

MADRAS COURIER.



Volume XXI.

WEDNESDAY, 27th. MARCH 1805.

Number 1016.

GOVT. ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the MILITARY PAY OFFICE is removed to the House lately occupied by the Garrison Store-keeper in Old Court House Street.

J. GREENHILL,
PAYMASTER.

Fort St. George, 19th. March, 1805.

Sheriff's Sale.

STHOOD MOODELLY Administrator of AMANTARY PAY OFFICE is removed to the House lately occupied by the Garrison Store-keeper in Old Court House Street.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on Wednesday the 3d April next, will be sold by Sheriff's Sale, on the Premises, between 4 & 6 in the Afternoon. A large Upper Roomed House and Ground, situated in Peddoo Nicks Petah, No. 55, Tadamotteapen Street, being the Property of the above Named Defendant and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Conditions of Sale.—Ten per Cent. to be paid immediately on the amount of Purchase, and the residue in 30 days, in default of which the Premises to be resold, and the first Purchaser to be held responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon.

JOHN OAKES, Sheriff.
Madras 26th March, 1805.

Advertisement.

Mr. Chinnery's

TERMS FOR
PORTRAITS,

WILL BE ENCREASED

ON THE

First of AUGUST next,

TO

150 STAR PAGES.

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. do.

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

A do. 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 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.

MRS. SMITH'S SEMINARY

At Perambur.

YOUNG LADIES, Boarded and Instructed in the English Language, grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, the use of the Globes, and the different branches of Needle Work, at Eight Pagodas per Month.

BOYS whose ages do not exceed eight Years, will be admitted, on the above terms.

PERAMBUR,
Madras, March 25, 1805.

To be Sold,
By Public Auction,
By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 29th. Instant,
At 10 o'Clock.

TWENTY FIVE PIECES OF SUPERFINE
LONG CLOTHS

Fresh from the Loom,

AND FIT FOR LADIES GOWNS.

A few Pieces of

IZAREAS,

AT THE SAME TIME,

AN INVOICE OF

CUTLERY,

Consisting of

Pen-knives, Pocket Knives, Scissors, &c. &c.

Black-wood Arm Chairs,

A Satin-wood Chest of Drawers and Book-case,

Childrens Sea Cots with Drawers,—Oval Breakfast Tables,

A handsome Carved Cot, with Curtains,

Litto Side Boards,

AND

A SMALL COLLECTION OF

CHOICE BOOKS.

At 10 o'Clock.

A HANDSOME

BAY PEGUE HORSE,

that goes quiet in a Bandy, with Hood and Harness.

BOOKS.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 18th and 19th. April 1805.

SALE TO COMMENCE

At 10 o'Clock,

The Trichinopoly Circulating

LIBRARY,

Of nearly 3 thousand Volumes,
Consisting of

PHILOSOPHY, History, Voyages, Travels, Romances and Novels, Chiefly Selected from the best Authors.

Catalogues will be ready for Distribution on the 4th. April and forwarded to Cut-station, according to applications.

For Private Sale,

By HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.
JUST OPENED,

The Undermentioned Articles:

MAGNESIA in Bottles, at 1 Page.
MANNA ditto, 1 do.
GLAUBAR SALT in Jars, 1 do.
SPIRITS of WINE in Quart bottles, 2 do.
SPIRITS of LAVENDER, ditto, 2 do.
EAU DE LUCE, PEPPERMINT,
Lavender, Honey, & Hungary

WATER

AT MODERATE PRICES.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 28th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'Clock,

A FEW Dozens of PORT WINE—BEER,—RUM,—VINEGAR and PICKLES.

Twelve Dozen of French CLARET,

Three Jars of BUTTER,

One Tub of SOFT SUGAR,

One Bag of BISCUIT,

AND

SEVERAL ARTICLES OF

WEARING APPAREL,

&c. &c. &c.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 28th. March,

At 11 o'Clock.

AN INVOICE OF

IRONMONGERY,

Consisting of

PADLOCKS of sizes—Door LOCKS

—TRUNK Ditto—GIMBLETS—

CURTAIN RINGS—BRASS NAILS

—BUTTON Ditto—HAT Ditto—HIN-

GES from one and a half to four inches—

HASPS—SCREWS—BOLTS, &c.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 1st. April,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'Clock.

TWENTY ONE BAGS OF

NAILS,

ASSORTED.

AND A COMPLETE SET OF

Farriers Tools.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By Branson, Jones and Reddy,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

This Day WEDNESDAY, the 27th. March,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 11 o'Clock,

The Following Articles,

THIRTY ONE BOX AND BRASS

HANGING COMPASSES,

Ten Corges of Narrow

Brown Nankeen,

AND

VARIOUS OTHER ARTICLES.

For private Sale.

By HEEFKE FAURE, and Co.

A Box of Superfine

ROUNDHATS,

JUST OPENED

At Eight Pagodas Each.

Advertisement.

ROBERT MARRISON,

Sadler, Harness, Boot and Shoe Maker, &c.

OPPOSITE THE

Madras Gazette Printing Office

FORT ST. GEORGE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen of Madras and its dependencies, that he has just received a large Assortment of

BENGAL HUSSAR BOOTS,

AND

SOME LADIES SHOES,

ALSO

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

HUSSAR and MILITARY

BOOT LEGS,

AND

DOG SKINS FOR GENTLEMEN'S

DRESS SHOES.

Thirteenth Asylum,

AND

ROAD LOTTERY,

SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

THURSDAY the 21st. March, 1805.

No. 3472 a Prize of 200 Star Pagodas,

No. 870 3075 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas

each.

Nos. 2322 4006 4439 5336 Prizes of 50 Star

Pagodas each.

Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.

26 58 293 217 424 474 479

802 810 722 730 551 998 1234

1622 1554 1064 1542 1072 1042 1300

1831 1414 1997 1686 1077 1117 1978

1297 1904 2603 2652 2412 2867 2406

2201 2064 2532 2356 2556 2320 2062

2161 2198 3734 3220 3892 3513 3945

3092 3729 3679 3239 3614 3486 4607

4605 4774 4459 4310 4173 4488 4290

5870 5012 5078 5376 5719 5157 5351

5491 5571 5692 5051 5718 5901 5799

5375 5021.

J. L. HEEFKE,

Agent.

EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

MONDAY the 25th. March, 1805.

No. 2483 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.

No. 4111 a Prize of 200 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 3897 5738 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas

each.

Nos. 978 1563 4768 Prizes of 50 Star Pogo-

das each.

Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.

182 324 416 746 796 852 912

886 733 688 545 1230 1183 1265

1715 1595 1830 1322 1452 1266 1084

1132 1127 1601 1184 2238 2347 2604

2200 2345 2004 2181 2841 2842 3139

3180 3753 3059 3123 3535 3102 3529

3154 3354 3219 4844 4470 4309 4356

4021 4003 4010 4229 4210 5880 5850

5992 5736 5596 5729 5600 5424 5539

5759 5290 5739 5521 5338 5034 5650.

J. L. HEEFKE,

Agent.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of SAMUEL GAWLER, late a Captain in His Majesty's 73d. Regiment of Foot, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETS, Esq. as Registrar 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 without delay.

George, 18th. March, 1805.

HISTORY OF VACCINATION, IN TURKEY, GREECE, AND THE EAST INDIES.

By J. CARRO, M. D.

M. De Carro, having set the example of vaccination in his own children, an example very worthily imitated by a great number of persons of distinction, widely spread this beneficent practice, by sending to his correspondents in every quarter thread, cups and lancets of silver and ivory, impregnated with the vaccine matter, with proper instructions for using them. He had the satisfaction to succeed beyond his hopes. Through his zeal, great part of Germany, Poland, Hungary, and Russia, was made acquainted with this inestimable discovery; and to him Asia owes this great blessing. In the year 1800, he sent the material to Constantinople for the use of my Lord Elgin; and, by the assiduity of Doctors, White, Scut, Hass, Pezzoni, Auban, &c. Vaccination has at length gained a footing in the capital of the Ottoman Empire. Notwithstanding the prejudices of the Turks, even the enemies of innovation, vaccination is introduced even into the Scraglio, where Doctor Romi, Physician to the Grand Signior, vaccinated a child of one of the domestics, with the approbation of his Highness, to whom he had presented an extract from the work of Dr. De Carro. By the indefatigable industry of this Physician, vaccination has penetrated from thence into Greece; Dr. Cargitti, at Athens, and Dr. La Font, at Solonia, practicing it with great success. But, from thence to the Indies, the distance is so great, that, although the fame of this discovery has made a great sensation there, it had not been introduced to this unhappy country, where the small pox makes such ravages, that one-third of the whole number that take it naturally die of the disorder, and one in forty or fifty of those who are inoculated. The English had, in vain, often sent thread and cups into that country, impregnated with the vaccine matter. These had always failed; whether the length of the voyage had destroyed the activity of the vaccine matter, or it was owing to any other cause. At length, Mr. Harford, the British Resident, at the Court of the Bashaw of Bagdad, sent to request matter from Dr. De Carro, through Mr. Paget, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of England to Vienna. The Doctor sent the matter with particular care: beside lancets of pure silver, of silver gilt, and ivory, he sent to Bagdad, cups impregnated with the vaccine liquid according to the method invented by Dr. Jenner, and improved by the Monroverian vaccinators, Drs. Ballborn and Stromeyer. He afterwards dipped several times into melted wax these closed cups, which he enclosed in a box. It was thus that the vaccine matter arrived still liquid, on the borders of the Tigris; where it succeeded at the first trial. It had been taken from an infant vaccinated with cups, that Dr. Louis Sacco had sent to Vienna, which had been very successful. The original matter had been taken from one of the cows of Lombardy; and this was the sole source of all the vaccinations made in Asia. Thus Great Britain transmitted the blessing to the West, and the Italian Republic to the East.

From Bagdad, where Dr. Short soon spread the practice, the vaccine inoculation penetrated swiftly to Baffora, and thence to Bombay, by the care of Mr. MILNE, a very able surgeon. It was, in the month of June, 1802, that Ann Duffhill, of three years of age, daughter of a domestic of Capt. Hardy, was vaccinated at Bombay; and, in the month of October, there were more than a thousand persons in that country who were successively vaccinated, who all had the disorder in the mildest and most regular manner, precisely in the same way as in Europe. The vaccination was already spread through Hyderabad, Myfore, Madras, and all the provinces of Canara and Malabar; thanks to the zeal of his Excellency the Governor-General of India, to distribute this great blessing. In the month of March following, there were more than 10,000 vaccinated in the Island of Ceylon whose Governor, Mr. North, entirely suppressed the Small-pox Hospital there, resolved to propagate the art of vaccination. At length it spread with such rapidity, that in a work of Dr. George Keir, appointed by the Governor of Bombay to superintend vaccination, a work which appeared in the month of May, last, it is stated, that in a multitude of large Towns such as Calcutta, Malulipatam, Trincomalee, Calicut, Pondicherry, Vellore, &c. vaccination was generally adopted. After a great many trials with the variolous virus, not one individual took the small pox.

The eagerness of the inhabitants of India to be vaccinated, they and their children, notwithstanding their aversion from all innovation, and their excessive indolence, greatly surpasses that of Europeans; which is to be attributed—1st. To the religious veneration which the Indians have for the Cow; which as is well known plays a great part in their sacred history.—2d. To the happy thought of Dr. JAMES ANDERSON, first Physician at Madras, to give to vaccination a name taken from the Sanscrit language which means immortality, as preserving from the death which the small-pox occasions. The name is *amurium*, derived from the primitive *Alpha*, and the Indian word *murium*, dead, from which comes the Persian word *murdam*, the Latin word *meri*, and the English word

murder: perhaps too, the word *amuramibi*, or immortal; and the Turkish word *amurat*; also the word *amurium* is become in India a generic term for Cow's milk. I am convinced, says the Doctor, that this word will make its way more easily in the kingdom of Candy, in the peninsula of India, and in Hindostan, than the word *Cow-pox*.—3rd. To the zeal the Bramins have shown for this practice. Dr. YATES speaks of one who himself vaccinated a great number of children with complete success. And in the Island of Ceylon, it was not thought prudent to confide vaccination to the physicians of the country, but their zeal for this preservative rendered the precaution unnecessary.—4th. To the care with which the physicians of India preserve the source of the vaccine matter.—5th. To the measures taken by the respective Governments to propagate the invaluable discovery of Dr. Jenner.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 27th. March, 1805.

A French Privateer, Brig-rigged, and mounting 18 Guns, has recently appeared to the Northward—on the 11th. Instant she boarded and plundered a Doney, a little to the Northward of Pulicat.—A sick Caffre was put on board the Doney by the Privateer, who reached the Presidency a few days ago; but from the mans ill health and stupidity, little information has been obtained from him, respecting the Enemy, or her proceedings.

An American Ship arrived at Tranquebar from the Isle of France, on the 10th. Instant. The only information we have obtained is, that SPECIE was in great abundance at both the Islands:—the Ship CHARLOTTE, late of Bombay, had been purchased by a Mr. Rocford, for 30,000, Dollars.

A Danish Ship has also arrived at Tranquebar from Copenhagen, left in August last.

Nothing farther has transpired respecting the two French Frigates, noticed in our last paper:—except the names of two Vessels, which it appears, they had captured,—the Ship Heroine, and the Snow Fortune, the Commanders of which had been landed near Vizagapatam.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Captain MILNE, to do duty as Quarter-Master with the Detachment serving in Wynand.

Lieutenant-Colonel PATER DALLAS, to command at Chittledroog.

Lieutenant-Colonel GREEN, of the 5th Native Regiment, transferred to the Invalid Establishment, according to the request of that Officer.

The COMMANDER IN CHIEF desires that all OFFICERS (whose health will permit) that visit Madras, shall make known their arrival to the Aidut-Camp in waiting, and he requests that they will favor him by calling at the Commander in Chief's Office in Fort St. George, on the Wednesday following.

COLUMBO, 13th. MARCH.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to permit ROBERT BOYS Esq. to continue to act as Deputy Paymaster to the King's Troops on Ceylon, until the pleasure of the Right Honorable the Paymaster General be known.

J. GEORGE KERRY, Esq. is appointed to Act as Master attendant at Columbo during the Absence of GEORGE LAWRENCE, Esq.

ARRIVED AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Robert Sherford, Esq. Captain Dawson, Bull and Hovenden.—Lieutenant H. C. Beaumont.—Hogarth.—Brown and Terrell H. M. 34th. Regiment.—Lieutenant Munro Artillery.—Lieutenant Vincent 20th M. Regiment, Alexander Wilson, Esq. Superintending Surgeon, Capt. W. H. Forsline, H. M. 12th. Regiment.

The following account of the sufferings and death of two officers, and part of the crew of the Honorable Company's late cruiser Fly, is extracted from a letter to a gentleman, lately arrived in Calcutta from Bombay.

"The Queen arrived here last week with dispatches. Lieut. Youl after being taken by the Jofamee Arabs, was carried to the Coast of Arabia with a Mr. Loane, Mr. Flower, and thirteen Europeans, part of the crew of the Fly; the whole of whom suffered great hardships and were actually sold for slaves, but through the intercession of a Wahabie chief, (who had been among the English) when they were on the point of being sent up the country on Camels which came down on purpose for them, they were released from slavery, and a few days afterwards, those who had survived the ill treatment which they received, and the fever of hunger, subsisting only on a scanty allowance of dates, and now and then a few Cockles which they picked-up on the beach, together with exposure to a burning sun or violent rain, were permitted to occupy a corner of a boat going to the Persian shore; about ten of whom arrived safe at a place near Nuckhe-loo, and thence shaped their course towards Bushire, begging a little food as they went along; the relief, however, obtained by this appeal to the humanity of the few whom providence threw in their way, being but trifling, was equally divided—Youl, Loane, Flower, and one or two of the men kept together, and luckily a boat going to Bushire, came near the shore and they got on board of her; the day afterwards a fever attacked Lieut. Youl; he lingered four days, and I regret that I must add, he died the day before the boat got to Bushire.

"Mr. Flower died the day after they got to Bushire. Mr. Loane has arrived here on the Queen, and he fears that of ANTON K... only three... arrived."

FORT WILLIAM, 6th. March.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit the departure of all ships and vessels, of every description, from the River Hooghly, and from the Anchorage at Saugor, from and after the time when the signal for sailing from Saugor shall be made by Captain Hayes, commanding the Honorable Company's Frigate Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Arrived, Ships Ann.—Betsey.—Lovely Hannagee.—Clyde.—Hope.—La Paix.—and Tay from Calcutta;—H. C. Ships Brunswick, from Canton,—Devayne, and Skelton Castle, from England.

COLUMBO.—Arrived, March the 10th. Ship Prime, Captain Young, from Bombay—PASSENGER,—Capt. Sparks, of the 5th Regiment—Brig Teresa, Captain Tenick, from Tutuoreen—PASSENGER,—John Deane, Esq.—12th. Sloop Nantilus, from Trincomalee—PASSENGER.—William Orr, Esq.

POINT DE GALLE.—Passed Snow Nancy,—Captain Beck, from Madras, bound to Bombay—March 8th. Ship Shaffer, from Bombay,—PASSENGER,—Capt. McKenzie, Lieutenant Oliver,—Mr. Eggleston.

BIRTH.

On the 10th. Infant, the Lady of LINT. COOPER, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, WALTER FARQUHAR Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss D'OYLEY.

At Chinfurah, J. D. HEYNS, Esq. to Miss HOLST, only daughter of H. J. HOLST, Esq. of Calcutta.

At Calcutta, Lieutenant Charles REDDEN, to Miss B. C. Manning.

At Calcutta, GEORGE BOYD Esq. to Miss MARY LIGHT.

DEATHS.

At Vizagapatam, on the 10th. Instant, CAPTAIN ROBERT COOKE, of the 1st Battalion 19th. Regiment of Native Infantry.

At Tillichery, HUGH MARSHY FITZGERALD, Esq. Captain in the Bombay Regiment of European Infantry. He was a gallant Officer, and an honorable Man.

ADMIRAL LORD NELSON.

The following we understand to be the answer of Lord Nelson to the Lord Mayor of London, communicating the Vote of Thanks passed by the Corporation of London to the Blockading Squadron in April last:

Victory, August 1, 1804.

My Lord,

This day I am honored with your Lordship's letter of April 9, transmitting me the resolutions of the Corporation of London, thanking me, as commanding the fleet blockading Toulon.

I do assure your Lordship, that there is not that man breathing, who sets a higher value upon the thanks of his fellow citizens of London than myself; but I should feel as much ashamed to receive them for a particular service, marked in the resolution, as I felt that I did not come within that line of service, as I should feel hurt at having a great victory passed over without notice.

I beg to inform your Lordship, that the port of Toulon has never been blockaded by me: quite the reverse—every opportunity has been offered the enemy to put to sea; for it is there that we hope to realize the hopes and expectations of our country; and I trust that they will not be disappointed.

Your Lordship will judge of my feelings, upon seeing that all the junior Flag Officers of other fleets, and even some of the Captains have received the thanks of the Corporation of London, whilst the junior Flag Officers of the Mediterranean fleet are entirely omitted. I own it has struck me very forcibly, for where the information of the junior Flag Officers & Captains of other fleets was obtained, the same information could have been given of the Flag Officers of this fleet and the Captains; and it is my duty to state, that more able and zealous Flag Officers and Captains do not grace the British Navy than those I have the honour and happiness to command. It likewise appears, my Lord, a most extraordinary circumstance, that Rear-Admiral Sir Rich. Bickerton should have been, as second in command in the Mediterranean fleet, twice passed over by the Corporation of London, once after the Egyptian expedition, when the first and third in command were thanked, and now again. Consciousness of high desert, instead of neglect, made the Rear Admiral resolve to let the matter rest until he could have an opportunity personally to call upon the Lord Mayor, to account for such an extraordinary omission; but, from this second omission, I owe it to that excellent gallant officer not to pass it by.

And I do assure your Lordship, that the constant, zealous, and cordial support I have had in my command, from both Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, and Rear-Admiral Campbell, has been such as calls forth all my thanks and approbation. We have shared together the constant attention of being more than fourteen months at sea; and are ready to share the dangers and glory of a day of Battle; therefore, it is impossible that I can ever allow myself to be separated, in thanks, from such supporters.

NELSON AND BRONTE.

GIBRALTAR, 6th. September.

On the 3d. the Triumph, commanded by Sir Robert Barlow, arrived here from Lord Nelson's fleet. The Triumph left the fleet of nine sail of the line all well off Toulon.

LORD NELSON was to sail for England about the middle of October.

The Triumph waits to take home the next convoy from Malta, which is expected here the 10th. of October. Sir Thomas and Lady Triggs go home passengers in the Triumph.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The French papers lately announced the arrival of a great number of English Merchants in the ports of Fiume and Trieste, on which they observe, "that the British Government, expert at seizing all the means of increasing their commerce to the detriment of the Nations upon the Continent, have not failed to avail themselves of the fresh facilities which the extension of the Austrian territory along the coast of the Adriatic offers, and of the measures which the Court of Vienna has taken to make her commerce flourishing, and to create a Navy. The ports of Trieste, and all the harbours of the Adriatic, are so many channels by which the English crowd Germany with their manufactures. The balance of commerce has been for some time so much in their favor, that we may predict that in less than 15 years, (if these powers do not open their eyes) they will have absorbed seven eighths of their specie, and dried up all the sources of industry, in the greater part of the States which form the German Association."

This reasoning of the French Official Journal is ridiculous, that nothing but jealousy of the English commerce, and the desire of communicating that jealousy to the Austrians, could have made the writers for a moment overlook its absurdity.

According to the last news from St. Domingo, Desfaines has no more than 20, or to the utmost 25,000 men able to carry arms. He has very few means to keep them up, and to procure them subsistence; they are therefore wretchedly fed, and worse clothed. An herding and half a pound of bread are their only nourishment: they obtain no pay.—The plantations do not furnish great succours. Most of them have been laid waste, and are deserted.—Desfaines is in expectation that the French will attempt to reconquer St. Domingo, and it is on this supposition that he destroys all the fortifications, and on approach of the French, he intends with his negroes to retreat to the most inaccessible parts, carrying with them there, after burning all the towns and places they have evacuated, the most part of their property and valuables.

Several days last week, during the fine weather, our off shore squadron off Brett could approach the outer road near enough to count, without the assistance of glasses, the number of ships at anchor there, which amounted in the whole, to eighteen ships of the line, three of them 3 deckers, nine frigates, and eleven cutters, or other small armed vessels.

From Vienna they write, that in case the war between England and France spreads farther, Austria will observe an ARMED NEUTRALITY. Measures are already taken to transport, in case of necessity, ammunition and troops to the points where they may be deemed necessary.

A Jamaica Mail arrived yesterday, by which conveyance Government have received dispatches. These state, that an alarming plot, formed by the French prisoners in that island, in conjunction with the French at Cuba, had been fortunately discovered, the object of which was to cause an insurrection, for purpose of obtaining possession of Jamaica. It is said, that they were to have been provided with money by some Jews, who, however, failed in their engagement, and the whole plot was happily discovered before any explosion could take place.—The necessary measures had been adopted to prevent any similar attempt for the future, and the island, at the date of the official dispatches, was in every respect safe, and totally free from alarm.

The continued changes in the French Government are said to be far from agreeable to the people, who in private deliver their opinions very freely. Never even under Robespierre was the system of espionage carried on to a greater extent in private families. General Moreau's brother-in-law, an eminent Physician at Morlaix, is watched by the police spies with the utmost vigilance. Provisions are very dear, and Trade entirely at a stand.

It appears by the American Papers, that the emigrations from Ireland to America, within the last 12 months, have amounted to 27,000; and the Linen trade, that staple commodity of the country, is stated to have decreased eight hundred thousand yards, in proportion to what it amounted to in the year preceding.

Mr. Livingstone's premature judgment, pronounced upon ex-parte evidence, in the case of the false charges preferred by the French Government against Mr. Drake, is reproached in the strongest terms by his own countrymen; and all the last accounts abundantly prove the Gallic influence in America is now completely on the wane.

The last accounts from Vienna reach to the 21st. ult. The Emperor of Germany, not content with sending an Envoy Extraordinary to congratulate his new brother of France, will also, dispatch an Ambassador for the express purpose of assisting at the Imperial Coronation.

We feel ourselves happy in being enabled to state, in the most positive language, that no fears whatever have been recently entertained by the Irish Government on the subject of insurrection.

Sir Thomas Stanley is the happy man who is to be honoured with the fair hand of the charming Miss Haggerstone.

LONDON, — 29th. August.

The Paris Journal, to the 11th, and the Dutch Papers to the 16th inst. contain little or nothing worthy of particular notice. The *Moniteur* gives the following Letter from Vienna, "The contemptible Spencer Smith is in Bohemia, where he receives frequent couriers from London. He is employed as he would be any where else, in planning new intrigues. A person named Montjoy is also there. His mission is to recruit unhappy wretches who suffer themselves to be captivated by his promises. It is to these two men, and the Abbe de la Fare, who is here, that we owe the false and disastrous news spread in Germany.—They are too well known to do hurt. They console—by supposing, that they will produce mischief.—I am assured that our Government will not suffer them to remain longer in the Hereditary States."

The patience and forbearance of the French Government are here seemingly exhausted. The wording of this article shews the unbounded power and malevolence of Bonaparte and his minions.

The other part of the extract proves the tyranny which is to be exercised over the Continental Powers, should any extraordinary emergency render such a conduct politic. We cannot, however, help remarking, that the present form of the French Government is much less objectionable than any which has preceded it since the commencement of the Revolution.

The assumption of Imperial Dignity by Bonaparte, is, at the same moment, an object that excites ridicule, and leads to important reflection.

It puts at once an end to all that Republican Influence which at one time threatened to overturn all the Thrones in Europe. The substance of Republican Government had, indeed, long departed from France, and left nothing but the empty name; but now even the very semblance is thrown off; the errors are acknowledged; and every line in the fulsome Address to the New Emperor is a severe sarcasm on the French Nation, and a bitter accusation of those who overturned the Throne, and shed the blood of Louis XVI.

In this respect the change, certainly, is not to be objected to by the Monarchs of other Nations; for if the Force of France is to be in the hands of a single person, it is at least as well that he should wear a Crown and wield a Sceptre, as the Red Bonnet and Piquard of the Jacobin Club. It is as well that the terrible principle of Liberty and Equality, as defined by *La Fayette*, and defended by *Thomas Paine*, should be completely exploded, as that it should remain to produce crimes that have astonished even the perpetrators of them, and alarmed the world for the existence of Civilized Society. The Republican Enthusiasm, that rendered the French Armies so formidable to their Opponents in a variety of ways, may also be said to be destroyed. They can neither boast to their enemies that they are free men fighting merely for themselves against the Satellites of Kings and Despots; but they must acknowledge that they fight for the Prince of Despots, and that no Nation wears such heavy chains as they do. So far the Elevation of Bonaparte, if his Power is of a durable nature, is well. The Form is at least dangerous, so far as opinions go; and it is as by operating on the opinions of mankind that the Revolution was at first so dreadfully to be feared; but then, on the other hand, this very Elevation to Imperial Dignity may lead to that unity of action, that concentrated power, which may prolong the reign of a most ambitious Tyrant, and render his plans against his neighbours more easy to execute.

The very title of Emperor, which applies only to a Prince who is Sovereign over more Countries in one, implies ambitious views.

Holland scarcely expects to make part of that newly-invented and contradictory existence, an Imperial Republic; it must become a separate Principality under Imperial Protection, if it be not completely united with Antient France.

DENMARK has much to dread; & so has Italy. Republican Ambition took the Rhine, the Waal, the Western Ocean, the Pyrenees for its natural boundaries; but the Mediterranean on the South, and the Baltic on the North, are more natural still in the language of ambition and rapacity.

Russia alone can prevent the execution of this daring scheme; for as to Prussia and the German Empire, while at variance and rivals, they can never act; and we had too long experience of the crooked politics of the Cabinet of Berlin to expect that it will boldly stand forward in so good a cause. What power Russia, Sweden, Denmark and Austria, together, may have on the Successor of the Great Frederick, it is difficult to say; but interest or necessity is alone able to operate on that Monarch, who follows with close steps the conduct of his immediate Predecessor. The injustice done to the House of Bourbon, and the example of a Sovereign murdered, and an Usurper put in his place, are indeed calculated to arouse other Powers; but then it may be observed, that as they have already acquiesced to this Usurper reigning under the name of a Consul, are they to be expected, merely for a change in name, to alter their ideas of the injustice?—No; we must confess no such change is to be made to this new Dignity, it will be occasioned only by a conviction of some very great impending and near danger; for all that old order of Statesmen is extinct, who

looked to Alliances, Treaties, and Contracts, in order to procure a Balance of Power, which, however without them is impracticable. Equality amongst States is as impossible as amongst individuals. There is no equality in physical power and strength; laws are made in nations to restrain individuals; and Combinations and Alliances amongst States to keep each other from infringing upon the rights of the weakest. The New Emperor has all along trampled on the rights of others; and unfortunately the old and legitimate Sovereigns have shewn an indifference to their safety, which will one day prove a very baneful negligence to several among their number.

Some hold Statesmen is wanted, who will exert as much energy in the good cause as Bonaparte does in the bad;—to whom the independence of nations will be as dear as their subjugation is to the native of Corsica. Convinced that ambition is too paramount a principle with Bonaparte to allow him to stop in his career, the independence of Europe is to be looked for to the necessity of self preservation that will arise from those attacks which he now meditates on his neighbours; and for the better accomplishing of which he has covered himself with the Imperial Mantle, and taken his seat on the Throne of Charlemagne and St. Louis.

In the act of being created Emperor, there does not then appear any thing that will, merely as such, create a Coalition of Crowned Heads against the Usurper; but in the farther object of ambition, for which it is only a preparatory step, much may be expected. These views will soon be developed, and then the remaining Powers of the Continent of Europe will be awakened to a sense of their danger,—when that energy, which they have so long lost, will be recovered, and France may be reduced to its former boundaries, as it now is to its ancient form of government.

On Monday evening late, a 64 and two frigates arrived off Brighton, as guard and signal ships, to warn the coast of an enemy's approach; and early on Tuesday a quantity of ammunition was landed from one of the latter at Shoreham, for the use of the artillery and troops in that district. Of the former, though the number actually mounted on batteries along the coast be not great, yet the depots and arsenals are filled with very formidable trains of heavy and flying artillery, of almost every species of calibre, within twenty minutes march of the water's edge.

SUBJUGATION OF BRITAIN.

The subjugation of the British Islands has been the favorite scheme of French politicians ever since the Kings of England lost their territorial possession in France.

When the mild James II, was obliged to seek a refuge in France, Louis XIV, threw off the mask, and threatened openly this country, as well as Ireland, with invasion. The fate of the Spanish Armada, and the repeated repulses of partial armaments, did not deter him. The battle of La Hogue convinced him, however, that it is more easy to mislead Britons, by foreign emissaries, than to conquer them by foreign foldiers.

After the peace of Campo Formio, the Regicide Directory created an Army of England, built some gun-boats, and published its intent of invading this country, merely to make its real object, the expedition against Egypt.

When Bonaparte had usurped the supreme power in France, and success had undeservedly crowned him with Victory upon the Continent, an Invasion of this country was more seriously meditated, and a Committee of Naval and Military Officers was appointed to draw and propose plans to carry this intent into effect. Boulogne was accordingly fortified, its harbour enlarged, and gun-boats were built, but not in sufficient number to create any real danger. The known opinion of General Andreoli, and Admiral Thougout, both Members of the Committee, was, "that small craft alone, if ever so numerous, were ineffectual to the object in view, because, though an army may be landed by them in England, a superior Fleet of ships of the line and of frigates was absolutely necessary to prevent its being left to destiny, without any probability of succours from France." This caused Bonaparte to enter into an negotiation and sign a pacification with this country. He hoped to be able, during a peace, to raise a Navy equal or superior to ours. But the passions of the petty individual got the better of the policy and prudence of the ferocious Chief Magistrate. At a period most necessary to conceal it, his rage proclaimed his hatred against this country, and that the destruction of the British Empire was his settled determination. Insufficient as his means then were, he declared, notwithstanding, to Lord Whitworth, that army should be sacrificed after army, until the object of his barbarous ambition and vengeance was obtained.

When the last rupture with this country took place, Bonaparte had the art to make the war popular, by persuading not only his troops, but the ignorant mass of the French nation, that the conquest of this country was as easy as his former achievements.

He has pledged himself to France and to the world—and, prepared as he now is, his own troops will regard a longer delay as a defeat. If we are upon our guard, and possess the same

spirit and patriotism which we evinced last year, the sooner we have tried our strength with our irreconcilable foe, the better; because we are convinced it will finish to his shame, and, perhaps, make the first year of his empire the last. With all his powerful means, the real and relative situation of this extraordinary man is as desperate as in any former part of his career. A defeat will inevitably be followed, not only by loss of rank and authority, but that of life itself; for he owes every thing to uninterrupted successes, and, flattered as his soldiers have been, with an easy and certain conquest, misfortunes will soon annihilate the golden image, which prosperity alone has set up; Pichegru and Moreau will be remembered, and the universe revenged. Besides, detected and feared as Bonaparte is, every where upon the Continent, a defeat would be now, as after the battle of Aboukir, a signal for a new confederacy; and while disunion, disaffection, and perhaps civil wars, raged at home, France would experience an invasion from abroad, and the discontented, enslaved, and oppressed Swifs, Batavians, and Italians, seize the first opportunity to throw off a yoke, which, notwithstanding commanded addresses and deputations, they wear with so much disgust.

Upon our valour alone depend the liberty and happiness of Europe: our love of our country, and of mankind, calls therefore equally on us, not to disappoint such honourable expectation, by an improvident security. In fact, the continuance of our existence as a free people, can only be preserved by a Victory, breaking the bondage of other nations.

LONDON—September 21.

Letters from our cruisers, off Ostend, say, that the sham fight, mentioned in our paper of yesterday, which took place on Sunday, between 10,000 of the Enemy's troops, near that town, was in Bonaparte's preference, and was performed by picked men of his Corps d'Elite. A neutral ship has been spoken with, the master of which declares, that his revolutionary Majesty was so well satisfied with their behaviour, that he made several officers members of the Legion of Honor, and distributed arms of honour among the men. During this sham fight, Bonaparte gave the word of command on shore himself, and was attended by the principal Generals of his army on the coast.

He intended to remain at Ostend forty-eight hours more, and it was supposed that the different divisions of the troops, encamped in its neighbourhood, would successively go through the same exercise.

Several accidents happened, by the bursting of two guns, and near 100 men were in the evening, sent to the hospital, being ill from remaining so long in the water. It was expected many more would feel the same complaint, from the same cause. The soldiers in the water were commanded by General Oudinot, who felt himself so ill, as to be unable to attend Bonaparte to the play in the evening.

We have frequently copied from Paris Papers, which we exclusively receive, articles, that expose the artifices of Bonaparte to inspire courage into those trembling slaves whom he means to sacrifice to his malignant vanity in an attempt of invasion, by inspiring false ideas of the character of this country. The *Journal de Paris* contains the two following paragraphs of his despatch, under the head of "LONDON NEWS:—The late dispatches from Lord Cornwallis, stationed before Brest, increase our fever. Their contents, it is true, have remained secret; but it is pretended that they announce some movements among the French, and that is enough to spread consternation among the brave inhabitants of the capital." The second paragraph says, "A London Morning Print, to keep up a little the spirit of these cowards, positively asserted, in its last number, that the contest between France and England will end entirely to the advantage of the former; and that Mr. Pitt, notwithstanding his amiable inclination for War, must finally solicit a peace."

In this manner does the *Journal de Paris*, & its worthy coadjutors of the Paris press, set all truth at defiance. While the *Journal des Deseurs* represents us as traitors, ready to join our detestable foe; and the *Citoyen Francoise* holds out the Volunteers of England as political merchants, prepared to bring our liberties to the hammer;—the Editor of the *Journal de Paris*, the revolutionary favourite of Bonaparte, exhibits us as cowards, trembling at the very name of invaders, whose presence we have so long wished for, and whose attack we court.

The American Papers say, that Jerome Bonaparte has abandoned all intention of an immediate return to Europe, and is about to set out on an extensive tour, in which, after passing through the Eastern States, he will visit the Spring of Lebanon, and Bab-town, and so to the Falls of Niagara. His Lady will accompany him.

A new piece, intitled *Les Gens de bien* was lately damned at the Theatre Louvois, at Paris in the third act. The new farce of *the Coronation of the Emperor Bonaparte* appears to have put the Parisian audience out of humour.

LAZAR is all the rage among the Parisian elegants. They even wear lace Garters. The name of *Fragmore* ought to be changed, as it is a great temptation to the enemy.

Captain M'Arthur, who was formerly in a regiment at Botany Bay, has a flock of the true Spanish sheep in that settlement, nearly 16,000 in number.—He is now fitting out a ship with merchandize, which is to return laden with their valuable wool.

By the account in the last annual circular yearly epistle of the Society of Quakers, it appears, that the amount of "suffering money" paid by them during the preceding year was 12,630l. of which 9,370l were paid for—"tythes, Priests demands, and those called church-rates;" and 3,260l. for demands of a military nature.

There is every reason to suppose that some decisive information has very lately been received by Government, respecting the intention of the enemy.—It is said that all the stores, &c. have been embarked on board the French *Bouilla*, which is consequently completely ready for sea, with a force of 100,000 men.—Lord Keith has failed to inspect their proceedings, and Circular Letters have been sent from the Horse Guards, and other Offices of State, respecting the military and general arrangements in the event of invasion.

Lieutenant General James Stewart, from the 68th. foot, is appointed Colonel of the first Royal Garrison Battalion.

On the 17th inst. was celebrated, at Verona, the *Beatification* of Sister Veronique Giuliani, late superior of the convent of the Capuchins of St. Claire. The miracle performed by this female Saint are, according to the legend of the faithful, very numerous, and amount to upwards of three hundred.—Lastly, the Wife of a wine merchant, whose favourite Saint she always had been, experienced the effects of her prayers and presents, by being delivered at once of three strong and healthy Boys, after a marriage of eighteen years, during which she never before had a child. Her husband, in gratitude, has presented this Saint with a rich diamond cross, and there is not a wife or a husband in that part of Italy, who desires the fertility of their beds to cease, who does not address prayers and offer sacrifices to her shrine. It is said that three orders of Monks, possessing for a long time Saints famous for the same prolific qualities, intend to bring suits at Rome, against this female member of paradise, as an intruder or interloper, their converts being entirely deserted by customers.—(*Journal de Paris*.)

COURT OF CHANCERY, September 14.

FRANCO V. FRANCO.

In January 1803, an order was made to a Master of the Court, to select a proper person to become the guardian of the infant O'Brien. In consequence of this proceeding Mr. Lowe was nominated, who was executor to the father of the infant. Mr. Jacob Franco, the defendant, who married the widow, being displeased with this appointment, his wife wrote to the Master, recommending Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq. to the situation of Guardian to this orphan. It was stated, that the said Mr. Jacob Franco had delivered this letter as a sort of menace to the Master, to alter the appointment—the letter had devolved into the hands of Mr. Lowe, and in consequence that gentleman made application to the Court, that Mr. Jacob Franco might be committed to the Fleet for this irregular and extrajudicial interference.

Mr. Remilly, on behalf of the Petitioner, said, that Mrs. Leah Franco, under the direction of her husband, had written the letter in question; that it was a libel on the character of Mr. Lowe, and that it was most prodigal of encomiums on the gentleman it was designed to recommend. It was written in a style of taste, elegance, and spirit, which was not to be expected from a Jew and a foreigner; and it was no improbable conjecture, that it was composed by Mr. Sheridan himself. If it were so, continued the Learned Counsel, Mr. Sheridan had the singular felicity, "*Laudari a laudato viro*." In the latter he is represented as an individual equally illustrious for his character and his talents, and remarkable for his inviolable friendship; he is distinguished as a profound legislator, and as the first scholar in the age he adorns; and the tears of maternal affection were liberally poured forth, to soften the heart of a Lawyer to a compliance inconsistent with his professional duty: "You will respect the anxiety of a fond mother, solicitous for the fate of her child." No complaint would have been made against this prodigality of praise, if the lady had not thought fit to interweave with it the indecent censure of the character of Mr. Lowe; and the question was, "if the Court will not signify its marked disapprobation of such conduct."

The Lord Chancellor.—"I certainly do disapprove of any communication with the Master either personally or by letter, in the absence of either of the parties. The letter not only contains libellous matter against an individual, but is extremely disrespectful to the Court. The practice of corresponding in such cases, I have frequently censured, and I flatter myself, that the severity I have directed to, it has diminished the evil. I do hope this will not happen again in the Master's Office, and I do not disapprove of the conduct of those who have submitted the matter to the attention of the Court; yet this may be sufficient, to interpose further might be two rigorous."

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.
EXTRAORDINARY.

BRENTFORD RACES.

The match between the *Mainwaring Colt*, and Parson Tooke's famous horse *Citizen*, was decided on Thursday, at the Brentford Course. The celebrated match between *Diamond* and *Hambletonian* did not excite one twentieth part of the interest in the sporting world.

The race was fifteen rounds of the Brentford Course; the horses to start from the Stand house, commonly called the Hufings, down Kifs-book Hill, across the Devil's Ditch, and so round again to the Stand house. On Tuesday morning the hour of starting was announced by the found of marrow bones and cleavers, hurdy-gurdy music, grinding mills, and other melodious instruments. A good deal of time was spent in weighing the jockeys. *Old Mob* who rode *Citizen*, was full of porter and gin, & in high spirits. The *Colt's* rider was many pounds too light, but Alderman Curtis, Mr. M—, &c. threw in some *foot*, and made up the deficiency. The jockeys then mounted, and rode to the starting post. The *Colt* was rode by *Magistrate*, in light sky blue; *Old Mob* rode in purple and orange. Never did two horses appear so unequal as they stood at the starting post. The *Colt* was in low condition, rough in the coat, and did not show much blood or bone: *Citizen*, on the contrary, was as sleek as a mouse, stood near a hand higher than the *Colt*, and was in excellent condition; but he was a good deal *puffed*, and was supposed to have been very much strained in the chest, in his late match with the *Colt's* fire. *Citizen*, who has been for some time the crack horse of Brentford, was the favourite, and the odds before starting were, at the lowest, 10 to 1 upon him. Exactly at nine o'clock the signal was given, and both horses went off at full speed. The result of the first round was not calculated to change the opinion previously entertained of *Citizen's* superiority. He took the lead, and kept it all the way.

The second proved the *Colt* to be of good bottom. He went on in a spirited style, lay close to *Citizen*, and just passed him within about twenty yards of the post. The odds, however, continued nearly the same, it being the general opinion, that *Citizen* lay by to make play.

The 3d heat gave quite a new turn in favour of the *Colt*. It now appeared that his rider had held him in the two first heats, as he *swallowed the bit*, and went off with extraordinary velocity, leaving *Citizen* nearly a distance behind.

The fourth, fifth, and sixth heats, were contested much in the same way, the *Colt* proving uniformly victorious, displaying fine action, and great bottom. During all this time the populace shewed evident marks of chagrin and disappointment. They hooted and hissed the *Colt* wherever he appeared, and, at times, threatened to break in upon the course.

The 7th heat now came on, and the event put them in good humour. *Citizen* took the lead, and never suffered the *Colt* to come alongside of him. His appearance, however, was by no means flattering. He was *blown*, and his wind so much touched, that he made a noise like a *runner*. The *Colt*, on the contrary, though hardly pressed, had never turned a hair.

The 8th heat, both horses put forth all their strength. The jockeys gave them whip and spur from the starting post, and they went neck and neck all round, *Citizen* only winning by a nose.

The 9th heat was contested with equal obliquity, but was won by the *Colt*, just by a single length. Bets now began to vary considerably; the odds, which, at the beginning, were ten and twelve to one, now dropped to three to two, and four to three. Indeed, at one moment, the bets were even. Great discontent now began to manifest itself among the sporting Gentlemen who backed *Citizen*. They swore he was badly rode; that *Old Mob* was bribed; that he was drunk, and did not know what he was doing. Still, however, they had the greatest confidence in their favourite, knowing him to be a horse of sound bottom.

The 10th and 11th heats ended in favour of the *Colt*, but he was hardly pressed in both, by *Citizen*, who ran him head and girth into the post. Both horses now appeared greatly distressed, and were cut from shoulder to flank.

The 12th heat did not produce much sport. The *Colt* lay by, and *Citizen* came in first without an apparent struggle.

The thirteenth heat, however, was of a very different complexion; *Citizen* took the lead and ran in a style that threatened to distance his adversary. The course being deep, and much cut by the crowds of carriages, &c. in the preceding days, *Citizen* threw such immense quantities of mud and dirt into the face of his adversary, as almost to blind him. The consequence was, he came in first by almost a distance, amidst the shouts of the populace. *Old Mob* now seemed confident of success, cracked his whip, and to those who had charged him with being

drunk, boasted that a *spur in the head was worth two in the heel*.

The hope of *Citizen's* friends was now almost raised to certainty: 100 to 1 were offered and refused; and some even went so far as to say, that the *Colt* was drawn; but this sentiment was of short duration. *Citizen* had lain by in the beginning of the 14th heat, relying upon his superior bottom; but he under-rated his opponent, and was not able to make up his lost ground.

The victory was accordingly declared in favour of the *Colt*, who won eight out of fifteen heats, in the course of which he astonished all the knowing ones by his capital performance.

The match, however, cannot be considered as finally decided, as the friends of *Citizen* complain of *croffing* and *jelling*, and much other foul play, and mean to refer it to the Jockey Club.

BARBADOES.—9th. August.

His Majesty's ship *Hippomenes*, Captain M'Kenzie, cruising to windward of this Island, fell in with the *Bonaparte* brig, mistaking the *Hippomenes* for an African ship bore down on her, when a smart action ensued which lasted some time, and the enemy being to windward, at length fell on board the *Hippomenes*. Capt. M'Kenzie, with the greatest promptitude, seizing the occasion to prevent the enemy's escape, had her bowsprit lashed to his mainmast, calling upon his crew to follow him in boarding, and secure the victory. He instantly rushed upon the enemy's deck, followed by his officers, and eight men only, when a smart contest ensued, and the Frenchmen were driven from their quarters, and beat about the mainmast.

Seeing however that they had to cope with so few, they soon rallied, and the whole crew being now engaged with this small band of heroes, they were almost all cut to pieces. Captain M'Kenzie received fourteen severe wounds, his first Lieutenant Mr. Prince, and Purser Mr. Colman were killed, and the master wounded. Thus overcome they were obliged to retreat, and had but just time to regain the ship (Captain M'Kenzie falling senseless into her main chains) when the lashing gave way, and the enemy fell off, and without willing to renew the contest, crowded all sail and escaped. The *Hippomenes* is going to Antigua to rest, and we are happy to understand that Captain M'Kenzie, although his wounds in general are severe, and 3 of them in the head, is likely to recover.

CONTINENTAL AMUSEMENTS.

Aug. 20. This season is the true Carnival for the Batavians. Their fairs, called *Kermesse*, are now as much resorted to by the fortunate and gay, as our balls and masquerades in January. Nothing is heard of but dancing, gambling, and playing; and the grave *Mynebe* makes at least once in the year, an effort to smile at something else but at the fight of his ducats. Dutch gallantry is a curious spectacle for a Frenchman, and more so for a Parisian. His *chere amie*, after dining by his side at an ordinary, and drinking glass for glass with him, is obliged to keep him company at and after the desert, when he lights his pipe, and perfumes her completely with tobacco. He afterwards carries her round the fair, and makes her some presents, or pays for some shews, as rope dancers, mountebanks, &c. He then treats her with some sweetmeats, ginger-bread, &c. and so goes home; orders some tea, or coffee, and in drinking it by the side of his *inseparable*, involves her again in a cloud of smoke, as the pipe is continually in his mouth. He seldom speaks, because a Dutchman is as sparing of his words as of his money; he only stares at his companion, listens to what she says, and with a significant nod approves or disapproves of it. This pantomime continues for an hour, and then he adjourns to the Theatre if any, or to the puppet-shews, which, in Holland, are as numerous as absurd and indelicate. During the supper, he acts the same part as during the dinner; and, after smoking half a dozen of pipes, adjourns to the bed-room, with the same gravity and *ging froid* by the side of his mistress, as he would go to church with his mother. We think, in France, that the Spaniards and Italians are the only *jealous* people in Europe; when, however, the passions of a Dutchman are, with some difficulty, once set going, he certainly is the most jealous of all animals; and though his exterior shews no violence, the behaviour and steps of his wife and mistress are more watched by him than they would be by the most suspicious inhabitant upon the other side of the Alps or of the Pyrenees. His pleasures are, however, more sensual; and when the *honey-moon* is over, he again prefers his pipe and his pipe to his wife, who seldom fails to console herself for the plegm of her husband with some charitable lively Frenchman. — (*Le Citoyen Francoise*.)

It is reported, that Government intends to reduce the number of gambling-houses at Paris, as within the last week, of twenty-five *juiveides*, eighteen were traced to losses experienced at gambling-tables. Instead of sixty-two, as there now are in and near the Palais-Royal, there are, in future, to be only thirty; and, instead of permitting persons to play as low as three *sous* or five *sous* (three halfpence, or two-pence half penny, at *La Roulette*, or at *Biribi*, no sum less than twenty *sous* (ten pence) will be accepted.

This is to prevent the poor from ruining themselves, as many mechanics and day labourers lost their little all in these dens, and afterwards, in despair, threw themselves into the river, or from their garret windows in the streets. One person of this description, before he threw

himself from a sixth story, last week, called out several times to the people walking in the street St. Dominique, to be upon their guard—he fell, however, upon a Mameluke, who did not hear or understand him, and killed him upon the spot, without any other injury to himself than breaking an arm. He was immediately taken to the hospital Hotel Dieu, but is now, by the order of the Prefect of the Police, confined in Bicetre.

"The *Danfomania*, of both sexes, seems rather to increase than to decrease with the warm weather.—Sixty balls were advertised for last Sunday, and for to-morrow sixty-six are announced. Any person walking in the Elysian fields or on the Boulevards, may be convinced that these temples of pleasure are not without worshippers. Besides these, in our walks last Sunday, we counted no less than twenty-two gardens, not advertised, where there was fiddling and dancing. Indeed, this pleasure is tempting, because it is very cheap. For a bottle of beer, which costs six fous, and two fous to the fiddler, a husband and wife, with their children, may amuse themselves from three o'clock in the afternoon, to eleven at night. As this exercise both diverts the mind, and strengthens the body, and Sunday is the only day in the week which the most numerous classes of the people can dispose, without injury to themselves or to the state, government encourages, as much as possible, these innocent amusements on that day. In the garden of Chaumiere, upon the *Boulevard neuve*, we observed in the same quadrille, last Sunday, four generations, the great grandfire dancing with his great grand daughter, and the great grand mamma with her great grandson. It was a satisfaction impossible to express, to see persons of so distant ages, all enjoying the same pleasures for the present, not remembering past misfortunes, nor apprehending future ones.

"The grave seemed equally distant from the girl of ten, and from her great grand mamma of seventy; from the boy who had not seen three lustres, and from the great grandfire, reaching nearly four-score. In another quadrille danced four lovers with their mistresses. There again was nothing observed but an emulation who should most enjoy the present moment. Not an idea of the past or time to come clouded their thoughts; in few words, they were perfectly happy. Let those tormented by avarice or ambition frequent these places on a Sunday, they will be cured of their vile passions, if they are not incurable. — (*Le Citoyen Francoise*.)

PARIS OCT. 8.—The Pope will be accompanied on his journey by five Cardinals, four Roman Princes, four Prelates of the first order, and as many of the second, besides different deputies of the Holy See. Nearly 100 persons are in his Holiness's Suite. General Menou has made all the dispositions necessary for receiving him in a suitable manner at Turin. Re-lays of horses are provided every where, and Sedans for passing Mount Cenis.

PARIS, 27th OCT.—We are sorry to state that the news from Spain is still of the most gloomy complexion. By the last letters we learn that the Earthquake felt on the 25th September had continued to return for twenty successive days, in the whole Kingdom of Granada, and beyond it, particularly on the sea coast. Some days after the first shocks, there rose, all at once, between Malaga and Almeria, a hill of considerable height, like the Monte Nuovo, which formerly was formed near Vesuvius.

PARIS 29th OCT.—The Monitor contains an article under the head of *Vienna*, dated the 14th instant, to the following effect: "No answer has hitherto been received from Sweden on the notification of the Austrian Imperial dignity."

LETTERS from CITIZEN LA LANDE TO BONAPARTE.

"Citizen La Lande states, that from several observations by his forty foot telescope, he discovered that the proposition for making the *First Consul* of France, Chief *Lunatic*, or Emperor of the Moon, had excited the liveliest joy in every part of the Lunatic Republic; and that the supposed volcanic eruption in the Moon was nothing more than a general illumination and rejoicing, in honour of the new Emperor. Citizen La Lande, however, adds that the same opposition to the elevation of the Corsican Lunatic to an Imperial Diadem upon earth, manifests itself in the various *Signs* and tokens in the heavens. The *Lion* was roaring loud. *Ursa Major* had put forth its enormous paw, and *Ursa Minor* had shewed its teeth. The *Groenium* Sirius was covered with *Arms*, displaying upon its whole surface, only one tented field, one clufter of men & steel. The *Bull* had been butting against his native oak; & roaring responsive to the challenging foe, who, far afield, cautiously held back upon his native plains. *Venus* was blushing; *Mars* arming; but *Mercury* tripping about with joy at the elevation of his brother *Harlequin*.

"The *Dog Star* had clapped his tail between his legs, and hid himself under the *Scorpion*, which had extended its claws and declared itself upon the side of its favourite, the Corsican Tyrant of France.

St. Cloud, 2d. Day of the 3d. Quarter of the Moon.

The dispatches, the arrival of which we yesterday exclusively announced, brought the unwelcome intelligence that symptoms of rebellion and dissension had manifested themselves among the 50,000 *stars*, lately presented to the First Consul by Citizen La Lande, in consequence of a positive demand, by Citizen Bonaparte, First Consul of France, and a peer Elect of the Moon, to be made Emperor of the Fifty Thousand Stars. Most of the above being *stars* and *stars*, had declared themselves the enemies of all *Revolutionary* Governments.

St. Cloud, 3d. Day of the 3d. Quarter of the Moon.

A Deputation of twelve *Lunatics* waited this day upon the First Consul, and communicated to him the decree of the Lunatic Conservative Senate, conferring upon him the title of Emperor of the Moon, and making the same hereditary in the family of Bonaparte. The Members of the Deputation all wore a diadem of straw, which he was most graciously pleased to accept. One hundred Lunatic *VIRGINS*, all dressed in straw, closed the procession. Madame Bonaparte expressed her surprise at the greatness of the number; but this extraordinary phenomenon was satisfactorily explained by a Member of the Deputation who observed, that as every thing is on earth was found in the Moon, *VIRGINS* were of course very numerous in the Lunatic Republic.

"The destinies begin to unfold themselves in a series of most astonishing events.—In addition to the title of Emperor of the French & King of Lombardy, Bonaparte has been offered the title of Emperor of the Moon; a Revolution is organizing in the 50,000 *stars* lately presented to the French Republic, by Citizen La Lande and Citizen Sieges has been ordered to prepare a new Republican Constitution for the three greatest Comets that have made their appearance within the last century.—This may account for the occasional disappearance of BONAPARTE of late. At those moments, when the splendour of his presence was withdrawn from the public eye, he was not shut up in St. Cloud, nor on a journey of inspection to the Camps upon the coast; but on a visit to the Moon, there organizing his new dominions. Tremble, England; your doom is sealed. From the Moon the mighty LUNATIC EMPEROR will pour down hail and storms to blight and destroy your crops and flocks, while, possessing the sovereign command of the tides, he will find new facilities to invade your hated shores. The Lunatic Senators & Tribunes are already appointed Members of the Legion of Honour. A Lunatic National Museum is already built, and a Lunatic Institute decreed.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

William Elliot, Esq. of Harwood, to Miss Ellen Rutherford, Daughter of John Rutherford, Esq. of Moffatburnford.
At Irvine, Lieutenant-colonel Coningham, of Thornton, to Miss Peebles, only Daughter of Major Peebles, late of the 42d Regiment.
James Singleton, Esq. to the Honorable Miss Upton, second Daughter of Lady Templeton.
Thomas Squire, Esq. of Peterborough, to Miss Philipson, of Herringwell House, county of Suffolk.

NAVAL OFFICERS RECENTLY DECEASED.

Captain F. Macdonald of the *Clarinda*, second Son of the Lord Chief Baron.
Captain F. G. Gordon, a Superannuated Captain of the Navy.
Lieutenants—F. Gage—Mowat—Seward—and Hannan—and Mr. Crookshanks, Surgeon.
Drowned at Jamaica, Captain Baker, of the *Pelican*.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ROBERT ADLISON, 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. as 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.