



ARAB HORSES.

To be Sold

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

If not previously disposed of by Private Sale.

AT

MR. HOGG'S

Coach-Maker, Mount Road,

AT TEN O'CLOCK.

On FRIDAY, the 29th. Instant.

A HIGH bred GREY HORSE seven years old, fine figure and action, and master of a heavy weight, would be an acquisition to the Honorable Company's Stud.

A very High bred beautiful BAY HORSE rising six years, do.

A ditto GREY HORSE, rising six years, Maiden, do.

A CHESNUT HORSE rising four years old, Maiden, and very promising.

A CHESNUT HORSE five years old, strong, and well calculated for the Road.

A BAY ditto, rising five years, do.

A pair of remarkably quiet HORSES, that have been accustomed to go in a Carriage, and have also been driven in a Carriage, one seven, & the other four years old.

A very High bred and beautiful MARE, six years old, Maiden.

The Horses may be seen at Mr. ABBOTT'S Stables, any day previous to the Sale.

For Sale.

A SOCIABLE,

THAT RUNS LIGHT AND EASY.

And has been but little used.

Enquire at the Courier Press.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ROBERT ADISON, late a Surgeon in the service of the Hon. Company, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS Esq. Register of the said Court, pursuant to the act of the 39th & 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, 4th. March 1805.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN JOHNSTON, Deceased, late a Lieutenant of the Seventeenth Native Infantry, 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 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, 4th. March 1805.

For Sale on Commission,

AT

MR. POLOCK'S

No. 15, Anderson Street,

BLACK-TOWN,

EXCELLENT BRANDY,

At 5½ Pagodas per Dozen.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 22d. Instant,

At 10 o'Clock.

AN INVOICE OF

PIECE GOODS,

Fresh from the Loom

JUST IMPORTED ON THE

BRIG ALEXANDER,

Consisting of

FINE & Common Long Cloths,

Ditto IZARIES,

Spotted Long Cloths for Ladies GOWNS,

Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS,

AND

Punjum CLOTHS, for Sheeting.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY, the 22d. Instant,

At 10 o'Clock.

THE REMAINDER OF

SILVER PLATE,

AND

WEARING APPAREL,

Advertised in last Madras Gazette,

AT THE SAME TIME.

A SATIN-WOOD Chest of Drawers, and Cloths Press.

A small Dining Table.

Side Boards.

Two neat half round Tables.

A Couch with Bed, and Pillows.

A handsome Carved Cot, with Curtains.

Three New HUNTING SADDLES and BRIDLES.

A few Dozens of CLARET.

A few Dozens of PORT-WINE.

AND

FIFTY BAGS OF

Bengal Gram.

To be Sold

By Public Auction.

By HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 22d. March,

At 12 O'clock.

A CAPITAL

BILLIARD TABLE,

9 feet 7 inches, by 4 feet 6 inches

WITH

QUEES, AND MACES,

and three sets of Ivory Balls.

On Commission.

TO BE SOLD,

A REMARKABLY FINE

BROADWOOD'S GRAND

PIANO FORTE,

Price 315 Pagodas.

Apply to Messrs. HEEFKE FAURE, and Co.

By Order of the

ARMENIAN CHURCH WARDENS.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE FAURE and Co.

ON THE PREMISES,

On SATURDAY next, the 23d. Instant,

Between 4 & 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon,

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE

STEPHEN PETROOS,

THE HOUSE AND GROUND,

Situated in Semboode's Street No. 22.

CONSISTING OF

A HALL, Four ROOMS, GODOWNS, STABLING, COOK-ROOM, &c.

Conditions of Sale.

Ten per Cent. of the purchase money to be paid immediately after the Sale, the remainder in ten days in default of which the House will be resold at the Risk and Expence of the first Purchaser.

For Sale on Commission.

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

A FEW SETS OF

SIR HOME POPHAM'S

CHARTS,

OF THE

RED SEA,

TWO IN A SET,

At Five Pagodas each Set.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By Bransm, Jones and Reddy,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

This Day WEDNESDAY, the 20th. March

A QUANTITY OF

FURNITURE, PIECE GOODS.

&c. &c. &c.

At 12 o'Clock.

A Strong CARRIAGE HORSE, A Bullock BANDY, with a pair of serviceable BULLOCKS.

AND

A YOUNG ROAN COLORED

MANILLA HORSE,

PERFECTLY SOUND,

together with Saddle & Bridle.

For Sale on Commission.

By JAMES DOBBIN,

LADIES, Gentlemen and Childrens Black Beaver HATS, LAVENDER WATER, Hungary and Honey WATER in Pints and half Pints.

AND

A FEW FRESH

PINE CHEESES.

For Sale on Commission,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

A CAPITAL SEXTANT,

BY TROUGHTON,

with Gold Index, divided to 10 Seconds.

A Quadrant in a case,

TWO BENGAL PALANKEENS.

AND

A 2 Pints of Carbor Oil.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 21st. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'Clock.

AN INVOICE OF

GOLD JEWELRY,

Consisting of

GOLD Seals—Rings—Earrings—Bosom Pins—Broaches—Cornelian Crosses—Topaz Ditto—Egyptian Pepple Broaches and Seals—Lockets.

AN INVOICE OF

GILT JEWELRY,

Consisting of

Necklaces—Earrings and Bracelets to match—Amber Necklaces—Earrings—Watch Chains, and Seals—Lockets—Broaches, &c. &c.

AN INVOICE OF

CUTLERY,

Consisting of

Fine Razors and Scissors—Powder Knives—Penknives—Sporting Knives—Tag Pruners—Rule Knives, &c. &c.

A few Reams of FOULSCAP PAPER—thin and thick Quarto Wove, plain and gilt.

A Capital FOWLING PIECE—Twisted Barrel by Mortimer, in a Case complete.

Two handsome Gold WATCHES, by Messrs London.

A FEW PINE CHEESES.

AND

SEVERAL OTHER ARTICLES.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 21st of March,

At 11 O'clock.

S. T O N E
China - Ware,

Consisting of

SOUP Tureens—Dishes of sizes—Fish Dish—Hot-water Dishes—Vegetable ditto—Curry ditto—Rice ditto—Beef-steak ditto—Sallad Dishes—Ditto Bowl—Soup and Flat Plates—Hot-water Plates—Tureens, &c. &c.

The above are worth the attention of any Family wishing for a complete set of China.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 25th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'Clock.

THE REMAINDER OF

FURNITURE,

Belonging to a Gentleman

RETURNED TO EUROPE,

Chiefly Consisting of

TWO sets of Black-wood Dining Tables—One Mahogany Office Desk with Drawers—One Black-wood Bureau and Book Case—One Teak-wood Press and Glass Case—One Black-wood Commode—Two ditto Side Boards—Two Mahogany Pembroke Tables—One Table Clock by Vulliamy London—a few Boxes of Large and Small Candles—One set of Queen-Ware—One ditto Desert ditto, and Desert Table Shades, &c. &c.

LA PSYCHE.

The name of this Ship having occasioned some discussions, the following, extracted from Bell's Dictionary of the Gods, and Fabulous Personages of Antiquity, may prove agreeable to some of our Readers:—

"PSYCHE was beloved by Cupid, whose marriage with her has been celebrated by the Poets. Her name in Greek signifies the Soul. Psyche was represented with the wings of a Butterfly fixed to her shoulders, for the butterfly was esteemed the emblem of the Soul; and therefore, when the Greeks painted a dead body, they represented a butterfly, which seemed to have escaped from its mouth into the air;

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 20th. March, 1805.

Extract of a Letter from Vizagapatam.

"The French Frigates, *BELLE POULZE* and *ATALANTA*, have been cruising off the Sandheads. They have captured two Ships whose names I have not learnt; their Commanders however, have been landed near this port; one of them is named *Middleton*. When they left the Frigates, they were standing to the Southward."

Yesterday arrived the Portuguese Ship *RITA CATHARINA*, Captain Pinna, from Manila, left the 3d. and Malacca, the 23d. of February. The French Privateer, *L'Isle de France*, Captain Falar, had arrived at Manila on the 11th. January;—suspecting the Catharina to be English property, the Frenchman proceeded to Seiz a few days before her departure; he fell in with her off Mariveles, but after a search of three hours, released, and permitted her to proceed on her voyage.

CEYLON INTELLIGENCE.

COLUMBO, 6th. MARCH.

Intelligence having been received that the Enemy was collecting in Force at Roosnelle and in its Neighbourhood, Major DUNNIN of His Majesty's 51st Regiment was dispatched to that place on Saturday the 2d. ultimo, with a Force consisting of about 500 Firelocks with a proportion of Artillery.

Baron de MAJOR COLLEBAUX of the Royal Artillery, drew up the River, at the same time, two Gunboats carrying, the one a 24 inch Howitzer, and the other a 3 Pounder.

That Detachment reached Roosnelle without opposition on the 5th. ultimo, and the Gunboats without any Opposition from the Enemy.

The Conditions had already evacuated Roosnelle, and fallen back to the Mountains between that Place and Candy; but Major DUNNIN, by a Night March, succeeded in surprising an advanced Post of the Enemy at the distance of about ten miles from Roosnelle.

The object of the Expedition being thus answered by driving the Enemy from our Frontiers the army returned, without any loss, to Colombo, on the 2d. Instant, and we trust from the excellent care taken of the Soldiers and their healthy appearance that few of them will suffer from the Fever which is prevalent at this season in the Interior of the Country, but not by any means with the same violence as in the two last Years.

The Ship *COROMANDEL*, Capt. Blakeney, from Batavia Bay, but lost from China with a Cargo of Teas, on account of the Hon. Company has been captured by a French Privateer;—the *Coromandel* parted Company with the *China Fleet*, off Penang, and was taken near that Island, by the *HENRIETTA*, Captain Henri of 16 Guns, and 130 Men, (she is pierced for 20 Guns) in Latitude 3 S. and Long. 87 East.—The Privateer stood up the Bay with her Prize, and to the Westward of the Andamans fell in with a Parish Vessel, on board of which Capt. Henri put 24 of the *Coromandel's* Crew, and then steered to the E. N. E. The chief Mate of the *Coromandel* was Killed by a Grape Shot.

On the passage this Vessel had been otherwise unfortunate.—Twelve of the best Men of her Crew having been Murdered at the *Croven Islands*.—She mounted 13 Guns, and had, when she left Macao, 50 Men, including 16 China Men.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JOHN KENWORTHY, Esq. Post Master General at the Presidency.

CHARLES MAXTONE, Esq. Senior Judge of the Court of Appeal and Circuit in the Central Division.

Major PATRICK BRUCE, to proceed to England on furlough for three years. His Lordship in Council is pleased to signify his entire approbation of the conduct of Major Bruce, during the period of his employment in the Office of Military Audit.

Captain JEFFREY PENDERGAST, to be Deputy Military Auditor General.

Major P. H. VESLEY, to be Barrack Master in Malabar.

Major ANDREW McALLEY, to Command the Garrison of Sankerrydroog.

Rear Admiral SIR EDWARD PELLEW, arrived at Bombay, in His Majesty's Ship *Culloden*, on the 22d. ultimo. His Majesty's Sloop *Victor* has also arrived at Bombay.

The following China Ships have arrived at Bombay, under convoy of H. M. Ship *Grampus*:—*Sirah*—*Shah Khuroo*—*Shah Adaseer*—*So Jehu Castle*—*Cornwallis*—and *Misnera*.

The Bengal Papers mention that the *Psyche* had arrived at Calcutta;—she had got aground at Kedgerce, and it had been found necessary to throw all her Guns overboard, in consequence. She had above 8 feet Water in her Hold, when she arrived at Diamond Harbour.

CALCUTTA—4th. March, 1805.

On Saturday arrived the ship *Auspicious*, Capt. Barker, from Penang, having sailed from that place on the 10th ult. in company with the *Triton*, also bound for this port, and parted company on the 13th.

Captain Purser, in the *Alfred*, from Rangoon, arrived at Penang, previous to the sailing of the *Auspicious*; and had taken, coming out of Rangoon river, a French ship, which he valued at 25,000 dollars. The prize had not arrived, but was hourly expected.—*Passengers*, J. W. Sherer, Esq. Civil Service—H. C. Gilmore, Esq. and Mr. J. Hawkins.

The following account of a SHOAL, on which the Hon'ble Company's ships *Glatton* and *Canon* struck, coming the inner passage from China a short time since, is published for general information:—

"The Holland's Shoal bears from Pulo Cicer de Marie, West 20 North (six leagues, four fathoms) lat. 10 41 N. long. 76 42 E.; sometime, the high land at the back of Pulo Cicer de Tar, N. 17 E. 32 or 13 leagues."

Three hundred and fifty Chinese are stated to have lately embarked, from Macao, for Ben-colen, for the purpose of superintending the cultivation of Spice Plants at that settlement.

CAWNPORE, 17th. January 1805.

On the 16th. Instant, at a minute or two before 10 o'clock at night, slight shocks of an EARTHQUAKE were sensibly felt at this station. The bangles, furniture, &c. were for a few seconds of time in great agitation. The first shock was followed by a second with increased strength. The vibration it occasioned, and noise by which it was accompanied, was perceived to proceed in a direction south-east from the opposite point, and apparently to stretch along the Rata of Kookra, which runs through these Cantonnments, at the rate perhaps of six or seven miles an hour. The noise occasioned by this explosion might well be said to resemble the hollow rumbling found of a carriage on the extensive arch of an iron bridge, and the vibration something similar to the tremulous motion, perceptible to a person walking on that bridge, at the time when the carriage is passing, and near to him.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Lieut. Colonel Moneyenny, Major T. Whittle, 10th Regiment, Captain V. Blacker, 11th N. Cavalry, Lieutenant R. Jenkins, 10th Regiment, Colonel Middle, 7th N. Cavalry, James Dalton, Esq. Surgeon, A. Thomas, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, and J. Sergeant, Esq. Paymaster 34th Regiment.

CALCUTTA.—Arrived from Bombay, the Ships, *Aurora*—*Thomas*—*Solyman*—*Shah Byramore*—*William*—*Waldmore* and *Frederick*—and the *Lady Leith* from Sumatra.

MARRIAGES.

At Madras, on the 14th. Instant, JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq. to Miss ELIZA MURDO, youngest Daughter of the late Major James Munro.

At Calcutta, JAMES LAW, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss ANN THURSTON.

DEATHS.

On Friday the 8th. Instant, Mr. ERNEST NIMMO.

On Saturday last at Kilpauk, at the advanced age of 78 Years, Mr. SAMUEL JESSON Senior, sincerely regretted by all his friends.

At Sea, on the 7th Feb. Mr. WM. WATSON WARE, 4th Officer of the H. C. Ship *Lady Jane Dundas*.

LONDON, 20th. August.

Letters from Bologna mention, that a second body of French troops of about 20,000 men, is expected in that city, on their route to the South of Italy.

We understand that the Lords in Council have come to a determination invariably to adhere to the letter of the Navigation Act, and that they have of late repeatedly refused, in the most peremptory manner, to admit to entry for home use, articles of foreign produce, when imported in American ships, even though they were the property of British merchants. It will be recollected, that during the late war, indulgence of this kind was rarely refused.

Strange as it may appear, Bonaparte, it is said, intends to bring about a Marriage between the Pope and his Mother, and that a *Conclave of Cardinals* is to be called to sanction this extraordinary measure.

Mahometan Creed.—A catechism has lately been printed at Constantinople for the instruction of children educated in the Mahometan Religion. It forms a copious commentary on the tenets of Islamism. The principal articles to which the young Mussulman is required to give his assent, are comprised in the following declarations:—

"I believe in the books which have been delivered from Heaven to the Prophets. In this manner was the Koran given to MAHOMET, the Pentateuch to MOSES, the Plater to DAVID, and the Gospel to JESUS.—I believe in the Prophets, and the Miracles which they performed. ADAM was the first Prophet, and MAHOMET the last.—I believe that, for the space of fifty thousand years, the righteous shall repose under the shade of the terrestrial Paradise; and that the wicked shall be exhaled naked to the burning rays of the Sun.—I believe in the bridge *Sirat*, which passes over the bottomless pit of hell. It is as fine as a hair, and as sharp as a sabre. All must pass over it; and the wicked shall be thrown off.—I believe in the water-pools of Paradise. Each of the Prophets has, in Paradise, a Bath for his own use: the water is whiter than milk, and sweeter than honey. On the ridges of the pools are vessels to drink out of, and they are bordered with stars.—I believe in Heaven and Hell. The inhabitants of the former know no want, and the Houris, who attend them, are never afflicted with sickness. The floor of Paradise is musk, the stones are silver, and the cement gold. The damned are, on the contrary, tormented with fire, and by voracious and poisonous animals."

COMPLIMENTARY CARDS.

Our last Dispatches from the East Indies furnish the following forms of Complimentary Cards now in use in the Oriental *haut ton*:

Mr. JOHN BULL presents Compliments to Rear Admiral LINCOLN and Friends, would be very glad of the pleasure of their Company this evening to take Tea, and have a DANCE.

February 14th. 1804.

His Excellency Rear-Admiral LINCOLN's most respectful Compliments to Mr. John Bull, is sorry he must decline the pleasure of his very polite invitation; his Excellency and friends being obliged to encounter the heat of the evening's Entertainment.

February 14th. 1804.

MOREAU AND BONAPARTE.

The *Courier de Londres* contains a letter, dated Bareges, July 6, written by General Moreau to his brother, the Member of the Tribunalate. We make the following extract from it.

"YOU do not know that before I left Paris I had an interview with M. BONAPARTE. It was at the very moment I was getting into the carriage that I was informed of his desire that I should be brought before him. He degraded somewhat from his Imperial dignity in the reception he gave me. He was in his Cabinet, with his brother Louis standing near him; he advanced towards me as I entered, and gently bowed."

"General MOREAU," said he, "I was desirous to see you, that I might know before you quitted France, if you had any wish to express—any request to make of me?—You cannot but be aware, that in all that has passed my heart must sometimes have suffered from the situation in which your imprudence had placed you, and where an imperious necessity had obliged me to leave you, that I might not interrupt the usual course of justice. But let us dwell no longer on these melancholy circumstances. I thought it my duty to adopt precautionary measures, to prevent their recurrence; for you cannot but know that my life was fought after, a life which I have devoted to the happiness of France, and which is yet for some time necessary to its repose."

I have pardoned much in the whole of this business; but I now declare that the moment of indulgence is gone by. General MOREAU, you love Liberty, you love Independence, and I do not imagine that I can have made a choice disagreeable to your inclination, in lending you to the United States. There you will behold a new people, not a degenerate nation like those that inhabit our ancient Europe.—My ambition often fought after the more useful and brilliant part in which M. MOREAU displayed such love of his country, such ardour of mind, and military talents.—But it was not to be. The latter part could safely be played—there had there too much ascendancy, and had produced too much agitation.—I do not to be carried away by them, it was necessary to repress them with an arm of steel."

"General MOREAU, I have not chosen the part I have to act;—an inevitable destiny has cast it upon me: it is that which detains me in it, and which compels me to wade through all that is glorious, and all that is painful at the same time. In so perplexing a situation, one is obliged to do many things contrary to one's disposition.—You behold in me a spoiled child of Fortune;—but she makes me pay dear for the favours she bestows."

"General MOREAU, the bed I lay on is not a bed of roses."

"As I was going to attempt an answer to this speech, a Russian Courier was announced, which seemed greatly to agitate Bonaparte. General MOREAU, (said he, on leaving me, to my brother Louis whatever you have to say to me, he will not fail to acquaint me with it." I only requested permission to rest myself a few days at Bareges, and to that indulgence, I owe the pleasure of now writing to you."

STATE OF THE CONTINENT.

When we cast an eye upon the map of the world, and view the great changes effected in the relative situations of Empires, by the influence of the French Revolution; the consideration, of what is presented to our sight, cannot fail to strike the attentive observer with fear and apprehension in regard to futurity. France, containing a population of nearly 30,000,000 of souls, reinforced by Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. seems to be gradually extending her dominion over the whole Continent of Europe. Intoxicated with success, the grasps at universal empire. The present Sovereign who wields the potent sceptre over so large a tract of country, meditates new conquests, and only waits the opportunity, without creating alarm, to dethrone neighbouring Potentates, and annex their domains to his extensive sway. Following the example of the wily Philip, not trusting to generous warfare, but by intrigue, and sowing internal discord, he proceeds to draw nation after nation, within the circumference of his insatiable vortex. Notwithstanding the awful lesson which the page of history unfolds, it will be a subject of surprise to posterity, that mighty Empires, with millions of warriors at their command, sit quiet spectators of the bare-faced tyranny, which dared not only to extend its ravages to the confines of their authority, but even to attack and destroy helpless individuals who sought protection within their territories. At what period of the world, except the present, were such aggressions suffered to go unpunished? Athens possessed her *Demosthenes*, who with all the powers of reason and eloquence, endeavoured to open the eyes of his infatuated countrymen to a view of their danger, but alas! neither the force of his reasoning, nor the energy of his eloquence, were effectual to rouse his slumbering auditors; his counsel was neglected, and Athens was undone. Is there no *Demosthenes* to forewarn the nations of Europe of their impending fate, unless they unite, as one man, with swords in their hands, and unanimity in their councils? Yes, let them read the Debates of the British Senate on these they will find delineated a true picture of their situation, and the character of the Government with which they must sooner or later contend; they will find there recorded, the exertions of a little Island of 380 miles in length, and 300 in breadth, mustering its thousands and tens of thousands, to fight single handed the enemies of

liberty, and the myriads of oppressor. In this little island they will see the standard of freedom unfurled, as a rallying point for all nations and countries who value themselves and their independence. Is it any wonder then that against such an island as this, despotism should raise his iron rod, and endeavour with all his might, to crush it in the ocean. Is it not rather a subject of astonishment, that this little Island should have no associates, no coadjutors in a war, in which the foldings of freedom are opposed to the slaves of tyranny; in which liberty and despotism are contending for the palm of victory.

TOM PAINE AND BONAPARTE.

When the *Hero of Italy* had returned to Paris, in order to take the command of that *Army of England*, with whose left wing he afterwards set off to conquer the department of the Thames on the burning sand of Egypt, he called on Mr. Paine, and invited him to dinner. In the course of his rapturous effusions, he declared that a statue of gold ought to be erected to him in every city in the universe; he also assured him, that he always slept with his "*Rights of Man*" under his pillow, and conjured him to honour him with his correspondence and advice.

When the Military Council at Paris, who directed all the movements of Bonaparte (tho' he has the merit of them) came to a serious consultation about the INVASION of England; Mr. Paine was invited to assist at the Sitting. After they had ransacked and examined all the plans, charts, and projects of the old Government, Bonaparte submitted to them the propriety of hearing what Citizen Paine had to say upon the subject.

But I should have stated that without one dissentient voice, they were all of opinion that the measure was impracticable, dangerous even in idea, and still more so in the attempt. General D'ARCON, a celebrated engineer, was one of the Council, and present on the occasion. He laughed at the project, and said, that all those plans and schemes had better be made cartridge paper of, for there was no Prince Charles (meaning the Pretender) now-a-days, and that they might as well attempt to invade the moon, as England with its superior fleet."

"Oh!" exclaimed Bonaparte, "but there will be a fog."—"Ah!" replied D'ARCON, and there will be an ENGLISH FLEET in that fog."—"Cannot we pass?" said Bonaparte. "Doubtless," answered the other, "by diving twenty fathoms under water;" then looking steadfastly at the hero, "General," said he, the *Earth* is our own, but not the *Sea*. We must recruit our fleets before we can hope to make any impression on England; and even then the enterprise would be fraught with perdition, unless we could raise a diversion among the people." Then Bonaparte: "That is the very point I mean: here is Citizen Paine, who will tell you that the whole English nation, except the Royal Family, and the *Hanoverians* who have been created Peers of the Realm, and absorb the greatest part of the landed property, are ardently burning for fraternization." Paine being called upon, said, "It is now several years since I have been in England, and therefore I can only judge of it by what I knew when I was there. I think the people are very dissatisfied, but I am sorry to add, that, if the expedition should escape the fleet, I think that the army would be cut in pieces.—The only way to kill England, is to annihilate her Commerce."

This opinion was backed by all the Council, and Bonaparte, turning to Paine, asked how long he thought it would take to annihilate the English Commerce? Paine answered, that every thing depended on a Peace.

From that hour Bonaparte never spoke to him; and when he had finished his adventures in Egypt, and had stolen back to France, he passed by him at the grand dinner that was given to the Generals of the Republic, a short time before his usurpation, staring him in the face, and saying to General Lafes, in the hearing of Paine. The English are all alike in every country—they are all rascals.

He directed the siege of Gibraltar in the American War.

It is said that Mr. Cavendish Bradshaw will succeed his father, the late Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart. in his very lucrative employments in Ireland. He is succeeded in his estates and baronetage by Mr. Richard Cavendish, his eldest son, who is married to Miss Cooper.

A few days since, an Irishman, thus wrote to one of the Election Committee:—"Sir, I have a bit of a Potato Garden near town, which I took in from the high road; and which has brought me in, for several years, a clear profit of above 40s. per annum. Now, as I pay no rent to any one, I beg to know your honour's opinion, whether this be not a Freehold. This case is said to have puzzled the Lawyers."

The French Papers say Bonaparte's *Crown* is to be of pure gold; but they have not added, that it will want the Stamp of Royalty.

The supposed Escape of Jerome Bonaparte from America was thus announced in one of the Public Prints of that Country—"A *Black of Prey* has just taken flight for Europe; as it belongs to a *Nest of Scoundrels*, it is hoped it will be caught in its passage."

MON.—20th September.

Enlaid as the French Press is, no other information can be obtained of the real internal situation of the country, and the public spirit or opinion of its inhabitants, except from travellers or private correspondence.

Our correspondent, upon whose veracity, as well as judgment, we can depend, paints men and things as they are, widely different from what *Bonaparte's* Gazetters describe them.

"Foreigners," our correspondent says "who enter France, and who judge they have imbibed from reading our journals, believe a counter-revolution inevitable, from what they hear of every where in our public walks, in our streets, in our theatres, and in our coffee houses. Never was the public opinion more unanimous in censuring the measures of any former revolutionary government, than it is now, in condemning the late one of *Bonaparte*. All parties, all classes of the people have been the dupes of the revolution, and accuse him as the sole cause; having, by his new hereditary dignity, equally disappointed the expectations of the royalists of the return of monarchy, and the schemes and desires of the republicans to establish a commonwealth founded upon equality and the rights of man. These sentiments are not concealed, on whispered about, but spoken aloud. You may perhaps, think that this assertion contradicts known and undeniable facts of the slavery of our nation, and of the tyranny of its ruler. But a relation of some late occurrences will convince you that even the most oppressed slaves are sometimes able to prefer the limits to the despotism even of the greatest tyrant."

"When the unjustifiable arrest and unnecessary murder of the Duke of Enghien were known, not only all the adherents of the *Bourbon*, but all lovers of justice and humanity, as well as abhorers of cruelty, hewed their detestation of this barbarous act by putting on mourning; which became particularly fashionable among the fair sex, of whom some were imprisoned, and others exiled from Paris. This did not prevent others from lamenting the fate of *Pichegru*, by wearing his miniature, suspended in a crape ribbon from the bosom, nor to send their cards of visit to Moreau, in the Temple, and to salute and applaud him when before the tribunal; a conduct which produced new imprisonments or banishments. After the execution of *Georges*, and his loyal companions, mourning rings, *a la reglet*, were worn publicly by both sexes; and hardly a lady was seen who did not wear a fan *a la reglet*, as they were called, upon which was painted an urn, with small profiles of the Duke of Enghien, *Pichegru*, and *Georges*. The urn itself made a perfect profile of *Louis XVIII.* This excited again the rage of *Bonaparte*, who, without distinction of age or sex, crowded his prisons with new victims of his fury, or rather fear. This caused fresh complaints, and excited a kind of emulation who should be foremost to provoke the anger of the tyrant, and experience its effects. It became more fashionable to visit friends in prison than frequent the theatres; and the *Thailleries* became deserted, except by *Bonaparte's* sycophants. This spirit of opposition and dissatisfaction raged *Fouché*, who in an audience of the Council, convinced him of the danger of continuing the measures of terror, which would increase, instead of diminishing mormur and discontent whilst, if left unnoticed, they would, as all our temporary sentiments and fashions, die away of themselves. *Fouché* was then re-appointed Minister of Police, all late state prisoners were released, and all banished persons recalled. This justice must be done *Fouché*, that he is our national character better than *Bonaparte*.—Though this release of prisoners caused, for the first week, more loud abuse of Government than before, it has certainly since decreased; our syclical characters being as often subject to change their objects of deserved hatred, as their idols of undeserved admiration. You know that Paris has, since the Revolution, dictated to the departments as much the fashions of dress, as sentiments and acts of sedition. That the late signals of disaffection are now making the tour of the provinces, cannot therefore surprise you at all.

Letters from Lyons, Marseilles and Bourdeaux, not only confirm this, but add, that *Bonaparte's* public functionaries have been publicly insulted at the theatres and in the streets, and that, therefore, new reinforcements of troops have been sent to these cities. Notwithstanding all this, do not, however suppose any change of Government, nor even any insurrections against Government, will take place, as long as the army remains neutral or indifferent. Should a continental war break out, and our troops not meet with their former success, then some prospect may occur for loyalty to crush rebellion; and as the bayonets alone have erected and preserved the tyrant in power, the bayonets alone can annihilate the tyranny with the tyrant. The only hope for the restoration of a regular Government of order, peace, and tranquillity, remains with the conduct of the troops, who, though headed by brave commanders, know them to want experience, and perhaps talents; and, therefore, have neither esteem for, nor confidence, in their new leaders, who are themselves in every critical situation, as the exam-

ple of *Pichegru* and *Moreau*, of *Macdonald* and *Lecourbe*, have convinced them, that it is equally, and perhaps more dangerous to excite the jealousy of their suspicious tyrant by gaining victories, than his anger by experiencing defeats."

LONDON.—15th September.

A letter from St. Petersburg, received with the last Mail, mentions, that the division of the Russian fleet, which was to pass the Sound, is destined for the Mediterranean, to reinforce the squadron already arrived there from the Black Sea, and to protect Sardinia, Sicily, Morea, and the Seven Islands, against the attempts of France, it being yet doubtful for which of these countries the French fleet of Toulon is destined, should it, during the equinoctial gales, when probably our blockading ships will be driven from the coast, be able to get to sea, without fighting its way.

The French Papers are full of details of the intended imperial fete, the CORONATION. As stated by these journalists, Europe has never witnessed anything nearly approaching the scale on which it is to be conducted. A general liberation of prisoners is to take place; the fireworks are to cost 25,000l.—Five hundred Tables each for fifty guests, are to be laid for the public in the Palace gardens; tuns of wine are to be tapped on each bridge &c. &c.

On account of the late rise in the price of grain, it is reported that Government, with a laudable attention to the necessities of the poor, has sent orders for its agents, both in the Baltic and in the Mediterranean, to buy up immediately a great quantity of wheat and barley, and to ship it for this country directly, that it may arrive before the winter. We have besides heard, that orders from our Merchants, on the same account, have been sent to Germany, Russia, Poland, and America, within these last four weeks, to the amount of no less than three millions sterling, which is the cause that the exchange on foreign countries has been rather falling. Upon every part of the Continent, the Harvest has not in the memory of man been more abundant, and grain has in many countries fallen sixty per cent. from what it was last Spring. In France and Brabant it has fallen fifty per cent. and such is the quantity to be disposed of there, that *Bonaparte* has been forced to permit a free exportation even to Holland, though he is well aware that the Dutch Merchants only purchase grain in France, Brabant, or Flanders, to dispose of it again to the Merchants in England. Our own harvest besides, though not so plentiful as last year, is however sufficient, with little importation from abroad, to supply our wants until next Summer. No scarcity in this article is therefore to be apprehended.

We understand, that, in consequence of the money lately granted by Parliament, preparations are already making for a new building at the British Museum. It will be erected on the fourth side of the present structure, with which it will communicate; and it is intended to form a gallery solely appropriate to antiquities, including the Hamilton Collection, purchased many years ago by Parliament, as well as the trophies lately obtained from Egypt.

A spirit of disaffection has lately manifested itself among the Negroes at Philadelphia, whose speeches proved them to be no strangers to the events that have occurred in St. Domingo.

FROM THE MONITEUR.

The pirates from the Coast of Barbary have again made their appearance on the Coasts of Italy and Sicily. On the 14th of July, they landed near Cattagnetto, from which place they carried away a quantity of CATTLE, with eight PRIESTS and twenty two NUNS; after plundering their convents of all their valuables.

Prince Mecklenburgh Strelitz, brother to the Queen of Prussia, is arrived at Vienna from Italy. The Emperor of the French has negotiated a marriage between his Highness and a daughter of the Elector of Bavaria.

The late Duchess Dowager of Parma, in her will, desired to be buried at Prague, and to have her heart carried to Vienna, to be deposited there in the Church of the Angelines, near that of her august mother, the Great Empress Maria Theresa.

To prevent England and Russia from profiting by the repeated disturbances in the Turkish Empire, our Ambassador, Brune, has advised the Divan to have regular garrisons in every capital of each province, and to construct barracks to contain the troops. The Sultan has listened, with gratitude, to this advice of his most ancient ally, and orders have already been sent to Adrianople, where barracks are to be built sufficient for 10,000 men.

French 5 per cents. 57 fr. 20 cents.

Among all his lofty titles, it does not appear that *Bonaparte* has assumed the old superlative formerly belonging to the Kings of France, of Most Christian King.—Perhaps his religious character has not yet got beyond the positive degree.

A Balloon, when filled, lately escaped from the Observatory at Paris. The French Confessors, called Philosophers, say, that it may possibly reach one of the nearer Planets!—This is probably meant as a compliment to *Bonaparte*, and to show the feasibility of his invasion of the Moon!

THE TRAVELLER.—3d. September.

Advices from Jamaica state, that Rear-Admiral Dacres sailed lately from thence, and that his destination was not known. It was generally supposed that he had gone with new proposals to the Black Chieftain at St. Domingo.

The Right Honorable John Charles Villiers is elected for the Boroughs of Dingwall, Kirkwall, &c.

Abraham Bracebridge, Esq. of Atherstone-Hall, has offered himself to succeed Sir George Shuckburgh Evelyn, Bart. in the Representation for Warwickshire.

By the death of the Earl of Dartmouth, Lady Louisa Manners succeeds to his Lordship's titles and estates. The Earl's being a title in fee, her Ladyship, of course, becomes Countess in her own right; and Sir Wm. Manners, her eldest son (now Lord Huntingbury), becomes heir apparent to the remainder of the titles.

It was only upon the arrival of a Russian courier, that the King of Sweden suddenly left Carlsholm, in the same manner as the King of Sardinia, after the arrival of another Russian courier, unexpectedly left Rome.—By the abilities of the Russian political agents, and by the liberality with which the Cabinet of St. Petersburg rewards all political information, no power penetrates so well into the secrets of the Cabinet of St. Cloud; and in our diplomatic circle, it is generally believed, that the Emperor of Russia has good reasons to warn these two Kings of their French neighbourhood; and that this, and not any threat of the dastardly *Bonaparte*, caused them to change their place of residence. In confirmation of this, we have seen private letters from Paris, of the 6th ultimo, which say, that when, after the late trial of Moreau, George, and the other pretended conspirators, the temple was emptied of its prisoners, considerable repairs were made to lodge conveniently state prisoners of rank and consideration.

As a benefit of the new Imperial reign, the introduction of the mendicant orders of Monks and Friars throughout the French domain, is now confidently talked of.

The report of 80,000 Russian troops being about to be taken into the pay of this country, continues to prevail; but we do not find that it rests on any authentic foundation.

It is calculated, that during the late German fairs at Frankfurt, Leipzig, &c. French actors, actresses, dancers, musicians, ballad-singers, &c. have, according to the registers of the police, gained no less than two millions, 80,000l. What nation can rival us in our industry to amuse mankind? (*Journal de Paris*).

It is at length determined that it shall be a match between the Marquis of Douglas and Lady Mary Taylor, daughter of the Marquis of Headfort.

Mr. John Bond, of Chafewater, and a select party of miners have arrived in town from Truro, in Cornwall. They are engaged by the Lord Mayor and Corporation, for the purpose of attempting the removal of a great rock near Blackwall, called Black wall Rock, which greatly obstructs the navigation of the river.

Since the exploit of the China fleet, the French will probably find, that, as well as a nation of Shop-keepers, we are also a nation of Ship-keepers.

Instead of purple, *Bonaparte's* Coronation robe, it seems, is to be blue—but whether a *Prussian blue*—*sky-coloured blue*, or ornamented with *Blue-devils*, the *Moniteur* does not mention.

Last year the Vaccine Inoculation was practised upon 1593 children at Kanogberg, 3076 in East Prussia, 2700 in Lithuania, and 7429 in the two Cameral Departments.

The Matrimonial Blacksmith of Grotto, *Green* has given notice, that he has shortened the Marriage Ceremony for the benefit of Old Ladies, who may be impatient to put on the Nuptial fetters.

The maxim in France at present is, *confine your tongue*, otherwise it will confine you.

An American Writer remarks, that the threatened invasion of England by the French is a force that will cost the *Albion* their lives.

The Legion of Honour has, it seems, been increased by the addition of Veltis, Gardell, Manuel, Picard, Dugazon, and other Members of the Corps de Ballets. These Members will doubtless be very alert in the movements of a retreat.

Louis the 18th, has made known to all his faithful subjects, dispersed and persecuted in different Continental States, that they have a point to rally round, in the Russian Empire, where they will be protected, employed, and succoured.

The departure of the Pope from Rome is fixed for the 15th October.

We are assured that the constitution of the Italian Republic will immediately undergo great changes.

The appearance of the woman without a head, has led to inquiries respecting the real uses of that part in the sex. It seems to have been intended by nature only as a kind of Cabinet to inclose a set of ivory Teeth, or as a jewel case to shew a pair of brilliant Eyes, or as a Corinthian Capital, to crown the animated pillar of a fine neck.

Dispatches were received at the Admiralty yesterday from Captain Oliver, commanding the small Squadron off Havre. These state, that on Friday a second attack was made upon the town and harbour of Havre, when not less than 400 shells were thrown into both with so much success, as to destroy a number of buildings, and do considerable injury to the enemy's shipping. During this vigorous assault a division of gun boats came out to attack our Squadron, but were in a short time nearly cut off by the activity of our vessels, and the utmost confusion attended their precipitate return to port. It is with great pleasure we add, that the British Squadron sustained not the most trifling loss on this occasion.

MASSACRE AT ST. DOMINGO.

By the American Papers we have received some further particulars of the indiscriminate murder and butchery of the White inhabitants of St. Domingo.—A Proclamation issued by Dessalines explanatory of his motives and his conduct, had the effect which was intended; it nerved the arm of the already too ensanguined negro, and extinguished in his bosom the last spark of humanity.

The work of death was accelerated; and the infuriated soldiery had sacrificed to their unrelenting policy not less than 2500 human beings. The work of destruction then ceased for necessity; for no more victims remained.

No language can describe the horrors of the carnage, which had no respect to the infirmity of age, or the innocence of childhood; but involved in one common ruin, and frequently with the same sword, the infant sucking at the breast, and the unoffending mother from whom it derived its nourishment.

The Proclamation of Dessalines is the rhapsody a man, in whose breast nature appears to have implanted some generous and lofty sentiment, all of which are borne down, and almost extinguished by a torrent of fanaticism, vindictiveness, and cruelty.

The following are the principal passages of the Proclamation:—

"At length the hour of vengeance has arrived, and the implacable enemies of the rights of man have suffered the punishment due to their crimes. My arm, raised over their heads, has too long delayed to strike. Like an overflowing mighty torrent, that tears down all opposition, your vengeful fury has carried away every thing in its impetuous course.

"Thus perish all tyrants over innocence, all oppressors of mankind. Where is that vile Haytian, so unworthy of his regeneration, who thinks he has not accomplished the duties of the Eternal, by exterminating these blood-thirsty tigers. Yes, we have rendered to these true cannibals war for war, crime for crime, outrage for outrage! yes, I have saved my country; I have avenged America.

"The avowal I make of it, in the face of earth and heaven, constitutes my pride and glory. After the terrible example which I have just given, that sooner or later, Divine Justice will unchain on earth some mighty minds, above the weakness of the vulgar, for the destruction and terror of the wicked; terrible, tyrants, usurpers, scourges of the new world? our daggers are sharpened—your punishment is ready—sixty thousand men, equipped, inured to war, obedient to my orders, burn to offer a new sacrifice to the manes of their assassinated brothers.

"Let that nation come, who may be mad and daring enough to attack me. Already at its approach, the irritated genius of Hayti, arising out of the bosom of the ocean, appears; his menacing aspect throws the waves into commotion, excites tempests, and with his mighty hand disperses ships, or dashes them in pieces, to his formidable voice the laws of nature pay obedience; diseases, plague, famine, conflagration, poison, are his constant attendants.

"Let them come, these homicidal cohorts? I wait for them with arms and with a steady eye. I abide on them freely the sea-floors, and the places where cities have existed, but were to those who may approach too near the mountains.—It were better for them that the sea received them into its profound abyss, than that they be devoured by the anger of the children of Hayti.

"Never again shall an European set his foot upon this territory with the title of Master or Proprietor."

HAMBURG.

The Hamburg police, in the hands of its soldiers, is the most brutal in Europe; and it is a service done not only to Frenchmen, but to travellers of all nations, to oblige the Senators & Syndics to act with more liberality, or at least justice and circumspection, towards foreigners. At Hamburg, where the populace are more insolent than even in England! a Frenchman, an Italian, a Russian, an Englishman, or persons of any nation, whose accents discover them not to be Germans, are always ill-treated, and beaten with large poles by the Hamburg soldiery, if they afterwards complain to the Syndics, they are often fined into the bargain. Their prejudices against foreigners are excessive and ungenerous. (*Journal de Commerce*.)

Letters from Constantinople mention, that Citizen Joubert, who accompanied *Bonaparte*, as Interpreter to Egypt, is arrived in the Turkish capital with another letter from the Emperor for the Sultan, which he is ordered to deliver into this Sovereign's own hands, and will, therefore, soon have a private audience. As Joubert speaks Turkish as well as French, it is to be hoped that he will be able to enlighten the mind of the Grand Seignior, with regard to the interests of Turkey, in its present circumstances, and by it, prevent the dangerous plot of England against the safety of the Turkish Empire.—*Journal de Paris*.

A letter from Hamburg states a report that *Louis XVIII.* was to have been seized by the agents of *Bonaparte*, and that the plan was arranged, when the Queen of Prussia prevented its execution, and gave intimation of the project to the Royal fugitive.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following Copy of a Letter from the Judge Advocate General is to be read at the head of every regiment, and entered in the regimental orderly books.

HARRY CALVERT,
Adj. General of the Forces.

Horse Guards, 23d. July.

"Sir, having had the honour of laying before the King the proceedings of a General Court Martial, holden at Colchester, on Friday, the 29th day of last month, and continued by adjournment till the 11th, of this instant, July, for the trial of Lieutenant Colonel Robert Rollo Gillespie, of the 20th (or Jamaica) Regt. of Light Infantry, on the following charge preferred against him by Major Allan Cameron of the same regiment, viz.

"Singing false returns in the island of Jamaica, when he, Lieutenant Col. Robert Rollo Gillespie, commanded the 20th Regiment of Light Dragoons, and thereby obtaining monthly allowances for men stated to belong to the said Regiment, then under his command beyond the effective strength thereof in the said island."

"I am to acquaint your Royal Highness, that His Majesty has been pleased entirely to approve the opinion of the Court-Martial, whereby the said Lieut. Colonel Robert Rollo Gillespie is most honorably acquitted."

"I am further commanded to acquaint your Royal Highness, that His Majesty taking notice, that Major Cameron had not been able to substantiate the very serious charge deliberately preferred by him against his Commanding Officer, namely, that of singing false Returns, has thought fit to direct, that it be intimated to the said Major Cameron, that His Majesty has not any further occasion for his service."

"I have the honour to be, with dutiful respect, your Royal Highness's most obedient and very humble servant."

(Signed) CHARLES MORGAN.

Duke of York, Field Marshal,
Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, Aug. 24.

9th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Edmund Egan, from half-pay of the Regiment, to be Lieutenant, without purchase; Stephen Gordon Gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Bunsell, promoted.

12th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Captain F. J. Dickens, from the 4th West India Regiment, to be Captain of a Troop, vice Moore, who exchanges.

19th Ditto—Lieutenant Alan Twaddle, from half-pay of the 4th Foot, to be Lieutenant vice Dawson, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

21st Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieutenant George Marlay, to be Captain of a Troop, without purchase, vice Fleming, to be Lieutenant, without purchase.

11th Foot—Captain Alexander M'Geachy, from half-pay of the 55th Foot, to be Captain of a company, vice Caldwell, who exchanges.

37th Ditto—Lieutenant George Drewry, from half-pay of the 45th Foot, to be Lieutenant.

39th Ditto—Lieutenant John Wilson Browne, to be Captain of a company, vice Wray who retires.

44th Ditto—Lieutenant Robert Blakeney to be Captain of a company, without purchase, vice M'Vicar, deceased.

55th Ditto—Devenish, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice James, promoted in the 17th Foot.

58th Ditto—Thomas Stroughton Denny, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Thompson, promoted.

62nd Ditto—Joseph Wilson Gent. to be Quarter-Master, vice Alexander, appointed Quarter-Master to the 2nd Military Asylum.

54th Ditto—Lieutenant Robert Turner to be Captain of a company, without purchase, vice Tew deceased.

69th Ditto—Ensign Alexander M'Donnell, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tuckey, who retires.

80th Ditto—Henry Stoddart, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Freeman, promoted.

Colonel Baillie's Regiment—Lieutenant Henry Hardy, from the 12th Foot, to be Captain of a company.

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

MEMORANDUM.

Lieutenant James Prendergast of the 39th Regiment of Foot, is superseded, having absented himself from his Regiment without leave.

Wesel, 3d. Nov.—The Pope is to be escorted by his own body guard to the frontiers of Tuscany: Napoleon has issued an order to the Titular King of Etruria, to give him his Majesty's guards to the frontiers of the Italian Republic. From thence a party of French Cavalry will conduct him to Paris.

Haver, 22d. Oct.—A new Loan has been opened at 4 per cent. secured on the property of this town.

Madrid 14th. Sept.—His Catholic Majesty has ordered 20,000 men to march into Biscay, to quell the disturbances at Bilbao the capital of that province.

The news from Malaga continues to be of the most afflicting nature—Disease still rages in that unfortunate City.

The Earthquake of the 25th. Aug. has been felt over the greater part of the kingdom, particularly on the shores of the Mediterranean. Many villages are entirely destroyed.

Petersburgh, Sept. 29.—The Chancellor No. visiliz E has set out for London, and has embarked. The time of his return, and the objects of his mission are equally a secret.

The metropolitan of the Roman Catholic Church in Russia, and the Archbishop of Mohilef, has received an Ukase from his Imperial Majesty of the following tenor: "As we have thought proper to break off all communication with the Roman Ecclesiastical state, we order you, (as long as the circumstances continue that have produced this measure,) to exercise in your quality of Metropolitan of the Roman Catholic Church in our Empire, all the rights, prerogative, and powers granted to you by Pope Pius VI."

The Imperial Letters patent concerning the title and dignity of the hereditary Emperor of Austria, have been published solemnly at Venice on the 7th October.

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES.

OF HARRY PAULET, commonly called Duke of Bolton, King of Vine-street, and Governor of Lambeth Marsh, a well known public character, who died lately in the above neighbourhood, and whose remains were attended to the grave by a great number of persons whom his bounty had made comfortable.

Parsons, the comedian, speaking of the subject of the following particulars, frequently declared with the greatest gravity, that he would rather expend a crown to hear Harry Paulet relate one of Hawke's battles, than sit, gratis, by the most celebrated orator of the day. There was (said Parsons) a manner in his heart-felt narrations that was certain to bring his auditors into the very scene of action; and when he described the moments of victory, I have seen a dozen labouring men, at the Crown Public-house, rise together, and moved by an instantaneous impulse, give three cheers, while Harry took breath to recite more of his exploits.

This man, whose love for his country cannot be excelled, was, in the year 1758, master of an English vessel in North America, and traded up the river St. Lawrence; but being taken by the enemy, he remained a prisoner under Montcalm at Quebec, who refused to exchange him on account of his extensive knowledge of the coast, and the strength of Quebec and Louisbourg, with the different foundings. They therefore came to a resolution to send him to France to be kept a prisoner during the war, and with such intent he was embarked on board a vessel ready to sail with dispatches to the French Government. Being the only Englishman on board, Harry was admitted to the cabin, where he took notice one day, that the packet hung in an exposed situation in a canvas bag, for the purpose of being thrown overboard on any danger of being taken: this he marked as the object of a daring enterprise; and shortly after, in consequence of the vessel being obliged to put into Vigo, for provisions and intelligence he put his design into execution. There were two English men of war lying at anchor, and Mr. Paulet thought this a proper opportunity to make his meditated attempt; he therefore one night, when all but the watch were asleep, took the packet out of the bag, and having fixed it in his mouth, silently let himself down to the water, and to prevent being discovered, floated on his back to the bows of one of the English ships, where he secured himself by the cables, and calling for assistance was immediately taken on board with the packet.

The captain, charmed with his bold attempt, treated him with great humanity, and gave him a suit of scarlet cloaths trimmed with blue velvet and gold, and which he retained to the day of his death. The dispatches being transcribed proved to be of the utmost consequence to our affairs in North America, and Harry was sent with a copy overland to Lisbon, from whence he was brought to Falmouth in a Sloop of War and immediately set out for London. Upon his arrival in town, he was examined by proper persons in the administration, and rewarded agreeably to the nature of his service; but, what is most remarkable, an expedition was instantly formed upon a review of these dispatches, and our successes in North America, under Wolfe and Saunders, are in some degree to be attributed to the attachment of Harry Paulet to the interests of his country.

For his services the government rewarded him with the pay of a lieutenant for life, which with other advantages, for Harry had ever been prudent, he was enabled to purchase a vessel; here Fame takes some liberty with his character and asserts that he used to run to the French coast, and now and then take in a cargo of brandy; but, be that as it may, Harry was one morning returning, when the French fleet had stole out of Brest under Conflans, while Admiral Hawke was hid behind the rock of Ullant to watch the motions of the enemy. Mr. Paulet, loving his country better than his cargo, ran up to the British Admiral, and demanding to speak with him, was ordered to make his vessel fast and come on board; upon his telling Hawke what he knew of the enemy, the Admiral told him, if he was right, he would make his fortune; but if he had deceived him, by God he would hang him upon the yard-arm. The fleet was instantly under weigh; and upon Paulet's direction to the master (for he was an excellent pilot), the British fleet was presently brought between the enemy and their own coast; & now the Admiral ordered Paulet into the vessel, and bade him make the best of his way; but Harry begged of the Admiral, as he had discovered the enemies of his country, that he might be allowed to assist in beating them. This request was assented to by the commander; and Paulet had his station assigned, at which no man could behave better; and when the battle was over, this true born Englishman was sent home covered with commendations, and rewarded with that which enabled him to live happy the remainder of his life. Mr. Paulet possessed a freehold estate in London; and respecting the good he did with his income, there is not a poor being in the Neighbourhood who does not testify with gratitude some act of benevolence performed for the alleviation of his poverty, by this humane, heroic Englishman.

It is reported in a letter from the Hague of the 18th Sept. that the Directors of the Batavi Republic, the Landammann of Switzerland, and the Vice President of the Italian Republic, are to be appointed Commanders of the Legion of Honour. It is said, that the same honours, have been offered to the Kings of Spain, Prussia, and Denmark, to the Electors of Bavaria, Hesse, and to the President of the States of America.

SPECIMEN OF AMERICAN PUFFING.

FROM A NEW YORK PAPER.

When fashions triumph o'er her bath'rous foes,
Last year'd the Comb, immortal Huggins rose,
Each lock of many colour'd Hair he drew,
Exhausted Wigs, and then invented new.
Pale Barbers saw him spurn their bounded reign,
And panting flavers traced his steps in vain;
His airy curls presiding tale confes'd,
And grace and fashion wav'd on every crest.

JOHN HUGGINS, K. C.

Has the honour to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Philadelphia, that having been for some time occupied in putting to rights the Heads of the beau monde at New York, he is induced, from motives of philanthropy, to visit this city.

It has long been deservedly lamented that such troops of barbers infect all great cities; that an occasional visit from a decorator of fashionables, is essential to preserve the world from that state of Barbersism into which it might otherwise degenerate.

In the city of New York, the most melancholy consequences had resulted, scratches of pates, and scrapers of chins, had opened shops in all parts of the town, and had by the repetition of their clumsy operations produced a general derangement in the Heads of the community.

Powder being out of fashion, with which they had beplastered the skulls of their customers, these heavy handed gentry turned their puffs upon their own blocks, and endeavoured, through the aid of newspaper advertisements, to puff themselves into business.

It was at this gloomy moment, that John Richard Deboru Huggins embellisher of heads, opened his Dressing Academy and school for Fashion. Immediately was he honoured with the personal attendance of the gentlemen, and the written commands of the ladies. The whole tribe of barbers shrunk into their shops, like tarapins into their shells, while taste, fashion, and elegance, again waved in the graceful curls of the belle, and sported in the stylish crop of the beau.

Having produced a complete renovation, he has stolen a few days from the pressure of his engagements, in compliance with the urgent and flattering solicitations of some fashionable patrons from this city, who are anxious that he should exert his distinguished talents in endeavours to effect here a similar reform.

A few days only can he allot for the experiment, in which time, he assures those ladies and gentlemen who move in the circles of fashion, and will put their Heads under his direction, that he engages to arrange the exterior in a degree of style and elegance, that shall comport with the wit and fancy for which the interior is so deservedly celebrated.

N. B. The written commands of his fair patronesses will be thankfully received, at Mr. Cummings, perfumer and hair dresser, No. 25, South Fourth-street. Gentlemen who honour him with their personal attendance, may depend on having, in a peculiar and fashionable style, the hair adapted to the countenance.

P. S.—J. H. takes this method to inform his patrons in New York of his movements. He assures them that the very flattering attentions he receives from the elegant and fashionables of Philadelphia, shall not estrange his attachment to this city. The instant that the design of his mission is accomplished, he will fly to resume his station at his Dressing Academy & School for Fashion. In the intervals, his absence is supplied by deputies, whose taste and skill are only inferior to his own.

Philadelphia, August 6.

Captain Robertson of the Hindostan, is appointed to the Swiftsure, and not Sir Sydney Smith the health of this distinguished Officer not being yet sufficiently re-established to enable him to take the command of any ship.

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.

French Lace.

MESSIEURS

HOPE, GRIFFITHS & WHEELER,

BEG LEAVE TO ACQUAINT

THE

LADIES OF THE SETTLEMENT,

THAT THEY WILL

EXPOSE FOR SALE,

On Monday next

A SMALL PACKET

OF

Remarkable Fine Real

FRENCH LACE,

Madras, 20th. March 1805.

Prize Property.

THE PUBLIC

ARE HEREBY INFORMED,

THAT

Orders have been given to the Of-

FICERS in charge of

THE

PRIZE PROPERTY

BELONGING TO

The ARMY in the DECKAN,

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.

Thirteenth Asylum,

AND

ROAD LOTTERY,

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

THURSDAY the 14th March, 1805.

No. 853 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.

No. 2275 a Prize of 200 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 2462 3506 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

No. 1755 a Prize of 50 Star Pagodas.

Prizes of 30 Star Pagoda each.

5 56 103 367 464 609 800

915 932 938 904 989 784 737

1946 1828 1926 1253 1172 1705 1325

1512 1514 2197 2736 2157 2745 13630

3858 3965 3496 3802 3323 331 33974

3252 4580 4667 4719 4843 4954 4061

4443 4511 4733 4214 4859 4120 4225

4099 4252 4944 5570 5890 5058 5352

5016 5328 5335 5390 5189 5334.

J. L. HEEFKE,

AGENT.

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

MONDAY the 18th March, 1805.

No. 2525 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.

No. 3868 a Prize of 200 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 1885 4845 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

No. 1917 a Prize of 50 Star Pagodas.

Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.

49 69 79 185 387 798 1236

1025 1075 1510 1426 1871 1191 1078

1638 2923 2279 2894 2381 2548 2823

2129 2703 2061 2314 2336 2511 2272

2351 2172 2193 2237 2404 2594 2822

2647 2601 3471 3596 3441 3296 3597

3401 3586 3969 3147 3566 3136 3955

3582 4057 4920 4816 4168 4071 4716

5945 5686 5705 5071 5381 5191 5183

5545 5619 5520 5168.

J. L. HEEFKE,

AGENT.



MONDAY, the 25th. March, 1805.

Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary.

FORT WILLIAM, — 9th. March.

Dispatches, of which the following are Copies, have been this day received by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, from His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

TO His Excellency the Most Noble MARQUESS WELLESLEY, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

My Dispatch of the 20th. will have informed Your Lordship, of our failure on that day, in an attempt to carry Bhurtpore by Assault.

I have now the honor to detail for Your Lordship's information the plans that were formed to ensure, if possible, the success of the attempt.

The storming Party under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Don, was formed of the greatest part of the European Force belonging to the Bengal Army, and three Battalions of Sepoys.

One column composed of two hundred of His Majesty's 86th. Regiment, from the Bombay Division, and the 1st. Battalion 8th. Regiment Bengal N. Infantry, under Captain Grant, of the former Corps, was ordered to attack the Enemy's Trenches and Guns outside the Town, whilst a third column composed of three hundred Men of His Majesty's 65th. Regiment, and two Battalions of Bombay Sepoys marched to attack the Beem Narain Gate, which from every report I had received, was easy of access for Guns, &c.

The signal for the storming party to move out was the commencement of Captain Grant's attack on the Enemy's Trenches, which took place a little before four o'clock in the afternoon.

Captain Grant's column was completely successful, and got immediate possession of the Enemy's guns, eleven in number, all of which have been brought into camp. The gallant conduct of Capt. Grant and his party, merits every praise.

I am sorry to say, that neither of the other columns succeeded. Lieut.-Colonel Don's was unfortunately delayed by some unexpected circumstances, and on its arrival at the Ditch, it was found to contain such a depth of Water as to render it impossible to gain the Breach. The Troops immediately attempted to ascend by the Balloon, but the obstacles they met with were of so serious a nature, that their utmost efforts were unsuccessful, though the colours of the 12th. Native Infantry were planted within a short distance of the top.

The column from the Bombay division under Lieut.-Colonel Taylor, notwithstanding every exertion, could not effect their object. They were considerably delayed on their march by a large body of the Enemy's Horse; and, by a mistake on the part of their Guide, were very early exposed to a most heavy and destructive fire from the Town, which by destroying their Ladders rendered the attempt on the Gate impracticable, & obliged Lieut.-Colonel Taylor to draw his Men under cover, until he received orders to return to camp.

I feel it my duty to assure your Lordship that though unfortunately not crowned with success, the exertions of Colonel Don were meritorious and gallant in the extreme, and I feel under infinite obligations to this Officer.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Camp before Bhurtpore, Feb. 21, 1805.

TO His Excellency the Most Noble MARQUESS WELLESLEY, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

My dispatch of yesterday's date will have conveyed to Your Lordship intelligence of our want of success, in a fourth attempt made to carry this place by Assault.

As it appeared that our failure on the 20th. was to be accounted for, in a great measure, by the occurrence of unexpected accidents and delays, as part of the corps who formed the Storming Party had surmounted the principal difficulty, and had nearly gained the summit of the Balloon, where I was informed a few hours more Battering would render the ascent perfectly easy, I determined to make another attempt yesterday.

The party for this service consisted of the whole European Force, and two Battalions of Native Infantry of the Bengal Army, and the greater part of His Majesty's 65th. and 86th. Regiments, and the Grenadier Battalion, and Flank companies of the 1st Battalion 3d Regiment, from the Bombay Division. The whole moved on to the attack about three o'clock in the afternoon, under the command of the Honorable Brigadier Monfion.

The Troops, most confident of success, commenced the attack, and persevered in it for a considerable length of time, with the most determined bravery, but their utmost exertions were not sufficient to enable them to gain the top of the breach. The Balloon which was the point of attack was extremely steep, the resistance opposed to them was vigorous, and as our men could only mount by small parties at a time, the advantages were very great on the side of the Enemy. Discharges of Grape, logs of Wood, and pots filled with combustible materials, immediately knocked down those who were ascending, and the whole party, after being engaged in an obstinate contest for two hours, and suffering very severe loss, were obliged to relinquish the attempt, and retire to our trenches.

I have to lament the loss of very many gallant Officers and Men as will appear to your Lordship by the accompanying Return of Killed and Wounded on this occasion.

It is with sincere grief I inform your Lordship, that among the Killed is my Aide-de-Camp, Major Menzies, of His Majesty's 80th. Regiment, who proceeded with the storming party, and fell whilst, among the foremost, he was making the most heroic exertions to ascend the Breach. I feel sincere sorrow for his loss, no less on account of the great regard I entertained for his private worth, than from the high estimation in which I held his merits as an officer.

The Honorable Colonel Monfion, to whom the conduct of the attack was entrusted, made every possible exertion, and has received my best thanks for his uncommon gallantry and perseverance on that occasion.

Though the Troops were unable to effect their object, I am happy to assure your Lordship that they have on no occasion displayed greater steadiness. Those of the Bengal Army supported their former character, and the Bombay Division displayed a degree of resolution and discipline which entitles them to my highest praise and approbation.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Camp before Bhurtpore, February, 22. 1805.

Total Return of the Killed, Wounded and Missing in the Assault of Bhurtpore, on the 20th Feb.

EUROPEANS.—Killed 45, Wounded 176, and Missing 4.

NATIVES.—Killed 102, Wounded 556, and Missing 11.

Names of Officers Killed Wounded & Missing.

KILLED.

His Majesty's 75th. Regiment.

Lieutenant Archibald Stewart.

WOUNDED.

Artillery.

Captain J. Nelly, Lieutenant G. Swiney, and Mr. Con. Whale.

His Majesty's 65th. Regiment.

Capt. Bates, Lieutenants Bates and Hutchins.

His Majesty's 76th. Regiment.

Capt. W. Boys, Lieuts. Hamilton & Mansel.

European Regiment.

Lieutenant Moore, since dead.

8th. Native Regiment.

Lieutenant Kerr, since dead.

1st. Battalion 12th. Regiment.

Major J. Radcliffe, Lieutenants C. Ryne and J. Taylor.

2d. Battalion 12th. Regiment.

Captain Fletcher, Lieutenants J. Barker J. Drysdale and Honorable J. Aylmer.

1st. Battalion 15th. Regiment.

Lieutenants H. Sibley and W. D. Turner.

2d. Battalion 22d. Regiment.

Capt Griffiths and Lieutenant Blackney.

Pioneer Corps.

Lieutenant A. Lockett.

BOMBAY DIVISION.

1st Grenadier Battalion.

Captain Steele.

1st Battalion 3d Regiment.

Captain Kemp.

1st Battalion 9th Regiment.

Captain Haddington and Lieut. M. on.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Assault of Bhurtpore, on the 21st of February, 1805.

Europeans:—Killed 51, Wounded 410, and Missing 18.

Natives:—Killed 56, and Wounded 152.

(Signed) J. GERARD, Adj. Gen.

Name of Officers Killed Wounded & Missing.

KILLED.

Artillery.

Lieutenant George Gowing.

His Majesty's 76th Regiment.

Captain H. Cornfield, & Lieutenant C. Templeton.

2d Battalion 15th Regiment.

Lieutenant Hartley.

1st Grenadier Battalion Bombay Division.

Ensign J. Lang.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant Durant, Major of Brigade.

Artillery.

Captain Pennington.

His Majesty's 22d Regiment.

Lieutenant Wilton.

His Majesty's 65th Regiment.

Captains Symes, Warren, and Watkins.

Lieutenants Hutchins, O'Brien, Hinde, Clatterback, and Harvey.

His Majesty's 75th Regiment.

Capt. S. Engel, Lieutenant and Adjutant P. Mathewson.

His Majesty's 76th Regiment.

Captain E. Manson, and Lieutenant T. M. Sinclair.

Quarter Master W. B. Hopkins.

His Majesty's 86th Regiment.

Captain Morton, and Lieutenant Baird.

European Regiment.

Captain Ramsay, and Lieutenant Hamilton.

Ensign Chance.

1st Battalion 2d Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Hammond, Major Hawkes, and Lieutenant Arbuthnot.

BOMBAY DIVISION.

2d Battalion 2d Regiment.

Lieutenant Thomas.

1st Battalion 3d Regiment.

Lieutenant Tovy.

1st Battalion 9th Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, and Lieutenant Garraway.

FORT WILLIAM, — March 7, 1805.

The Governor General in Council, Captain General, and Commander in Chief of the Land Forces serving in the East Indies, has the satisfaction to publish to the Army, Extract of a letter from the Right Honorable the Earl Camden, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Downing Street, August, 30, 1804.

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's letter of the 25th of December 1803, has been laid before the King.

The brilliant and decisive success that has attended the progress of the Armies which have been employed in the East Indies, under the command of General Lake, and Major General Wellesley, is justly appreciated by his Majesty, and I have in consequence received his Majesty's commands to inform your Lordship, that in consideration of the meritorious services and gallant conduct of General Lake, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to create him a Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and that in consideration also of the eminent and brilliant services of Major General Wellesley, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct, that the insignia of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, should be transmitted to that Officer; & that he may immediately evince his sense of Major General Wellesley's merits and services, his Majesty has further directed, that he shall be created an Extra Knight Companion of that Order, and that his Creation and Investiture shall not wait for a succession to a regular vacancy therein.

In transmitting to your Lordship his Majesty's gracious approbation of the services of General Lake and Major General Wellesley, and in acquainting you that his Majesty has been pleased to bestow those marks of his Royal Favour, upon the respective Commanders of those Armies which have so much distinguished themselves, it is my duty to state to your Lordship at the same time, the very high sense, which his Majesty entertains of the able and useful co-operation afforded by Lieut. General Stuart, in the arrangements, necessary for carrying into execution, the plans so judiciously formed by your Lordship, for the operations of the last Campaign; and I am commanded to inform your Lordship of his Majesty's entire approbation of that officer's conduct.

Your Lordship has received, by a former conveyance, the intimation of the distinguished manner in which His Majesty considers the Enterprize, Zeal, Spirit, and good conduct of the Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates, employed under the respective Orders of General Lake and Major-General Wellesley. I cannot however close this Dispatch, without repeating His Majesty's Gracious Approbation and Admiration of that conduct, which has contributed so essentially to the happy and glorious termination of the late War in India.

(Signed) C.

The MARQUESS WELLESLEY, &c.