but all the bridges and streets in the neighbourhood were occupied by troops of all descriptions, with even flying artillery. Two thousand Italian grenadiers of the *ci-devant* Consular Guard, kept a *quarre* on the Place de Greve, and 100 *gens d'armes d'elites* escorted the prisoners, and surrounded the scaffold.

ATTEMPT TO POISON LOUIS XVIII.

To the official account, we subjoin some particulars which will be found highly curious; it is not delving of the less credit in consequence of the sentiments contained in it, not being noticed in the official paper; the latter being principally confined to a statement of the plot intended, and not to the preliminary discourses between the assassins and their agent.

The persons who made the overtures to Coulon, pretended to be travelling for their pleasure, and lived very expensively. After many expressions of pity at the humble fortune of the poor Frenchman, they invited him to dinner in the country, where they drank freely.—They then opened to him their project, and proposed to make his fortune.—"You are well acquainted," said they, "with the Cook of Louis XVIIIth. Upon your next visit to him, when he is preparing dinner, throw two carrots which we will give you into the kettle in which the soup is boiled for the Pretender's table.

If he shall die in a given time after, you shall receive 400 Louis d'ors; but should he survive, with the Duke and Duchesse of Angoulême, share his fate, 1200 Louis d'ors shall be paid to you by Monsieur Boyer, Commercial Commissary to the Emperor of the French in this City. Do not apprehend any punishment from the success of the attempt.

You reside in a country, the Sovereign of which is the steady and sincere friend of Napoleon the First; and whose Ministers are as much attached to France as to their own country. As to remors of conscience, the fortune that has befallen Bonaparte upon the throne of France, will support him there, and shew that he deserves it, and Providence and Fortune are the same. The Bourbon race are precluded by destiny, and therefore, in dispatching him, you serve the Divinity. You might, perhaps, apprehend the vengeance of other Bourbons, who reside in England, but you ought to know that their detestable projects follow them as their shades; and although they still are among the living, the grace is ready to swallow its victims, and they shall only live to see the day of Bonaparte's coronation. This is the time appointed by the Eternal to universal change of dynasties over the world; and before ten years, not a Prince will reign who, not ten years before, was an unnoticed subject.

The Emperor of the French can never rule with safety, until fortune and merit have taken place of birth-right and prerogatives, until all present Sovereigns shall have been dethroned or annihilated, and individuals like himself placed upon their Thrones.—"Do not think," said they, that what we promise are the sudden and insignificant sentiments of men imposed upon or imposeders themselves.

We are Members of Bonaparte's SECRET POLICE, whose influence extends to all countries, to all ranks, who diffuse indemnities among the Germans, who prepared the death of the Duke of Englien, the disgrace of Drake, and the elevation of a Parmesan Prince to the throne of Etruria."

In the course of an entertainment, which lasted from three o'clock until nine, these and their sentiments were infused into his mind; and with a view to complete by terror what temptation might leave unfurnished, they produced pistols, daggers, and poison, intimating at the same time, that not only the suspected traitor, but the man who proved lukewarm in the cause of the Emperor of the French, should certainly perish. Their guest assented to every thing they said, as well from policy as from necessity.

Upon their return to Warsaw, the two assassins had a dispute about M. Boyer's punctuality in paying services performed for Bonaparte; and one of them even hinted, that he had not been paid what was due to him for dispatching *Toussaint L'Ouverture*. The other however, endeavoured to assure him, that Bonaparte was equally liberal and just, and that he should be paid the utmost farthing.

The French still keep up the blockade of Bremen, and have raised their demand of half a million of rix dollars to 600,000; but the inhabitants persist in refusing to submit to so scandalous an exaction.

EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.

FOUR CARRIAGES of singular elegance and beauty have been made here, for the Emperor of Morocco.

They are all on one plan, and have the same general style of decoration, varying chiefly in the predominant colour of each. The body of the carriage is, in fact, the same as that of a post-chaise, only it is of a size to hold no more than one person. It has two wheels only, and shafts like a single horse chaise, and is intended to be drawn by a single mule. It is hung very low (about a foot and a half from the ground), is very light, and elastic. One of the peculiarities of these carriages is, that they are painted, ornamented, and varnished all over, the very top being painted of the predominant colour of the body. The prevailing colour of two of them is crimson relieved, one with green, and the other with sky-blue. That of another is green, relieved with crimson. Flowers (more especially roses), peacocks' feathers, stars, and other decorations in painting, are scattered over them, and executed with uncommon excellence. The mountings are entirely silver, and are at once simple, rich, and elegant. In fact, there is nothing gaudy about these carriages but the variety of the colours. There are no decorations of arms or imperial crowns on any part of the carriage or harness. The wheels and shafts are highly varnished and gilt, but are entirely free from carved ornaments. The inside of each carriage is lined with the finest broad-cloth of the prevailing colour of the carriage, with very rich silk lace & fringe, a silk curtain running along the top of the carriage to a certain depth, and most elegantly festooned. Each carriage has two lamps in front, in the manner of a post-chaise, the frame being of silver.

Whitehall, 13th. October 1804.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Sir Robert Ainslie, of Great T. rington, in the county of Lincoln, Knight, late his Majesty's Ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, with remainder to Robert Sharpe Ainslie, of Market Stainton, in the said county of Lincoln, Esq. nephew of the said Sir Robert Ainslie, and son of Sir Robert Ainslie, deceased.

The alacrity with which the higher classes of society have come forward in aid of our patriotic army, shews plainly to the enemy, and to all Europe, that, though "a nation of shopkeepers," we are, a most *charitable* people.

Thirteenth Asylum,
AND
ROAD LOTTERY,
THIRD DAY'S DRAWING
IN THE
SECOND CLASS,
THURSDAY the 7th March, 1805.

No. 768 a Prize of 100 Star Pagodas.
No. 897 1920 2712 3796 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.
Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.

33	45	319	207	125	147	193
714	939	944	744	778	756	840
727	941	1699	1916	1919	1908	1818
1007	1446	2977	2779	2590	2807	2207
2316	2978	2350	2900	2960	2614	2880
2890	2514	2876	2847	3089	3619	3282
3705	3861	3397	3356	3806	3475	3215
3331	3457	4742	4346	4595	4268	4953
4788	4039	4811	5306	5957	5415	5384
5195	5956	5967	5399	5655	5615	5353
5014						

J. L. HEEFKE,
AGENT.

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING
IN THE
SECOND CLASS,
MONDAY the 11th March, 1805.

No. 815 a Prize of 200 Star Pagodas.
No. 3344 4272 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.
No. 5226 a Prize of 50 Star Pagodas.
Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.

84	181	354	301	582	686	991
864	513	591	1288	1714	1464	1137
1853	1582	1968	18	4	1838	1410
1671	1795	1775	2491	2632	2376	2153
2950	204	2729	2747	5881	3016	3044
3378	3461	3289	3988	3976	3330	3918
3077	3194	3803	3921	3339	3020	3708
3293	3846	3606	4945	4896	4064	4008
4110	4318	4161	4794	4155	4700	4405
4532	4904	5196	5834	5568	5210	5345
5833	5825	5710	5413			

J. L. HEEFKE,
AGENT.

Prize Property.

THE PUBLIC

ARE HEREBY INFORMED,

THAT

Orders have been given to the OFFICERS in charge of

THE

PRIZE PROPERTY

BELONGING TO

The ARMY in the DECCAN,

TO COMMENCE TO DRAW THE LOTTERY

FOR THE

JEWELS,

ON THE

First of June next,

AT BOMBAY.

THE AGENTS employed in the Sale of the TICKETS in that LOTTERY at Madras and Calcutta, have received directions not to Sell any Tickets after the First of June next.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testaments of MAJOR THOMAS KINDER CREWE Deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Madras, to JOHN HUNTER and GEORGE HAY, the Executors therein named, all persons having Demands on the Estate are requested to state their Claims, and those being indebted thereto to pay such to the said Executors.

Madras, 12th. March 1805.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of THOMAS MEULH, late a Major in the Honorable Company's Service, deceased, (with his Will and Codicil annexed) Unadministered by CAPTAIN JAMES MEULH and Lieutenant WILLIAM MEULH, both deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to an act of the 39th. and 40th. Years of His present Majesty, Chapter 79th. Section 21st. All Persons having claims 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, 26th. February 1805.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES MEULH, late a Captain in the Honble Company's Service, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to an act of the 39th. and 40th. Years of His present Majesty, Chapter 79th. Section 21st. All Persons having claims 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, 26th. February 1805.

Advertisement.

WHEREAS, ROBERT ADDISON Esq. a Surgeon on this Establishment, having died at Banda, intestate, LIEUT. COL. TANNER, then Commanding Officer of the Station, took charge of his Effects, agreeable to the 17th Section of the Articles of War; and gives this further notice that, in conformity to the orders of Government under date 15th. August 1804, the balance of the Property of the deceased has been deposited in the Government Treasury, whose receipt, together with the accounts and Papers of the Estate, will be made over to such Person or Persons as may be legally authorized to receive them, upon application to LIEUT. TENANT COLONEL TANNER, at the Mount,

St. Thos. Mount, 27th Feb. 1805.