

Additional Supplement to the Madras Courier.

W E D N E S D A Y, the 15th. May, 1805.

POSTSCRIPT.

AFTER our Paper had gone to Press we were favored with the sight of a few English Papers, received by the Overland Despatch, and which we have made the subjoined extracts.

The heads of Intelligence are as follows.

Mr. Addington, (now Lord Sidmouth) had acceded to the measures of Mr. Pitt, and, it was expected, would co-operate in the general views and measures of the present Ministry.

It was supposed that Lord Sidmouth would take the Chair in the House of Peers, on the resignation of the Lord Chancellor:—Sir W. Grant it was said, would also succeed to the dignified situation of Lord Chancellor.

Lord Harrowby had been succeeded as Secretary of State, by Lord Mulgrave.

Notwithstanding the warlike preparations on certain parts of the Continent, it was the prevalent opinion, that a GENERAL PEACE would be happily consolidated, between all the Powers of Europe, and at no very distant date.

The Emigrant French Princes and their adherents, had all returned to England. The "rallying point" announced to them by the unfortunate Count de Lille, having disappeared.

Joseph Bonaparte, it is said, had been proclaimed King of Lombardy. We do not however find that event noticed in the papers to which we have had access.

His Majesty's Ship *Severn* of 44 Guns had been lost on the Island of Guernsey, and the *Tartarus* Bomb, near Margate, on the 20th. of Dec. the Crews saved. Violent Gales of Wind had prevailed in the Channel at that period.

The dreadful Malady which had obtained at Gibraltar, had nearly subsided.

Major General the Right Hon. Thomas Maitland, had been appointed by His Majesty, Governor and Commander in Chief on the Island of Ceylon.

CALCUTTA,—19th. April.

We have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival of the Honorable Company's extra ships *Union* and *Travers*, last from St. Helena, the 7th. February.

And, we have the pleasure to add, that the following ships from Bengal had arrived at, and sailed from that Island:—

Hon. Company's ship *Hugh Inglis*,—Extra ships *Northampton*, and *Princess Mary*—Country ships, *Maria*,—*Mornington*, and *Anna*.

The Honorable Company's ships *Preston* and *Europe*, which arrived at St. Helena the beginning of August, were detained there 'till the 4th. December.

The *Commerce*, Capt. Dundas, is also arrived in the river from the West Coast, and the *Gen. Lake*, Capt. Williams, from Madras.

WHITEHALL—January 3, 1805.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Major General the Right Honorable THOMAS MAITLAND, to be Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the settlements in the Island of Ceylon, in the Indian Seas, and the territories and dependencies thereof.

LONDON—January 6, 1805.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 2d. of January 1805, present the King's most excellent Majesty in Council; His Majesty having been pleased to appoint Major General George Beckwith, Captain-General and Governor in

Chief of the Island of St. Vincent he took the oaths usual on such occasions.

What is doing, or about to be done, upon the Continent, is more than we can pretend to guess. The Emperor of the French has now secured his chief prize—and, as far as the ambition of personal dignity can operate, he has nothing more to cover in the wide scope of human affairs. What was he stirring up—what new enemies he is resolved to provoke—or what powers, who resist his will in silence, but are gradually emancipating themselves from their thralldom, he will attempt to overawe by menace or undermine by intrigue—we know not, and there is no clue to guide our conjecture.

If report speak truly, he has no chance with the Northern Powers, indeed there is no question but that they will take the part of England in the present war, but whether they will engage actively, or leave us to feed on barren good wishes only, is yet uncertain. Russia again seems seized with a fit of torpor, Prussia has made a transient show of independence, but has not the courage to maintain any consistent opposition, and AUSTRIA is withheld by motives which will not permit her to give loose to her resentment.

Our domestic affairs are almost equally uninteresting, except that there are some rumours of change in the Cabinet, which are said to originate from the admission of Mr. Addington. Parliament is now on the eve of meeting, and much bustle is expected in the ensuing Session.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when a number of tenders of ships were opened, and referred to the Committee in that department.—Capt. Farrer was sworn into the command of the *Cumberland*, and Capt. Meriton into the *Exeter*, for China direct.

On Friday a General Court was held at the East India House, agreeably to adjournment, to consider the propriety of establishing a settlement on the Prince of Wales's Island.

The Chairman then produced the motion agreed to, pro forma, at the last Court, for the formation of the settlement; which having been seconded by the Deputy Chairman, merely for the purpose of introducing the debate.

Mr. G. Johnstone, in a speech of nearly an hour and a half's continuance, inveighed in the strongest terms against the propriety of the plan.

Mr. Randle Jackson, in almost as long a speech, admitted the general utility of the proposition; contending at the same time, against too great an extension of expence, and too liberal a dependence upon the reimbursement of Government, for the expences of ship-building. The learned Proprietor concluded by moving an amendment to the above effect; also strongly recommending the Benevolesse servants to the notice of the Court of Directors.

The amendment having been seconded by Mr. Alderman Prinsep.

A very animated debate ensued, in the course of which the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Col. Symes, Sir Home Popham, Sir Hugh Inglis, and Mr. Twining, supported the original motion, which was combated by Mr. Randle Jackson and Mr. Johnstone.

At half past five o'clock, the question being loudly called for, the Court was cleared, and the amendment being negatived, Messrs. Peter Moore, Charles Chapman, Wm. Young, And. Hunter, John Rankin, Michael Rock, William

Blane, George Johnstone, James Rock, & James Griffiths, demanded a ballot on the original motion, which was granted for a future day.

On Friday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain Talbot Harington was sworn into the command of the *Ganges*, for China direct, vice Capt. Moffatt, resigned.

After the usual forms, the pension of 500l. to Sir N. Dance was, on the motion of Mr. Twining, unanimously acceded to.

The Directors of the East India Company have purchased Hertford Castle, to be converted into a college for the education of the civil servants of the Company.

DUBLIN, 29th. Dec.—Yesterday evening, Mr. Secretary Nepean set sail for England. Government, it is said, are to send 6000. of the Guards to this country, where they will remain during the winter.

The Dublin Papers state the collective force of Ireland at this moment at,

Troops of the line	51,000
Yeomanry,	78,000

His Majesty has been pleased to confirm the proceedings of a General Court Martial holden at Brighton on the 12th. inst. for the trial of Colonel Elliott, of the 1st. Dragoon Guards, on charges exhibited against him by Captain Sobers, of the same regiment, whereby he is adjudged to be dismissed his Majesty's service; which sentence has been circulated throughout the army in general orders.

The following is his Majesty's decision, as announced in general orders, respecting the Court Martial which has been so long sitting on some Officers of the Bedfordshire Militia:—

"His Majesty noticed with surprise the uncommon bulk of the minutes, and expressed much concern at its appearing (upon an inspection) that the extreme protraction of the trial has in a great measure been occasioned by the contentions and hostile dispositions of the parties towards each other, which manifested itself almost throughout the whole of the proceeding in a degree very disgraceful to both; in consequence of which, his Majesty, upon a comprehensive view of the whole business, as a measure highly necessary for the upholding of discipline, good order, and harmony, in the Corps, directs, that the *prosecutor*, Colonel Moore, as also the several *defendants*, Major Monnox, Captains Garstin, Alston, Smith, and Maddison, and Lieutenant Armstrong, be dismissed from their respective situations as Officers in the Bedfordshire regiment of Militia."

A Dutch Paper furnishes us with the contents of the letter said to have been written to the Count De Lille, by the Emperor of Russia. The purport of this letter is as follows:—

MONSIEUR LE COMTE,

By your letter, dated the 13th. June, from Warsaw, I have learnt with regret, the resolution which you have adopted. Had I been previously apprised of it, as I much wish I had, my friendship for you, and my usual sincerity of disposition, would have impelled me, Monsieur le Comte, to dissuade you from measures which at the present crisis, far from being productive of any real advantage to you, can have no other tendency than to put new weapons into the hands of your enemies, to be employed against you, and enable them to render the accomplishment of your plans still more difficult than it already is. Without pretending, in other respects, to interfere with matters which do not immediately interest me, I must nevertheless observe that, I cannot, Monsieur le Comte, give my approbation to the proposal which you have communicated to me, and I ought not to conceal from you, that the offer which I made to you, and hereby repeat, of affording you an asylum in my dominions, if you could not reside else-

where, was made with no other intention than of furnishing you with a secure and tranquil abode, in which such projects as you appear to have resolved on cannot be carried into execution. I have felt myself, bound *Monseigneur le Comte*, to express myself upon this topic without any reserve being assured that neither the impossibility of executing your resolution in Russia, nor the point of view in which I consider the subject, can induce you to call in question my earnest desire to embrace every opportunity of giving you repeated demonstrations of the particular esteem with which I am, &c.

BANKS OF THE MAINE, Dec. 16.—The German newspapers contain a letter written by the Emperor of Russia to the Count de Lille, in which the former declares, that he neither can nor will interfere in the execution of certain projects concerted by the *Bourbon Family*, and which seem to be the same which the Count, as well as his brother, had carried to Calmar, in Sweden.

LONDON, 30th December.

The union of two great Statesmen has taken place within these few days, and the partisans of Mr. ADDINGTON and Mr. PITT are now no longer to be known but as confederated under one title, and embarked in one common interest.

A very delicate question, however, has been just stirred up, and was on the eve of exciting very turbulent disputation and factional divisions, but which, by the mediation of some eminent and noble peacemakers, has been laid at rest, and is not likely to revive hereafter with any disagreeable consequences. We speak of the contended point (a point, by the way, only contested by the infuriate and imprudent partisans of that which is called the King's party, in shameful and ignominious distinction from that of the Prince of Wales'), concerning the education of the Princess Charlotte. Upon this subject our Readers will find some very curious legal information. It is not, however, likely to excite any thing of contention now. It is understood that every thing is accommodated between the King and the Prince (without consideration of any abstract right of legal precedent whatever) relative to the education of the Princess, on the firm basis of national good, the feelings of a father, the right of a reigning Monarch, and the interest of the future Heiress of the Crown.

It is reported in the Ministerial circles, that one of the first measures to come under the discussion of Parliament, is the Defensive Treaty lately signed between Great Britain and Russia. According to rumour, it is equally honourable to both countries, and will be followed by a new Commercial Treaty now negotiating, which, if carried into effect, will deprive France of those advantages which she derived from her commercial treaties with Russia of 1796 and 1802.

Government is also said to be negotiating with his Swedish Majesty, not only a Defensive but a *Subsidiary Treaty*, which, when agreed to and settled, will extend to Russia, and form a triple alliance between the three States. We have heard from respectable authority, that the Cabinet of Berlin is well acquainted with all the particulars of these negotiations, and though, not yet a party, has given a promise never to oppose their execution.

Mr. Pitt dined with Mr. Addington on Wednesday at Richmond Park. No other person was present.

The price of the quartern loaf is, 1s. 4½d and household is 2½d.

At the coronation of Bonaparte, the Holy Father made an unsuccessful effort to establish the temporal supremacy of the Papal authority. Having received the crown from the Grand Dignitary, his Holiness was in the act of placing it on the head of the Emperor, when he was anticipated by the vigilant Napoleon, who snatched it from the hands of the Sovereign Pontiff, and placed it with his own hands on his own

brows. The Holy Father, defeated in his design, withed at least to place the diadem on the head of *Josephine*: but here again he reckoned without his host, as her fiery Lord interrupted him in the same way, and crowned her Imperial Majesty himself.

On the 27th. of December the French Fleet were reconnoitred lying in their usual state in Brest water. As they have had a favourable opportunity, for at least three weeks, given them by the unremitting easterly gales, to get out; it may be fairly concluded that they have not yet made up their minds what steps to take.

The *Ambuscade* frigate arrived at Spithead on Friday, with a white flag at the mizen, having on board Rear Admiral Campbell, who was under the necessity of quitting his station in the Mediterranean on account of ill health. He left Lord Nelson cruising off Barcelona on the 4th. of December, the whole fleet being in high health and spirits; they had taken a number of prizes, and, among others, a rich vessel from Buenos Ayres, laden with dollars and other valuable articles.

Admiral Louis sailed on Tuesday with his squadron to the French coast. The Boulogne flotilla have made no movement of any consequence lately, but kept close in port.

PARIS—December 20.

The festival given by the city of Paris to their Imperial Majesties, on Sunday last, was the worthy completion of all the fetes that have taken place in consequence of the coronation.

When their Imperial Majesties arrived at the hotel de Ville, and were seated on the throne, and the Princes and Dignitaries, habited in the grand costume of ceremony, had taken their stations on the steps of the throne, the Marshal Governor having received the orders of the Emperor, the Counsellor of State and the Prefect of the Department of the Seine addressed their Majesties in a long speech, expressive of the ardent wishes of the city of Paris for the prosperity of their Imperial Majesties & their successors. The discourse was followed by reiterated applauses from the whole assembly—and the Emperor in a voice which appeared changed by emotion and sensibility, but in a paternal tone and with the most touching expression, returned a short answer, of which the following is the purport:—

"Gentlemen of the Municipal Body, I have come among you to give to my city of Paris the assurance of my special protection. On all occasions, it will be a duty and a pleasure to me to give particular proofs of my benevolence towards it, for I wish that you should know that in the heat of battles, and in the greatest dangers, upon the seas, and in the midst of deserts, I have ever held in view the opinion of this great capital of Europe; next, however, to the suffrage of posterity, which is all powerful on my heart."

The Emperor has written to the Archbishops and Bishops of France the following letter:

"Providence has bestowed on me new strength to support the weight of the crown it has placed on my head, in the satisfaction my people have displayed on the occasion of my consecration and coronation which yesterday took place with all the pomp and solemnity that could be added by the presence of our most Holy Father the Pope, the visible Head of the Universal Church. The acclamations which accompanied me during and after this ceremony, have penetrated my heart with a profound sentiment which will never be effaced. To obtain from the Supreme Being, who so visibly protects the Empire, that he may attach to the sacred function, which I have just received, all the grace which my confidence in his divine goodness incites me to hope—that he may grant me pru-

dence, the first virtue of Sovereigns—and that he may maintain my people in peace and tranquillity, which will ever be the dearest object of my cares—and which I shall always consider as the most solid glory of my reign, I desire that public prayers may be offered up in all churches of the Empire—I therefore address to you this letter, to direct you to cause *Te Deum* to be sung in those of your diocese, and to write the prayers, which shall be put up in your church, with the authorities accustomed to attend at such kind of ceremonies.—I pray God to have you in his holy keeping."

BARCELONA—Nov. 30.

The port of Barcelona has been blockaded by a strong division of Admiral Nelson's squadron since the morning of the 18th inst. We can plainly distinguish at three leagues distance four ships of the line, first rates, and three large frigates which sometimes come within cannon shot. The Captain General of Catalonia caused a notice to be inserted in the Papers of yesterday (Tuesday), that the English Commander had received orders to sink all vessels belonging to Spain or her Allies, which were not of 100 tons burthen to, take all those of 100 tons or upwards—and to burn all such as should be moored or anchored on the coast. These orders are begun to be executed.

A Vessel which had been despatched to Port Mahon with a company of artillery, was captured on her return. The English have also taken three transports, having on board 1000 men, of the regiment of Castilian Volunteers, destined for the same place, the women have been sent back to Barcelona.—It is expected that Barcelona will be bombarded, especially since we have learned, that exclusive of the seven ships of war by which the port is blockaded, there are a great number of others cruising on every part of the coast, among which it is supposed there are a number of bomb vessels. Yet all this takes place at a time when the Spanish Ambassador is still in London, and that the English Government has the effrontery to enter into a negotiation with him.

By letters from Bourdeaux, we have received the pleasing intelligence, that the French frigate the City of Milan had fortunately arrived at Martinique, and landed 500 soldiers there. The City of Milan is one of the finest frigates in the French navy, she carries 44 guns. The same letters state, that the last intelligence from Guadaloupe represent the colony as being in a most prosperous state.—*Monitor.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 12.—On the 9th. inst. the French Ambassador here, Marshal Brune, celebrated the coronation festival of his Emperor with great solemnity, by a *Te Deum* performed in the church of St. Louis, and by a sumptuous entertainment. It is now believed that Marshal Brune will remain at Constantinople at least during the winter, and the rather, as the Porte endeavours to prevail on him to stay, and the season of the year is unfavourable for travelling. He has, however, discontinued all further negotiations with the Ministers of the Porte, probably till he shall receive new instructions—An epidemic sickness has made its appearance in one of the quarters of Constantinople, which has attacked several families, and carried off every person in them.

PRICE OF STOCKS—Jan. 6.

3 per cent. reduc.	58½
3 per Cent. cons.	59½
Omnium	9½

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR.

Computed from the returns made for the Week ending the 26th. of Dec. 1804, is 1s. 17s. 5½d.

Exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

W E D N E S D A Y, the 15th. May, 1805.

gallant officers in the Republican armies, he should have commanded at Frankfort; and in that case Mentz would still have remained in the hands of the French." The testimony which Kleber gave to the conduct of Custine was such as to reflect the highest honour on his candour and integrity.

After the expiration of two days he set off for the Vendee, in company with Aubert Du-

Previously to his departure for this wretched country, he endeavoured to gain every possible information as to the species of warfare upon which he was going to enter; and he was convinced that mildness, persuasion, and above all, equitable laws, would be sufficient to extinguish the flames of civil war with which the province was devastated, without the aid of those threatening & dreadful preparations which were made against the inhabitants.

It is not our intention to enter into a detail of the campaigns in the Vendee: they are already known; suffice it to say, that Kleber was almost the only one among the Generals who were sent there at that period, who conducted himself as a soldier ought to do; and had not his movements been shackled, he would have put a speedy termination to that disastrous war. This, however did not enter into the views of the rulers of the day, whose interest it was to exasperate this political cancer. He displayed too much talent, and, at the same time, too much contempt for some of his colleagues in the army, not to create a number of enemies: indeed, the denunciations against him were so frequent, that the Committee of General Safety, six or seven times, pronounced his dismissal, though it was never notified.—Being sometimes employed as Commander in Chief, and at others as an adviser to the person destined to succeed him, it seemed as though they wished to mortify, than get rid of him: they took away his appointment, and yet forbade to quit his post.

In pursuance of his advice and plans, the famous battle of Savenay was given, which ought to have terminated the war in the Vendee. Although not acting as Commander in Chief, he directed the expedition against the island of Noirmontier, where the principal officers of the insurgents were made prisoners.

The Prince of Palmont, who was wounded and taken, and on the point of being tried by the military commission, and consequently sure of condemnation, having now no further interest in concealing the truth, gave Kleber a detailed account of the force of the insurgents, and motives of the insurrection. The result was that they were almost totally destroyed, and the truth now became evident, that the disturbances arose solely from the tyranny which had been exercised in regard to their religious opinions. Kleber now endeavoured to persuade his colleagues to employ clemency and gentleness, but without success. Fatigued at length with the dreadful scenes which were continually before his eyes, and indignant at the conduct of the Generals and representatives of the People, he left this land of desolation, after having remained six months in it—after having been severely wounded in the shoulder—and, on a few red occasions, incurred the hazard of being killed.

On his arrival at Paris, he presented himself to the Committee of General Safety, & requested employment elsewhere than in the Vendee. Before his wishes were granted, they represented to him, that as the year during which he

was bound, after the surrender of Mentz, not to serve against the Coalition Powers, had not yet expired, he would expose himself to imminent danger, especially if he should chance to be taken. "That (answered he,) is my business; we shall not be engaged before that time, and if we should, I have a remedy against such inconvenience." He was accordingly sent to the Northern Army, and appointed to the command of a division.

This army had experienced some checks, which they were anxious to repair. General Jourdan came to the neighbourhood of Arlon, for the purpose of organizing it; nor did he make any long delay before he began that famous campaign in which a continuation of success was seen on the part of the French armies.

The enemy, elated with the advantages they had obtained in the North, were preparing to extend them, and to penetrate to the interior of the Republic, when Jourdan advanced to besiege Charleroi. The Army of the Ardennes joined that of Jourdan, as well as a detached column of the Army of the North: this column was led by Kleber, who had just defeated the Austrians at Merbes-le-Chateau, and made twelve hundred prisoners. This imposing force, after uniting and passing the Sambre, assumed the name, since so celebrated, of the Army of the Sambre and Meuse.

On the same day in which the passage of the Sambre was effected, the united armies attacked the enemy, and gained a signal advantage over them at Gosselier, and then invested Charleroi. Four days after, the Austrians appeared and attacked the French with the greatest vigour. This first battle, of Fleurus, distinguished equally by the length of its duration, and by the bloodshed on both sides, in which the advantages and reverses were balanced, was only the prelude to that which took place ten days after, on the same plains. Kleber acquired great honour on this occasion: his coolness and intrepidity procured him the esteem of every intelligent officer, and the confidence of his General, who did not fail to give the most marked proofs of it.

After the battle of Fleurus, the Austrians experienced nothing but mischances: whilst Jourdan pursued them on one point, Kleber harassed them on another side: he came up with and beat them before Marchiennes. He then hastened to Mons, of which he took possession. In short, every day was attended with some victory. He drove the enemy from Louvain, after giving them a complete defeat, and from the celebrated post of Montagne-de-ser.

Kleber now joined the army of Jourdan. Their first step after this junction was to pass the Ourthe, subsequently to which several actions took place, in which the enemy lost a considerable number of men; and in which Kleber added greatly to the military fame he had already acquired.

At the beginning of the third year of the Republic, he was entrusted with the siege of Maestricht, which place surrendered ten days after the opening of the trenches. The manner in which he conducted the siege, the bravery and talent which he displayed, contributed highly to his honor. This important conquest opened the gates of Holland, of which country Richegu gained complete possession two months afterwards.

The Committee of General Safety, who began now to be sensible of his value, sent him from the Army of the Sambre and Meuse to that

of the Rhine, that he might undertake the blockade of Mentz. He accepted this new commission without the slightest expectation of being successful, from the scarcity of means that were placed at his disposal. He began the blockade in the most rigorous part of the winter, which carried off more of his men than did the cannon of the enemy. If the latter had been fully aware of his weakness, nothing would have been easier than for them to destroy him. He acquainted the Committee of General Safety with his wretched condition, and gave them a detailed memorial of the circumstances which not only rendered it impossible for him to accomplish his object, but even exposed him to the greatest dangers. In this memorial he gave an unreserved account of the necessities he wanted, if, indeed, they had really formed the project of gaining possession of Mentz.—But seeing, that, notwithstanding all remonstrances, he was left in this destitute condition, and that the army entrusted to his command was without provisions or forage, and with several months' pay in arrear, he requested leave of absence, under pretence of going to Strasbourg for the restoration of his health. This was granted; and, in quitting the army, he left the command of it in the hands of General Charlier.

He remained nearly a month at Strasbourg, whence he solicited the Committee to recall him to the Army of the Sambre and Meuse, which was accordingly done. Scarcely had he joined this army, when his career of victory recommenced. Being now charged with the command of the left wing, he signalized himself by the most brilliant successes. After the passage of the Rhine, he co-operated in the defeat of the enemy, & in the taking of Dusseldorf.

The following year he beat the enemy in their intrenchments at Siez, and a second time at Alterkirchen, where he had already distinguished himself. He kept up his high character at the battle of Butzbach; and the taking of Frankfort, which put a numerous artillery into the hands of the French, very justly procured him the reputation of one of the most gallant and experienced officers in the army.

The command of the army being left to him by General Jourdan, who was compelled by indisposition to absent himself for a while, he came up with the enemy at Forcheim, beat them back to the Reimnitz, and took sixty pieces of cannon from them. Shortly after, however, the French army was obliged to retreat. The Directory made this circumstance a pretext for mortifying the Generals, the greater part of whom were not very patient under the affront. Of this number was Kleber: he looked upon the majority of the members of the Directory with sovereign contempt; and from his well-known frankness, it may readily be supposed that he gave himself no trouble to conceal it.—Those Generals who had displayed the greatest talent and capacity, were precisely the men against whom the Directory delighted to exercise those petty acts of authority, which generally evince a frivolousness of disposition and unfitness to govern. Kleber, who did not think it necessary to keep terms with them, fatigued, besides, with their paltry vexations, gave in his resignation, which was accepted without hesitation; they suffered him, however, to retain his pay as General of division.

He availed himself of this interval of leisure to undertake several journeys. He went to Paris, and presented himself to the Minister of War, who received him with distinguished

marks of attention, and persuaded him to pay a visit to some of the Directory. In spite of the firm resolution he had taken not to appear before any of them, he was prevailed on, by the solicitations of the Minister, to wait upon *Barras*. On his introduction to this Director, he found him engaged at piquet: he was playing at the moment when the Minister and himself entered: he first noticed them by a slight inclination of the head; and, when the game was over, he arose, and addressing himself to Kleber, inquired if he was acquainted with such and such Generals. After some other questions, perceiving that his turn to play was again come, he quitted him. The Minister and Kleber now withdrew; and as soon as they were on the outside of the Luxembourg, the latter exclaimed, *Is this the manner in which he receives a man who flatters himself that he has meritoriously discharged his duty on important occasions?* "What reason have you to complain (replied the Minister) You have been well received; he has spoken to you." From this time forward Kleber could never prevail on himself to appear before any of the Directors; and he continued to express his sentiments of them with all the frankness of a soldier incapable of throwing a gloss over the truth.

He returned to Strasbourg, and thence took a journey into the department of the Upper Rhine, where some hopes were held out that he might be elected to the Legislative Assembly. This however, did not take place; and his failure was attributed to a false accusation, that at the commencement of the Revolution he had been a partizan of many overstrained systems, and to his connexion with some persons at Strasbourg who were known to be Terrorists. He therefore left the department of the Rhine, and returned to Paris, where he determined to live in retirement. He purchased a country house in the environs, and employed himself in drawing up memorials of his different campaigns.

In the midst of this occupation came the 18th of Fructidor. The result of this day, which finished with the proscription of many of the purest patriots in France, is sufficiently known. Kleber was a man of too much merit, and of a character too decided, to escape the notice of the authors of this proscription: his name was down in the fatal list; but from some remains of shame, or perhaps from remorse, it was afterwards erased. An attempt to arrest him would probably have been attended with danger, as he was prepared against all accidents, and well disposed to sell his person dearly in case of an attack. He would never have fallen alive into the hands of these profelytes of tyranny; but his death would have been preceded by the destruction of many of those who might dare to approach him.

General Hoche was in the secret of the 18th of Fructidor; he insisted even, that Kleber should be included in the meditated proscription, and he was strangely surprized to learn that he had been spared. He wrote immediately to the Directory, with the bitterest complaints of their neglect, and expressed himself in regard to Kleber in the following terms:—"You have done nothing, Citizens Directors, absolutely nothing, since you suffer the most dangerous man in the Republic to remain in France—that Viper, who has seduced half the officers in the army. You will readily suppose that I mean Kleber."

After such a letter, and a denunciation so formal, from a man of so much influence as Hoche, it will be a matter of surprize to many how Kleber was suffered to escape. Time only can enable me to penetrate the mystery which covered the proceeding of the time.

Bonaparte, having now made a conquest of all Italy—having compelled the Austrians, by

his increasing victories, to acknowledge themselves conquered—and dictated conditions of peace at Campo-Formio, came to Paris, where he meditated in silence on that famous expedition which has carried the French name to the very deserts of Arabia. He endeavoured to gather round him those persons who were most likely to render his projects successful: Kleber was not forgotten: he was so much the more gratified at the choice, as he was called from a state of neglect, to partake the dangers and glory of a General whom he sincerely admired.

Kleber made hasty preparations for his departure. On the 30th day of Floreal, in the 6th year of the Republic, he embarked in the fleet which was destined for the conquest of Egypt; on the 12th of Messidor the army was before Alexandria. General Kleber commanded the centre column in the attack on this city, in which he was wounded by a musket ball in the head, while mounting the walls with his usual gallantry and intrepidity.

General Kleber, after the surrender of Cairo, anxious to reduce all Egypt to submission, ordered an expedition against Suez, which was successfully conducted and terminated by General Lambert. He now began to turn his attention to the finances of his army, and soon felt the necessity of gaining the best information as to the sources of the public revenue. Nor was he long in discovering, from the opinion of those persons who had more particularly studied the subject, that several of its branches had been either unknown or neglected. It was not, however, sufficient to secure a necessary sum for common expenditure; there was still a considerable debt in arrear, and the necessities of the army were pressing and unlimited.

The cities of Boulae and Cairo, terrified at his successes, waited in the greatest consternation on the chastisement which they supposed the conqueror would inflict.—Indeed the circumstances were so favourable, that the General was determined to avail himself of them. He therefore imposed a contribution of twelve millions, payable partly in kind and partly in specie, on the commercial part of these two cities and on the rich inhabitants who had taken part in the insurrection. This resource enabled him to pay off the arrears in every department of the service, and assured the regular pay of the army. His political and military situation grew daily more satisfactory. Of two powerful enemies who had been opposed to him, one was completely destroyed, and he had sufficient force to keep the other in check.—He had entered into an alliance with the Bey Mourad, which was so much the more solid, as it was at once useful, from the moral effect it produced on the people, and necessary to the Bey, as it secured him the tranquil possession of his territory. Such was the situation in which he had re-established his army, when he was carried off by a stroke as dreadful as it was unexpected.

The Grand Vizir, after his defeat on the plains of Machatich and Helippolis, fled shamefully across the desert. The cries of rage, revenge and despair, resounded throughout his ranks. General Kleber, however was the chief object of his hatred and vengeance; nor did he neglect any means that might forward the execution of a project which he had long been meditating. The instrument which he employed for his purpose was a disgraced Aga, to whom if successful, he promised his unlimited favour, and the preservation of his life, which had been already condemned. This Aga, whose name was Ahmed, had been imprisoned at Gaza since the capture of El Arish: from this place he was dispatched by the Vizir to Jerusalem in order to put every thing in readiness for the performance of the barbarous act which he

had consented to undertake. On the day of his arrival a young man of Aleppo, named Solyman, presented himself to the Aga and besought his protection, in order to secure his father, a merchant of Aleppo, from the periodical extortions of Ibrahim, the Pacha of that city. From the information he gained as to this young man, he learnt that he was on the point of being received, as reader of the Koran, in one of the mosques—that he was on a pilgrimage at Jerusalem, after having been twice at Mecca and Medina—and that he was, to the last degree, an enthusiast in matters of religion. Ahmed immediately saw that this was the person he wanted. He spoke to him, therefore, of the mission with which he wished to intrust him—promised him protection and reward—and then sent him to the Aga, who commanded a detachment of the Vizir's army at Gaza, to receive proper instructions, and a sufficient sum for the undertaking.

Solyman immediately began his journey; but he did not reach Gaza till after the expiration of twenty days, having been obliged to wait at a village in Palestine for a caravan to take him across the Desert. On his arrival the Aga gave him all necessary directions; and after furnishing him with money, sent him with a caravan to Egypt, which country he reached at the end of six days. Having provided himself with a dagger, Solyman arrived at Cairo in the middle of the month of Floreal: he took up his residence, according to his instructions, in the great mosque, where he prepared himself for the commission of the crime—and he was well received amongst the readers of the Koran: he informed them of the motives of his journey, and was prevented from the immediate execution of his project only by the difficulty of the enterprise, and the dangers that attended it as affairs then stood. After remaining thirty-one days at Cairo, in expectation of his victim, he resolved to set out for Gizeh, where General Kleber then was. The day after his arrival the General returned to Cairo, whither Solyman again followed him. On the 26th of Prairial he got admission into the General's garden, and soon obtaining a sight of him, approached as if with an intention to kiss his hand. Kleber was affected with his rejected and distressed appearance, and went forward to meet him, when the assassin, availing himself of this unguarded moment, struck him four times with his dagger. In vain did Citizen Portain, one of the Members of the Institute, generously throw himself between them: his courage was useless: he himself received six wounds, which completely disabled him.

Thus fell Kleber, by the hand of an assassin; after having, in the glorious and dangerous career of a soldier, escaped all the chances of war,—after having been the first to pass the Rhine at the head of the Republican forces—and after a second conquest of Egypt, invaded as it was by an immense army of Ottomans.

Kleber was one of the handsomest men of his time. His person, though between six and seven feet in height, was in perfect proportion; his look was soft or terrible, as circumstances influenced it: his eyes, though not remarkable for their size, were singularly expressive; and his voice, though agreeable on common occasions, had something terrible in it when he was provoked. His character as a soldier and leader of armies is sufficiently known: it will be sufficient to observe on this head, that it procured him the love and esteem of all who served with and under him.

* This battalion, after the siege of Mente, was sent into the Vendée, where almost all the brave fellows who composed it were destroyed.

† These persons were Rewbell, and Merlin of Thionville.

MADRAS COURIER.



Volume XXI.

WEDNESDAY, 15th. May 1805.

Number 1023.

Madras Theatre.

On FRIDAY the 24th. Instant,
WILL BE PERFORMED,

The last new favourite Farce
CALLED

RAISING THE WIND,

PREVIOUS TO WHICH,

WILL BE PERFORMED

SOME SELECT SCENES

FROM

THE TRAGEDY,

of

MACBETH.

Pantheon, 14th. May 1805.

NAVY BILLS.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT SPECIAL IS REQUIRED FOR THE USE OF

HIS MAJESTY'S SQUADRON in
INDIA, for BILLS upon the Com-
missioners of His Majesty's Na-
vy, LONDON, at ninety days sight.

The Tenders are to be delivered into my
Office, on or before Friday the 24th. Inst.
The earliest Tenders delivered, in the low-
est, will be the first accepted.

On the Envelope to my address must be
written "Tenders for supplying Cash upon
Navy Bills at ninety days sight."

(Signed) T. HOSEASON,

Naval Officer.

Naval Office, Madras, 2d. May 1805.

Advertisement.

TULLOH & COMPANY,

BE leave to inform the Public, that
the Interest of Mr. WILLIAM
TULLOH, JOHN INNES, and CO-
LIN ROBERTSON, ceasing in their
Concern on the 30th. Instant, the Busi-
ness will be continued from the 1st. of
May, by ROBERT WARDEN, WIL-
LIAM DRING, JOHN MACKEN-
ZIE, & ALEXANDER TULLOH, as
heretofore, under the Firm of

TULLOH & COMPANY.

Calcutta, the 22d. April 1805.

Advertisement.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Interest of Mr. GILBERT
RICKETTS, in the MERCAN-
TILE and AGENCY Concerns, of Messrs.
CHASE, CHINNERY, McDOWALL
and Co. at Madras, expired on the 31st.
of December last past, which will con-
tinue to be conducted by the remaining
PARTNERS, under the same Firm.

MADRAS,

1st. of May, 1805.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration to the
Estate and Effects of JOHN HEN-
RY DESBOROUGH deceased, late a
Captain in the Honourable Company's Ser-
vice on the Madras Establishment, having
been granted by the Supreme Court of Ju-
dicate at Madras, to EDWARD DES-
BOROUGH of Dacca, in the province of
Bengal, Merchant, as the Brother and
nearest of Kin in India of the said deceas-
ed; all Persons having demands upon, be-
ing indebted to, or holding Property be-
longing to the Estate, are requested forth-
with to state their claims, pay their debts,
and deliver up the property to Messieurs
BINNY and DENNISON at Madras, the
constituted Attorneys of the said Ad-
ministrator.

Madras, 14th. May, 1805.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 17th. May,

At 10 o'clock.

AN INVOICE OF

Fine Cutlery,

Consisting of

FINE Penknives—Scissors—Silver
Mounted Penknives—Pacific Razors
Ivory Handled Ditto—Cork Screws—
Brass Nails—T—handles—Venetian
Jams—Brass screws—Ditto Rings, &c.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 17th. May,

At 11 o'clock.

A FEW pieces of fine Northward
Long Cloths—a few Maunds of
Almonds—Plated Tea Pots and Sugar Va-
ses—a few Reams of Foolscap—ditto
Chitt Paper.

ALSO.

THE UNDERMENTIONED

FURNITURE,

VIZ.

Twenty-four neat Blackwood Arm
Chairs—a neat Lady's Mahogany Dressing
Commode, with Looking Glasses & draw-
ers—a Lady's Writing Desk—a neat set
of Dining Tables, suitable for twelve
Persons—a Child's Sea Cot with drawers.

AND

A pair of PISTOLS with case, complete.

At the same time,

AN INVOICE OF

Glass - Ware,

Consisting of

Wine and Water Glasses—Tumblers
of sizes—Madeira and Claret Glasses—
Decanters, &c.

AND

A FEW CASES OF

G I N,

Of 15 Bottles.

For Private Sale.

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

A HANDSOME

WELL TUNED ORGANISED

PIANO FORTE,

With Additional Keys,

By WILLIAM EDWARDS

LONDON.

For Private Sale.

By HEEFKE FAURE, & Co.

EXCELLENT BOURDEUX CLA- } 50

RET, per Cask, Pagodas. } 7

BRANDY FRUITS in high Preserva- } 5

tion in Cases of 12 Flasks do. per Cask, } 5

BELL'S GUERNSEY CLARET, at } 5

per dozen, Pagodas } 5

FRENCH CLARET of a superior quality, } 5

Excellent BRANDY, per dozen, } 4

MADEIRA WINE, per dozen, } 4

HOLLAND'S GIN in large Cases, } 10

Ditto Ditto Small, } 5

BRANDY in Kegs of 10 and 11 Gal- } 12

lons, at per Gallon, } 12

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 16th. May,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'clock.

SUNDRY ARTICLES

OF

P L A T E,

FURNITURE, &c. &c.

A PAIR OF

Capital Pistols,

BY REA,

A QUANTITY OF

PIECE GOODS,

And at 11 o'clock,

TO CLOSE A CONCERN,

A FEW CHESTS OF EUROPE

BOTTLED ALE.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT THE TIMBER BANKSHALL,

ON THE ROAD LEADING TO TREVATORE,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 16th. May,

Between 4 and 6 o'clock in the Afternoon.

ONE HUNDRED

CHOICE SHINBEAMS,

They will be sold, four in a Lot.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 20th. May,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'clock.

A HANDSOME Blackwood Bureau,
with Secretary and Book-case.
A Blackwood Side-board, with Knife
case, &c. complete.

A Blackwood Bureau and Book-case.

A Mahogany Chest of Drawers.

Two dozen of Blackwood Arm Chairs,

Two dozen of Chittagong ditto,

One set of Blackwood Dining Tables.

One set of Chittagong ditto,

A Mahogany Office Desk with drawers,

A China ditto.

AND

A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

For Sale on Commission,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

A FEW CHESTS OF

HYSON TEA,

Of a very superior Quality.

WARRANTED TO BE EQUAL TO ANY IN

THE SETTLEMENT.

Price 50 Pagodas per Chest.

A CARD.

MRS. L E E,

HAS the pleasure to inform the LA-
DIES and GENTLEMAN of the
Settlement, that she has received from the
Northward, a few BALES of PIECE
GOODS, consisting of LONG CLOTHS
IZARIES and PUNJUMS.

N. B. MRS. LEE has opened a Box of
LADIES and CHILDREN'S DRESS
and CHIP HATS and BONNETS.

Fort St. George, 14th. May.

Advertisement.

BRANSON JONES & REDDY

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies
and Gentlemen of Madras, that they
have just received

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

FOR READY MONEY ONLY;

A Quantity of very fine

LONG CLOTH,

ALSO

A few Pieces of very fine

RAYATAN CLOTH.

Black-Town, 15th. May, 1805.

For Sale on Commission.

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AN UPRIGHT ORGANIZED

PIANO FORTE,

ALMOST NEW,

AND IN PERFECT ORDER.

A CARD.

MR. JOHN LECKIE, and Mr. THO-
MAS MALCOLM, beg leave to acquaint
their Friends and the Public, that they
have this day established—A HOUSE OF
AGENCY, under the Firm of

LECKIE and MALCOLM.

Mr. LECKIE requests all Persons in-
debted to, or having claims against him,
to send their accounts for adjustment, as
soon as possible.

BOMBAY, 15th. April, 1805.

Thirteenth Asylum,

AND

ROAD LOTTERY,

EIGHTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

THURSDAY the 9th. May, 1805.

No. 3630 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas.

No. 3419 4954 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas

each.

Nos. 1703 5913 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas

each.

Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each

152 235 244 468 531 667 695

624 641 906 859 516 644 797

1381 1870 1369 1651 1307 1339 1553

1854 1185 1203 1955 1294 1281 1420

1248 1570 1848 1580 2131 2735 2196

2282 2777 2388 2658 2857 2763 2338

2378 3979 3732 3198 3247 3540 3865

3335 4370 4782 4587 4849 4124 4175

4071 4756 4503 4172 4402 4717 4759

4300 4684 4903 5685 5803 5251 5194

5829 5954 5878 5064 5198 5446 5922

5437 5046 5405 5001 5795.

J. L. HEEFKE,

AGENT.

NINETEENTH DAY'S DRAWING

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

MONDAY the 13th. May, 1805.

No. 4980 a Prize of 5000 Star Pagodas.

No. 4138 a Prize of 200 Star Pagodas.

No. 2162 a Prize of 100 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 1767 1741 3460 5076 5928 Prizes of

50 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each

2 195 200 456 467 820 905

640 1040 1914 1835 1504 1108 1235

1283 1262 1701 1618 1993 1960 1271

1416 1408 1861 1586 2952 2897 2502

2098 2364 2749 2680 2757 2824 3382

3718 3669 3822 3639 3268 3737 3396

4740 4609 4546 4296 4515 5748 5929

5124 5171 5427 5958 5056 5459 5902

5315 5449 5998 5000.

J. L. HEEFKE,

AGENT.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 15th. May, 1805.

HIS Majesty's Sloop RATTLESNAKE, Capt. Cramer, arrived on Saturday night from Sea. Joseph Cotton Esq. one of the Hon. Company's Supercargoes at China, and Lieut. Wilkinson of the Coast Artillery, were passengers on the Rattlesnake. His Majesty's Sloop Albatross, has also arrived in the Roads.

On the 11th. Inst. arrived the Ship Henry Addington, from Bimlipatam:—PASSENGER J. Clubley Esq.

COLOMBO, 15th. May.

Upon the 20th April, the Hon. Company's Extra Ship ELIZA ANNE, Capt. Parsons, touched at Trincomallie, having left England the 29th. of November. The ELIZA ANNE was bound to Calcutta.

Lieuts. Caulfield, and Burn, of the R. Navy, and Mrs. Burn, are PASSENGERS on board the ELIZA ANNE.

LETTERS from Trincomallie correct the statement in the Colombo Gazette, respecting the date of the ELIZA ANNE's departure from England:—from these Letters it appears that she sailed a few days after the departure of His Majesty's Brig Harrier;—Captain Parsons is also said to have communicated to the Commander of His Majesty's Ships at Trincomallie, the important information, of War having been declared by Great Britain against Spain. It was also reported that the French Fleet of the sail of the line, had escaped from Toulon, and that Lord Nelson was in chase of them, when the despatches containing the above information left his Fleet.

Extract of a Letter dated Madras, 3d. May.

"Yesterday evening about 5 o'clock, a most violent Thunder Storm obtained at this place, accompanied by extreme heavy Rain, and HAIL Stones of a large size. The peals of Thunder succeeded each other in close and tremendous claps, and the vivid, forked Lightning, which at intervals illuminated the heavens, rendered the scene most truly awful.

"A heavier fall of Rain for the time it continued, was never known; and the HAIL which fell in the Fort, and was larger than any I ever saw in England, created the utmost astonishment in the natives, who were seldom visited by such appearances.

"A poor Woman, who had taken shelter under a Tree, was unfortunately killed;—the Tree being shattered to pieces by the Electric Fluid. No other lives, I believe, were lost, tho' ten other Trees were destroyed."

BOMBAY, 15th. May.

On Friday last, anchored in the harbour the Honorable Company's ship WORCESTER, Captain Wood, from Madras, on her passage up the Malabar Coast, touched at Cannanore and Goa. On the 3d. of April they saw his Majesty's ship Tremendous, with Commodore OSBORNE's flag on board, off Tillecherry, and on the 13th. off Mangalore, saw his Majesty's frigate Terpsichore, Captain Bathurst. By this opportunity came passengers several officers of his Majesty's 78th. and 84th. regiments from Madras;—Lieutenant Colonel Seal and Captain Bentley, of Engineers, on this Establishment, from the Malabar Coast.

We understand that His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Squadron in the East Indies, has been pleased to promote Captain J. CRAMER, of the Rattlesnake Sloop of War, a Post Captain, into his Majesty's ship Concorde.

On Sunday last, his Majesty's ship Culloden, Captain Cole, with Rear Admiral Sir Edward PELLER's flag on board, weighed and wrought down below the middle ground.

By most of the Vessels lately arrived from the Malabar Coast, we understand they have invariably experienced, light southerly winds with calms on the coast, which has considerably retarded their passage.

On Saturday last anchored in the harbour the Grab Ship Khooshroo, Captain Kitson, from Bengal.

Yesterday morning anchored in the harbour, the ship ENDEAVOUR, Capt. Robison from Bussora, from whence she sailed on the 3d. of April.

English Newspapers have been received by the Endeavour, reaching down to the 21st. of December, and the Continental Journals to the 26th. of January—SPAIN had declared War against England on the 16th. of December, and an immense encampment was forming at St. Roche for the reduction of Gibraltar. It is said that an ALLIANCE Offensive and Defensive, has been signed between the Courts of Petersburg, Constantinople, and St. James's.

The subject of INVASION rests in the same torpid state as it did at the date of our former despatches.

Mr. ADDINGTON has been created a PEER of the United Kingdom.

The declaration of War by Spain, had not excited any very particular sensation in the public mind, as it was evident that was looked forward to as inevitable, and even with a degree of satisfaction.

A coalition between the Courts of Russia, Turkey, and England, cannot fail of creating a preponderance in the scale against France, and give a serious turn to the political horizon in Europe.

The following Law Arrangements, it is reported are in agitation,—Mr. Justice Heath to retire from the Common Pleas, and to be succeeded by Sir Thomas Manners Sutton, Solicitor General—Mr. Gibbs to be Solicitor General, and to vacate the Chief Justiceship of Chester, which is to be given to Mr. Serjeant Lens.

Despatches by the Packet Overland, were received on Saturday last, via Bombay. English Papers to the 11th. of January, and Continental Journals to a later date, have been received by this medium. We have not yet, however, obtained any heads of information, in addition to those copied from the Bombay Papers.

NARRATIVE OF THE LOSS, OF THE FRIENDSHIP.

THE Ship Friendship on the Morning of the 11th. day of November 1804, left the Typer, bound to Touraine Bay. At one P. M. on the 14th. of November, the great Ladrone East, distance 6 leagues, a confused Sea; at a P. M. the Weather very unsettled with drizzling rain, took in Top Gallant Sails—At 4 P. M. double reefed the Top-sail and Main-sail, fell down the Fore and Mizzen Top-gallant-yards and Masts—At Sun-set the breeze ceasing, close reefed the Top-sails Under an easy Sail during the night.

At Midnight, hard Squall, with rain, Shipping much Water over all—Sent down the Main Top-gallant-yard and Mast—At day light, hard Squalls from the Eastward. At Sunrise every appearance of bad Weather—People employ'd in unreeving the Running-rigging and unbending the small Sails—At noon got the Top-gallant rigging down on Deck, hard Squalls from North to East—18th day of November, hard Gale of Wind with Rain; Shipping much Water, over all—At 5 P. M. took in the Fore-top-sail and reefed the Fore-sail—At 6 P. M. a severe Squall from the Eastward; the reef'd Main-top-sail, and burst the Fore-sail—At Midnight the Ship Sprung a Leak, employed Pumping—Shortly after, found that the Leak increased, kept the Ship before the Sea—Owing to a quantity of Water in the hold the Sand Ballast got to the Pump-well, and in a short time choked the Pump; all hands were immediately set to bailing—At 1 P. M. the Gale increased; the Ship then with five feet water in the Hold; threw overboard the Lee Gun, and cut away the Lee Anchor—At daylight carried away the Mizzen-mast; Shipping much Water over all, and in the Upper-works;—At 9 A. M. discover'd the Sea to be discolored, with a great swell, the Water in the Hold above the Ballast—At 11 A. M. saw the high land of Hainan dist. 1 1/2 Miles; immediately after saw the Breakers, breaking on the Shore, at the same time lost the Main-yard; hauled to the Northward; and in a few minutes after struck a diff. of a Cable length from a Sandy Beach, the Sea breaking on both sides of us—immediately cut away the remaining lower Masts;—Shortly after, the Ship flew round head to the Sea, and carried away the Rudder, employed making a raft to land the People, lowered down the Jolly Boat, which immediately filled and drove on Shore—At 1 P. M. saw four Men on Shore taking away pieces of Plank & which had been washed from the Ship—At half 1 P. M. discover'd upwards of two hundred Men with Axes coming towards the Beach—At 2 P. M. got a rope on shore, employ'd landing the People, and getting on shore a few Spars and Sails to make a Tent; during the time of landing, the Natives employ'd plundering the People, and cutting the ropes, in order to hinder us from getting any thing from the Ship—Night coming on, and the Sea breaking very high; could not land all the People—On the Morning of the 14th. of November, employed landing the remainder of the Lascars; unfortunately was drowned, Abraham, Sepoy, before he could reach the shore.

PORT WILLIAM, 18th. May.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colin Campbell, of His Majesty's 78th. Regiment, to be an Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor General and Capt. General of the Land Forces in the East Indies, vice Capt. Risio, gone to Europe.

Camp before Bhurtpore, 9th. April.

Colonel Henry Clinton, Adjutant General, having obtained the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief's permission to return to Europe; His Excellency is pleased to appoint the Honorable Lieut. Colonel G. A. F. Lake, of His Majesty's 84th. Regiment of Foot, to act as Adjutant General until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

BIRTH.

At Karikal, on the 7th. instant, Mrs. Munt, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Poona, on the 3d. Instant, MAJOR JAMES HARGRAVE, of the 5th. Regiment of Native Cavalry.

On the 4th. ultimo, near Cannanore, CAPTAIN WILLIAM SCOTT, of His Majesty's 76th. Regiment.

At Bombay, Mr. JOHN UFFON, Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

At Paddington Church, Luke Ashburner Esq. of Bombay, to Miss Morgan, daughter of the late Mr. George Cadogan Morgan, of Southgate.

At Edinburgh, Lieut. John Burn, Royal Navy to Miss Sophia Scott, daughter of James Scott, Esq. of Prince of Wales's Island.

EUROPE DEATHS.

At her seat at Hillingdon House, near Uxbridge, the Marchioness of Rockingham.

At Carton county of Kildare, Ireland, His Grace the Duke of Leinster.

In Ireland, the Right Hon. Viscount De Vesci.

In the 80th year of his age, Lieutenant Colonel John Sutherland of the late Scott brigade.

At Antigua, of the yellow fever, B. General Dunlop.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire.

The Right Honorable Lord Seaford.

The Lady of Sir Francis Baring.

Captain Bayly, of the Royal Navy.

Rear Admiral Villiant.

SHIPPING.—Arrived, May 8th. Brig Hope, Captain Graves, from Colombo—gh. Brig Betsey, Captain Hanth, from Trincomallie—Ship Thomas, Capt. Arnot, from Colombo.—10th H. M. Sloop Albatross from a Cruise.—11th. H. M. Sloop Rattlesnake, Ship H. Addington, from the Northward.—15th Brig Juliana Louisa, Capt. Warricker, from Colombo.—18th. Brig Diana, from Calcutta.

TRINCOMALLIE.—Arrived April the 19th. H. M. Ship Captain J. Ferrier, from a Cruise, also H. M. Ship Scipio, Captain J. Bingham, from do.

BALAMBANGAM.

Is an Island situated near the north Promontory of Borneo, and may be considered as one of the groupe of Islands forming the Archipelago of the Sooloo sea, where the Honorable East India Company formed the plan of an establishment as far back as the year 1771, and the Britannia Capt. Swithin, was dispatched to Bombay to be employed on that service, in company with several other smaller vessels belonging to the Honorable Company's Bombay Marine, the direction of the establishment was to be immediately under the orders of John Herbert, Esq. assisted by Edward Coles and Thomas Palmer, Esqs. of the Bencoolen Civil Service. In Feb. 1775 this settlement was surprised by the people from the Island of Sooloo, during the night a strict watch was kept all over the settlement. At dawn, the gun, as usual announced the morning, and for a few moments tranquility reigned. A house at some distance was seen on fire, which was the signal to the Sooloes. They rushed into the fort, killed the sentries, & turned the guns of the garrison upon the Beggles guard, & the few Europeans who remained from the effects of a cruel disorder, were glad to make a precipitate retreat in such vessels as they could procure.

Since the conclusion of the late peace with the Bataavian republic, and the restitution of the spice Islands to the Dutch, Balambangam, has again been taken possession of by the British government, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, under the direction and controul of Mr. Farquhar, and our last accounts from the Eastward state that settlement to be in a very flourishing situation.

The climate at Balambangam resembles in some measure that of the island of Ceylon, being from the abundance of verdure always cool and little subject to hot land-winds. The land and sea winds are always cool, not but that particular circumstances of situation, in all countries, affect the air, as the neighbourhood of swamps, or the freedom of ventilation.

Balambangam possesses two good harbours, called the N. E. and S. W. the N. E. is the largest, on the South side the ground is swampy. At the entrance of the S. W. harbour is a most convenient watering place, the water may be conveyed from a small rivulet, by the means of a hose into the lower deck ports of a first rate man of war, lying in five fathoms water; and here the soil is rich and fruitful. Round the island it abounds with a profusion of excellent fish. On the main land off Borneo, opposite Balambangam, are forests of remarkable fine tall timber, without underwood, and freestone may be had in abundance. Here are also plenty of large cattle, and flocks of deer and wild hogs. The country produces all the tropical fruits in proportion, with many others only known there.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Nov. 23.

Fanatics or impostors are wandering in different parts of France, preaching the end of the world, predicting misfortunes, and printing and distributing prophecies, containing the most absurd and terrible tales, which agitate or terrify the lower classes of the people, who, from ignorance, are ready to catch at any thing surprising or miraculous. These itinerant prophets are particularly busy in Belgium, in Flanders, in the ci-devant German provinces on this side of the Rhine, and in the Western departments, where the inhabitants are less enlightened, and more superstitious, than in other parts of France. It is said, that the incorrigible adherents to the desperate cause of the Bourbons employ and pay with British guineas these men, at present de-vout Christians, but, in fact, scandalous and criminal hypocrites—many of whom, ten years ago, were the most intolerant atheists and cruel persecutors of the believers in the Christian religion. The prefect of the department of Lys has caused three of these false prophets to be taken up, who, upon examination were found to have been members of revolutionary committees in the reign of terror, though now loaded with scapularies, relics, prayer-books, legends of Saints already departed, and prophecies of persons living a life of sanctity, converting regularly with the divinity as well as with the Virgin Mary, and all other inhabitants of Heaven.

So great was their popularity, and so numerous their adherents, that the gens d'armes who arrested them, were twice repulsed—and after they were carried into the prisons of Ghent, by their hypocritical cant they seduced the gaoler, his wife, and two children, to open the doors of their prison, and to escape with them. The police is now in search of them, and will probably soon discover them. They left behind them in the gaol a bundle (pacotille) of prophecies, in the Flemish and French languages, which they had received since their imprisonment, which, with all their former papers are deposited at the police office.

In one of these pretended prophecies is foretold, that the next winter will be the coldest experienced in France since 1709—that a general famine will desolate all the continent—and that, before the next spring, all the departments between the Rhine and the Loire will be swallowed up by an earthquake—while a plague

will destroy 99-100th parts of the people between the Loire, the Alps, and the Pyrenees. From this short specimen, it is easily seen that these terrible predictions are the offspring of the fertile brains of British heretics, or of agents in British pay.—Journal de la Lys.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Our Journals contain the following article from an authentic communication.—"Warsaw, Sept. 5: Immediately after the first notification that an information had been given by the billiard-table keeper, Coulon, relative to the poisoning the Count de Lille, orders were sent down from Berlin to the Government here to enquire into the affair with all possible strictness, in order that, if the information were well founded, those concerned in such a design might be punished with the utmost rigour of the law, or if it were false and a mere intrigue, the authors of fiction, and particularly Coulon, might in like manner receive deserved punishment. This enquiry, since Coulon and his wife have been apprehended, is now carrying on with the utmost activity and care; and from the result hitherto, it may with certainty be declared, that the whole plot of poisoning is a mere invention, and that, in particular, the French Commercial Agent, Boyer, who has remained for some time at Warsaw, and whose name has been compromised, both in the information of Coulon and in the public journals, was not in the least concerned in the affair."

PARIS, 1st. December, 1804.

The Senate, in pursuance of a resolution passed in its sitting of the 26th. of November, presented itself in a body at eleven o'clock this morning, at the palace of the Thuilleries. Having been introduced into the Chamber of State, they were presented to his Imperial Majesty, by his Imperial Highness Prince Joseph, Grand Elector. His Excellency M. Francois, de Neufchateau, the president, addressed his Majesty in a long speech, (replete with sophistry, bombast, and falsehood).

His Majesty replied to this long-winded harangue in the following terms:—

"I ascend the throne, to which the unanimous wishes of the Senate, the People and the Army have called me, with a heart penetrated with the great duties of that people, whom, from the midst of Camps, I first saluted with the name of Great."

"From my youth, my thoughts have been solely fixed upon them, and I must add here, that my pleasures and my pains are derived entirely from the happiness or misery of my people."

"My descendants shall long preserve this throne. In the camps they will be the first soldiers of the army, sacrificing their lives for the defence of their country."

"As Magistrates, they will never forget, that contempt of the laws and the confusion of social order, are only the result of the incapacity and uncertainty of princes."

"You, Senators, whose counsels and support have never failed me in the most difficult circumstances; your spirit will be handed down to your successors. Be ever the props and firm counsellors of that throne, so necessary to the welfare of this vast Empire."

The tribune presented itself in a body at the Thuilleries, on the same day, at two o'clock. N. Fabre, the president, addressed the Emperor, in the name of the body:—

The address contains nothing worth noticing, except the abject servility with which the Tribunate avow their joy, that they had been the first to conceive the wish to give their country an authorized master (the question respecting the elevation of Bonaparte to the Empire was first started in the Tribunate). The address concludes with wishes, that the new dynasty may reign as long as three preceding ones, and that the days of His Majesty, may be prolonged beyond the ordinary term of human life.

On the 30th. November, a deputation of twenty-five Members from the Senate, was presented to his Holiness; when the President spoke an Address in the name of the Senate.

He styles the Pope most Holy Father. He begins by stating, that the practice of consecrating Christian Princes had originated in France, in imitation of the practice of the Jews!! The French always were anxious to have their simple civil acts sanctified by religion, still more that their great political contracts should be invested with this guarantee, which engraves in Heaven what has been written on Earth.—The conduct of His Holiness, in coming to consecrate in person the Chief of the new dynasty, would render the religious authority of His Holiness more dear to Frenchmen.—France merited this distinction, for her Church was the eldest daughter of the Roman Church. His Holiness would have the double satisfaction, of uniting the Gallican Church to the Holy See, and of marking the commencement of new ages in France, by coming to apply the seal of the Eternal Being to the faith of the oaths between a great people and the Emperors of their choice; these two traits will distinguish the Pontificate of the 23d. successor St. Peter!!

A private letter from the Hague, of the 15th inst. states, that General Marmont, at Amsterdam, and General Rousseau, at Rotterdam, have had several conferences with the principal Bankers and Merchants in those two cities. The object of these conferences has been to obtain a loan of ten millions of florins at Amsterdam, & five millions of florins at Rotterdam, for the Emperor of the French, who, in return, promises to recall his brigade of Custom-house Officers, from the Batavian Republic, and to permit the citizens to continue their commercial intercourse with England, through the medium of neutral

the beginning of the present war. or before the... to nearly 1,400,000. The... offers, as a pledge, the silver-mines, salt-works, and the Electoral palaces, dominions, and forests of Hanover, with an interest of six per cent.

CIRCULAR NOTE.

Of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to all the Agents of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French.

YOU must, at the time of the publication of Lord Hawkebury's Note to the Foreign Ministers residing in London, have observed and learnt in conformity with my instructions, the impression which that manifestation of the utmost maxims of political and social morality could not fail to produce on the Government at which you reside. I think it proper to return to this subject, and in sending you officially a copy of this Note, to charge you expressly by the orders of His Imperial Majesty, to make it the subject of a special conference with the Ministry of—

The project of the English Government, planned half a century ago, for abolishing gradually the protecting system of public laws that unite and bind all civilized nations, is developed with a fearful progression—Will the Governments of Europe wait, to rise up against such an enterprise, till there no longer exists any moral tie to preserve their rights, guarantee their engagements and protect their interests?

The powers of the continent have seen with what audacity they spurned with the faith of solemn treaties have been broken, even before they had been executed—The maritime nations daily experience their tyranny—There is no theoretical principle of commerce, no written convention, that has not been scandalously violated on every shore, in every sea.

Neutral powers know, that even while using the privileges still left them with the most timid circumspection, they have been exposed to insult, pillage and extermination. Finally, the states who have the misfortune to be at war can lay their account with no reciprocal principle of moderation and justice—Every tie that existed between them and neutral powers has been broken—The approach to coasts, all access to harbours and rivers, often situated 200 leagues from the station of their squadrons is forbidden by simple proclamations.

Thus the English Government has, till now, opposed to every power, according to its particular situation, a maxim injurious to its honor, and subversive of all its rights. It now attacks them in a body, and the better to attain its object it aims its blows at the very morals or so to speak, the religion of the public law.

In all countries, at all times the ministry of Diplomatic Agents has been held in veneration among men—Ministers of peace, organs of conciliation, their presence is a pledge of wisdom, justice and happiness—They speak, they act only to terminate or prevent those fatal differences that divide princes, and degrade nations by the passions, murders and miseries which war produces. Such is the object of Ministerial Diplomacy, and it must be allowed, that it is to the observance of the duties which it imposes, and to the generally respectable character of the men who exercise that sacred Ministry in Europe, that it owes the glory and the happiness which it enjoys.

But those unfortunate results torment the jealous ambition of the only Government which makes an interest of the ruin, the shame and servitude of other Governments—It withers its diplomatic Ministers to be litigators of conspiracy, agents of troubles, regulators of secret machinations, vile spies, base incendiaries. It charges them with the care of fomenting seditions, provoking and dividing assassinations: And it pretends to cover this infamous ministry with the respect and inviolability that belong to the mediators of Kings and the pacificators of nations.

Diplomatic Ministers, says Lord Hawkebury, must contemplate in the country in which they reside against the Laws of that country; but they are not subject to same rules with respect to the other powers towards whom they are not accredited. Admirable reflection! Europe will be covered with conspirators, but the defenders of the Laws of nations shall have no occasion for complaint. There will always be some local difference between the chief and his accomplices. The agents of Lord Hawkebury will pay for the crimes which they procure to be committed; but they will always have this model defence for public morals, that they will not be at once investigators and witnesses! Such maxims are the height of audacity and hypocrisy. Never was the opinion of Cabinets and the confidence of nations trilled with so shamefully. His Imperial Majesty deems it time to put a period to this disastrous course of principles subversive of social intercourse. In consequence you have orders to declare to the Government with whom you reside, that H. M. will not recognize any English Diplomatic Body in Europe, until the British Ministry abstain from charging its Ministers with any agency of war, and restrict them within the limits of their function.

The misfortunes of Europe proceed only from this circumstance that some states think themselves obliged to observe on all occasions those maxims of moderation and liberality which, however, are just only where reciprocal, and are obligatory with regard to those alone who themselves submit to them. Thus these Governments have as much to suffer from their own justice as from the injustice of a Ministry which acknowledges no law but its ambition and caprice.

The evils of Europe proceed from this too, that the public law is considered under a partial point of view, while it owes its life and vigour to its integrity. The Maritime Law, the continental law, the law of nations are not parts of public law that may be considered and preferred in an infatuated state. The nation that pretends to introduce arbitrary rules into any one of these parts, loses all right to the privileges of the whole. The systematic infinger of the law of Nations deprives himself of the benefit of that law, and at the same time renounces all interest founded on the maritime and continental law.

His Majesty the Emperor regrets to be obliged to order measures which really amount to an interdiction pronounced against a state. Every one that reflects will have no difficulty in seeing, that he is only regulated by circumstances. The English Government, by its crimes, has placed coasts, islands, ports, new powers, general commerce in a state of interdiction.

In a word it has recently proclaimed the prostitution of the Ministry the most sacred and the most indispensable to the tranquility of the world. H. M. thinks it his duty to excite the attention of all governments, and to inform them that without new measures adopted under the impression of the present dangers, all the ancient maxims on which were founded the honor and independence of nations will be speedily extinguished.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

October 16th. A letter, dated the 3d. instant from the Hague, says, "The communication with England by neutral vessels; hitherto tacitly allowed us by our French oppressors, has lately met with many obstructions, and, it

is even reported, will in be entirely prohibited. The four last letters with ship letters, that have arrived from England, have been seized by the French. The British Minister at Zeitz, where General Mouton and the Minister Simonville, assisted by some secret agents from Paris, opened every letter. All vessels suspected of coming from or having touched in England, have been damaged and visited at the strictest manner both in the Texel and in the Meuse, to find out English correspondents. Several persons have, in consequence, been arrested both here, at Amsterdam, and at Rotterdam, and many bills of exchange have been lost or taken away, to the great loss of our merchants, and the great detriment and confusion of our commerce.

An American paper states, that the widow of Touffaint has declared since her arrival in America, that she was twice put upon the rack during her residence in France, for the purpose of extorting confessions from her relative to the conduct of the Governor of Jamaica as well as to make her discover the place where Touffaint's private papers and money had been concealed, of which the poor woman was completely ignorant: that she and her son were permitted to depart from France in consequence of the promise of the young man to form a party in St. Domingo against Desfilines; and that the unhappy widow "has lost from the tortures, the use of her left arm; and has no less than 44 wounds in different parts of her body; pieces of flesh have been torn from her breast with hot irons, together with six nails of her toes."

LONDON, 3d. December

The Senate of Hamburgh was offered, by General Bernadotte, a mortgage on the Salt works and lime pits of Lunenburg, as security for the 600,000 rix dollars which they have been obliged to lend the states of Hanover for the payment of the French troops, but the Senate refused to receive the pledge, on the ground that France had not a right to alienate a property which did not belong to her.

We understand that Parma and Placencia are shortly to be united to the Kingdom of Etruria.

No Foreigner, or Frenchman, going abroad, is now permitted to visit any of the French harbours in which the invasion vessels are assembled.

M. de Klupfel, the Russian Minister at Ratisbon, has presented another short, but energetic note to the Diet, urging it to the discussion of the subject of the violation of the Germanic territory, and challenging its decision on the question, which is declared to involve its honor, its safety, & its existence.

Towards the close of the last month, 22,000 French troops passed through Bologna, on their route to the dominions of the King of Naples.

Mr. De Rayneul, who, after the departure of General Hedouville, the ambassador at the Court of Russia, remained charged with the affairs of France, is returning to Paris, as well as Didelot and Prevost, secretaries of the same legation.

Two Russian Couriers arrived at Vienna between the 6th and 10th inst. Their dispatches occasioned several meetings of the Cabinet ministers—after which messengers were dispatched to Petersburg, Berlin, Paris, & Naples.

Yesterday at half past three o'clock in the afternoon, Her Imperial Highness the Princess Louise Bonaparte was delivered of a Son. According to article 40th. of the constitution of the Empire his Serene Highness the arch-chancellor Cambaceres was present on the occasion, and sent a Courier to announce the joyful news to the Emperor.—*Moniteur*, Oct. 13.

A letter from the Ministers of Police to the Prefects orders them to carry into the strictest execution the Imperial decree which suppresses all Religious orders in France—"Never," says the Minister "will the Emperor admit the Jesuits into France. His Majesty's gracious intent is that the Catholic Religion shall have no other servants in France but secular Priests."

NEW LONDON DOCKS.

Friday being the day appointed for filling these noble Dock with water, the proprietors, directors, and persons attached to the company, assembled upon the ground at 11 o'clock, to witness this grand process. At 12 o'clock they were joined by the Duke of Montrose, the Marquis of Blandford, Lord Hawkebury, Melville and Castlereagh, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Long, Mr. Huskisson, and several other persons of distinction. Immediately after their arrival they proceeded to inspect the walls, the dock, the various bridges and sluices, and the immense pile of Warehouse.

Having gratified their curiosity in all these points, they took their station on the bank of the river, about the time appointed for inundating the dock. Previous to this grand operation, on all the ships, vessels, and boats in the vicinity, were ordered to keep clear of the sluices within the possible sphere of the action of the current as it should flow into the dock.

The signal being given for admitting the water, a moment of awful suspense followed—at length the sluices were opened, and old Father Thames rushed forward with irresistible force to take possession of his new dominions. It is impossible to conceive an adequate idea of the grandeur of this scene. An Earthquake or any other convulsion of nature, could not have pro-

duced a greater effect. The river appeared to be deserting its bed, and seeking a new channel. The rapidity of the stream, the foam and dashing of the swelling waves, and the reflux upon their encounter upon the opposing sides of the dock, produced a scene of awe and pleasing terror.

During the first quarter of an hour after the opening of the sluices, the water ran with such amazing rapidity, and in such immense quantity into the basin, as to produce an Ebb in the Thames as high up as Billingsgate, although it was then running at nearly the strongest of the tide—a circumstance, which of course, rendered the influx into the dock, rapid and tremendous in the extreme. The whole of this immense excavation was completely filled at 4 o'clock.

A private letter from Paris, states, that Bonaparte has seldom been seen in such a violent rage, as when he received the information of the capture of the Spanish frigates by our cruisers. This news was brought him from his Ambassador, Semonville, at the Hague, by a Courier, who arrived at Paris, past eleven o'clock, at night, on the 24th. ult. and, late as it was, he not only ordered Talleyrand immediately to attend, but sent for the Spanish and Portuguese Ambassadors, whom he treated in a manner as might be expected from an enraged and disappointed despot.

Government, with a laudable anxiety, is doing every thing that could be expected, to convey assistance of every kind to the garrison of Gibraltar, and to place that important and valuable fortress out of the danger of any enterprise on the part of Spain.

LONDON PORTER.

The price of PORTER was this day raised to Six pence the Pot, the Brewers having determined to advance that necessary article eleven shillings in the barrel to the dealer.

Beer is so decidedly an article of the necessities of life, that any unexpected advance of it will certainly produce a spirit of dissatisfaction, which, though it might not occasion any dangerous commotion must still be considered as liable to produce those ebullitions of discontent which happen at no time without inconvenience, but at the present moment must be particularly injurious, when unanimity is so essentially necessary to the great cause in which we are engaged and without which that cause cannot be crowned with success.

The Emperor has appointed the Generals of Division Clarke and A. O'Connor, Commanders of the Legion of Honour. The General of Brigade, O'Neill, is made a Member of the same Legion.

Madame La Place, the Wife of the Chancellor of the Senate, and Madame Caroline Courtin are appointed *Maid*s of Honour to her Imperial Highness Princess Borghese.

MONITEUR.

OPENING OF THE WAREHOUSE DOCKS.—This great commercial concern was opened yesterday. The whole was well conducted, and much to the satisfaction of the Noble and Honorable Persons who were present, among whom we noticed the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Montrose, Lord Melville, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Harrowby, Sir William Curtis, and several Officers of the Corporation, the Directors and their friends and an assemblage of beautiful families. After the business of letting in the water was finished, the visitors viewed the quays and warehouses, and at five o'clock retired, on their way to the London Tavern, where the liberality of the Directors had provided a most elegant entertainment for their noble and distinguished visitors.

At the last rural revels on the Dicker, called the Bat and Ball Fair, the knowing ones in horse racing were completely taken in by a yokner, who came there just as the horses were entering for a large silver cup, mounted on a shabby looking mare, with her legs bound up, and having the appearance of a complete cripple; the youth whose exterior was as mean as was that of his mare, said, after surveying three horses which had already been entered & which were walking about all in the pride of ornament, "Dang it, I've a great mind to enter my OLD MARE;" the bye standers smiled contemptuously at the young man, & sincerely advised him to do so. The deposit having been made, and the mare entered, the youth declared he had a twenty pound note in his pocket, which he would bet, his mare won this cup; he was presently taken, & others to nearly double the amount laid. On preparing for the race, the knowing-ones were not a little surprised at finding the young man's Old Mare converted, by rubbing off a coat of dirt and sweat, and by taking the bandages from her legs, into a fine Blood Filly, and the shabby looking youth, by throwing off a ragged coat and waistcoat, was, as instantly transformed to a smart looking jockey, in a satin jacket and cap. The race commenced, and the Old Mare with apparent difficulty, won the first heat; at the second she easily distanced all her competitors; and the youth having received the cup and his bets, resumed his shabby coat, remounted his bit of bloody and rode off, saying, "I hope, gentlemen, you'll remember the Old Mare!"—(*Leves Journal*.)

A dog, of the true *Carls* breed, is stated in a foreign paper, to have saved a child, that was near drowning in the river Oise—that he had the sagacity to keep the child afloat, for a considerable distance, above water.—(*Moniteur*)

ought to lose no time in getting a host of these dogs for the benefit of his invading banditti.

A Board of General Officers was held on Tuesday, by order of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, at which, we understand, it was declared to be expedient, that instead of the present allowance of coals and candles to Officers, a sum of money should be allowed for those articles; that the pay of an Ensign should be advanced to 7s. per day; that of a Lieutenant to 9s. that of a Captain to 12s. and that Field Officers should also receive a proportionate advance.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, DEC. 8.

DENNIS v. DENNIS.

This was an action for criminal conversation, and the plaintiff and defendant were BACOTAS. The plaintiff was colonel of the 45th regiment, and the defendant a captain under him. The plaintiff in the year 1787 married a Miss Gladwin—the wife at that time 17, and he was 18. The guardians of the young lady having refused to consent to their marriage, they went to the North and were there united. They lived together in the utmost harmony and affection, and had three children. They afterwards went to Ireland, where they also continued their mutual attachment. When they had been there some time, a letter came to the plaintiff, announcing the arrival of the defendant, Capt. Dennis, from the West Indies. The plaintiff immediately hastened to England to meet him. He brought him back with him to Ireland, and invited him to remain in his house. From this time the conduct of Mrs. Dennis towards him was altered, and it was evident to the servants of the family that she had formed an attachment for her brother-in-law.

They were frequently observed sitting together on a sofa, with the defendant's head reclining on her bosom, and both of them toying with each other. The suspicions of the plaintiff, however, were not awakened. The plaintiff was ordered with his regiment to the West Indies, and he brought his wife to Montgomeryshire, where he lived with her several months previous to his departure, the defendant had accompanied them, and it appeared renewed his criminal familiarity with his sister. The plaintiff was compelled to be absent for near a month, endeavouring to recruit his regiment, & while he was gone, the defendant was seen lying on the bed with Mr. Dennis, with their arms round each other. She was also observed to come out of the defendant's room in the morning in her bed-gown.

In fact, the proof of criminality was too clear to admit of doubt. The plaintiff failed for the West Indies leaving his wife in the care of his brother. After he was gone, they gave unrestrained sway to the indulgence of their passions—and there was every reason to believe Mrs. Dennis had been brought to bed of a child, of which the husband's brother was the father.

Mr. Gibbs, the defendant's counsel, in an excellent speech to the Jury, contended, that the crime imputed to the defendant was of too horrible a nature to suppose a man capable of committing it, unless the evidence was such as to prove it to be true. He maintained, to unequivocal as not to admit of doubt. He maintained that the proof of this case which depended only on the testimony of two servants, who must have been influenced by resentments, or have improperly recollected at that distance of time what they had seen. He therefore trusted entirely to the improbability of the story.

Lord Ellenborough summed up the evidence, expressing, in the strongest language, his horror at the offence of the defendant. He thought the evidence fully established the plaintiff's case, and that the damages ought to be exemplary.—The Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 5000l. damages.

LONDON, 10th. December.

We understand that a considerable augmentation of our military force, was on Saturday last determined upon by Ministers.

The Hamburgh Mail due on Sunday last arrived yesterday. Private letters by this conveyance state, that the warlike preparations in Russia, continue with unabated activity; that all the Regiments in Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia, are under orders to march at the shortest notice; and that an army of 60,000 men is expected to assemble in a few weeks, on the frontier of Russian Poland. On the other hand, the same letters add, "the French are collecting numerous bodies of Troops on the Banks of the Rhine."

A letter from an Officer of the Leander, one of the frigates employed to watch the two French frigates at New York, states, that that frigate has intercepted letters from Decres, the Minister at New York, directing him to stop the allowance made to Jerome Bonaparte, and ordering him to be sent home by the first frigate that touched on the coast, but by no means to permit his wife to embark with him.

By letters from Vienna, of the 5th. Novem-ber, it is mentioned that a large body of Austrian troops is to assemble in Hungary, that they may be ready to act in the event of the Grand Seigneur's death, whose health is in a very precarious state. This precaution is deemed the more advisable, as a neighbouring Power would attempt to realize the long meditated project, of expelling the Turks from Europe.

The States of Pomerania, have voted the supplies for which the King of Sweden lately applied, for providing the necessary means of defence for that country.

The Grand Lodge of the Freemasons in Scotland, have elected the Earl of Dalhousie, and the Earl of Errol, Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master for the ensuing year.

The public entry of Lord G. L. Gower into St. Petersburg, was one of the most splendid exhibitions of this kind, ever witnessed in that city.

A Parisian *Beau* wears his shoes eight days, his coat three weeks, and his hat a month. His hatter, taylor, and shoemaker, then take them back at one-third of the prime cost, and supply him with new. The fashion thus changes at least twelve times a year. Should a sudden revolution take place, he takes an extra, for which he pays an extra price.

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE LATE GENERAL KLEBER,
FROM HIS EARLY LIFE TO HIS ASSASSINATION
IN EGYPT.

JOHN BAPTISTE KLEBER was born at Strasburg in the year 1750. His parents, though not opulent, were nevertheless respectable. He lost his father in the earliest part of his infancy.

Kleber, even when a child, evinced a character at once firm, intrepid, and unruly—which sufficiently announced what might be expected from him hereafter, though for the moment it bade fair to incur the imputation of stubbornness and indocility. From some quarrel arising between him and a brother, whom his mother bore to a second husband, she was induced to send him to a clergyman's house at some leagues distance from Strasburg for instruction. The progress he made in his studies was sufficiently rapid, but his indifference, or rather antipathy, to all religious matters so offended the Parson that he wrote to have his pupil withdrawn, which request was soon after complied with.

Kleber, now in the bosom of his family, pursued his studies for some time longer. In the mean time his form began to acquire that almost colossal stature by which he was afterwards so particularly distinguished—though still young, he had already attained the complete size of manhood.* His relations now persuaded him to fix upon some profession, he accordingly chose that of architecture, and, uniting practice with theory, worked for a considerable time in the service of his father-in-law.

Having by degrees acquired all the knowledge attainable at Strasburg, his relations sent him to Paris, in order that he might complete himself in a profession for which he evinced the happiest turn and disposition. He was now but sixteen years of age, when, being suddenly transported to this immense city, without any guide or master whatever, but scantily provided with money, it is true, yet nevertheless free in his actions—he could no longer bridle the unruliness of his character, which burst out at once, and hurried him into numberless extravagancies.

As he was admitted to employment under the eyes of the celebrated Chalgrin, he successfully availed himself of the instructions of this great artist. But as all his moments were not dedicated to labour, the time which he had to spare was given up to the pursuit of pleasure.

Kleber was mild and moderate in his disposition, until carried away by passion: the moment that he met with any contradiction—the moment that the idea of pleasure took possession of his mind—no tie was strong enough to confine him—in such cases he carried the violence of his disposition to the highest pitch. Nor was his character anywise different, even at a period when maturity of age and reflection should have rendered his passions less predominant.

His relations soon perceived that he was in the habit of expending more money than they had the means of furnishing; they were informed likewise of the irregularity of his conduct, and of the debts he had contracted, and were in consequence under the necessity of recalling him to Strasburg.

On his arrival, they represented to him the situation of their fortune, and of his own, and endeavoured to persuade him to make the most of his talents in the line of life he had chosen—in spite of his heedless and giddy disposition, he acknowledged the prudence of their advice, but a chain of singular adventures, and the impetuosity of his temper, induced him to embrace the military profession: the following adventure was in some measure the cause of it.

One day being at a coffee-house, he observed that several thoughtless young men, inhabitants of Strasburg, were insolently seeking a quarrel with some strangers who were present. Kleber, seeing the manner in which they were insulted, and always just and impartial, when not misled by passion, took the part of these foreigners, and interested himself to successfully in their behalf, that he silenced their adversaries, and put a complete stop to their insolence. The former testified their gratitude in the most feeling terms, formed immediate acquaintance with him, and fought in the most earnest manner to be informed of his employment and situation in life.

Having acquainted them with his prospects and profession, these strangers solicited him to quit Strasburg, and follow them to Munich, promising to procure his admission into a military school, which the Elector had instituted for the education of young men destined for the army.

Kleber, who had always a great inclination for this profession, listened with eagerness to the proposal of these strangers, who were now become his friends. It was necessary, however, to gain the consent of his relations, which was only given on condition that his new protectors would procure his admission previously to his departure from Strasburg, in order to

* He was six feet high, French measure; according to our standard, about six feet and four inches.

void the expense of a fruitless journey.—After this arrangement, the young Bavarians, immediately on their return to Munich, fulfilled their promise, and some days after they sent him his nomination to the place of which they had spoken.

Kleber, after the receipt of his appointment, set out directly for Munich, where he was received in a manner which sufficiently proved how advantageously he had been spoken of. Here he daily improved himself in knowledge; and his person, stature, and character, while it interested many, kept a check upon those who might otherwise have appeared jealous of his success. The life which he led at the school, and the flattering distinctions with which he was honoured, could not fail of gratifying our young student—for, notwithstanding his great propensity to pleasure, the activity of his mind inclined him to study: his improvements were equally rapid and persevering; but the success which he obtained, and the encomiums he received, so completely flattered his vanity, that he resolved upon a step which might have gone near to ruin him, but which, by a fortunate chance, contributed to his promotion.

Eight months after his admission to the school one of its principal directors died. Kleber, who was thoroughly sensible of his own value, though as yet too young to foresee the consequences of his rashness, was bold enough to demand the vacant place. He sent in a petition to the Minister under whose inspection the affairs of the school were conducted.—This measure was considered as highly deserving of punishment, and he ordered that Kleber should, by way of atonement for his presumption, be immediately put under arrest.

This unfortunate event made a singular impression on Kleber; it was indeed sufficient to discourage any other than himself. He remained a few days in confinement, after which he was liberated before the expiration of his term, upon the following occasion:

General Kaunitz, son of the Emperor's first Minister, having arrived at Munich, wished to visit the different establishments of that city; a military school was more likely than any other to attract the attention of a warrior. Preparations were therefore made for this visit, and all the pupils were instructed to appear in such a manner as to give the Prince a high idea of the school and its directors. Kleber was brought from his confinement as one who was calculated to do it the greatest honour. He was acquainted with the motives which abridged his term of imprisonment, and charged to behave in such a manner hereafter as not to merit a similar punishment. On this he had already determined—for, as he conceived himself to have been unjustly humiliated, he was resolved to quit the school. He was, nevertheless, willing to try whether the visit of the Prince might not work some fortunate change in his situation, if he could successfully contrive the means of attracting his notice. To accomplish this object, he picked out the most exact and finished of the plans and drawings which he had executed, and placed them, as if by chance, in one of the rooms through which the Prince was expected to pass—and this contrivance succeeded to his wishes.

When the General arrived, each of the pupils, in pursuance of previous directions, was employed in different exercises. The Prince cast his eyes, in the first instance, on the drawings of young Kleber, and, after expressing his admiration, asked the name of the author. He was conducted into an adjoining room, where the young man in question was fencing with one of his comrades. The Prince had no sooner seen him, than he was as much surprized at his fine stature and martial appearance, as he had been struck with his plans and drawings. He addressed him with the greatest kindness, and after conversing familiarly with him for the space of an hour, he appeared so well satisfied with the answers he had received to his different questions, that he engaged him to relinquish the school, and take up his abode with him, promising to take him under his protection, and procure him an establishment.

Kleber, after these assurances on the part of the Prince, made no hesitation in accepting his offers. His relations having refused him the money necessary to bear his expenses to Vienna, he applied to an old Baroness, whom he had frequently had occasions of seeing at Strasburg, for the loan of four Louis-d'or, and with this sum he set out for the Prince's country house in the neighbourhood of Vienna, the place which had been marked out for him. But it unfortunately happened that Kleber, on his arrival, found neither the Prince nor the person who had been commissioned to receive him. This was the most unlucky accident that could befall our young adventurer, who was now almost destitute of money. He was not however, totally disconcerted: he went to a neighbouring inn, from which he wrote a letter to the Prince, to inform him of his arrival, and that he waited for his orders. Three days after he was sent for by a special messenger, and conducted to the Prince's house, where he was treated with eve-

ry possible kindness. The master of the dwelling was not long in making his appearance there; he received his new guest with great cordiality, and after frequent and familiar conversations with him, found additional cause for his esteem. He employed him in making several alterations in his house and gardens, and was thoroughly satisfied with the manner in which they were executed. He sent him on many occasions to Vienna, and conducted him in person to a review, where the Emperor Joseph II. was present. This monarch, struck with the appearance of young Kleber, applied to the Prince for information as to the object of his remark; and the manner in which the latter answered the inquiry, was unusually gratifying to the person whom he had thus patronized.

Prince Kaunitz, having discovered that Kleber was possessed of those talents which every good soldier should have, gave him a lieutenancy in his own regiment, without obliging him to serve previously as an ensign, according to the usual practice in the Austrian army. He was equipped at the expense of the Prince, and sent to the regiment, where his quality of stranger, and his promotion to a lieutenancy without having served in an inferior capacity, procured him some enemies, who nevertheless soon became his friends, as he neglected no possible means of acquiring the good will of his officers and comrades.

Soon after his arrival at the regiment, war was declared against the Turks, and they received orders to join the army in Hungary.* Kleber was to have served during the campaign as one of the officers belonging to the Prince's staff. But the peace which took place shortly after, much to the mortification of Kleber, who was eager to signalize himself, sent the army into quarters. The regiment was ordered to Luxembourg, where Kleber remained during his continuance in the Austrian service. But he was speedily under the necessity of applying for leave of absence, that he might go to Strasburg, for the purpose of raising a sufficient sum of money to answer the debts which he had contracted in quarters.—Economy was by no means among the number of his virtues: he had already consumed his patrimony, and a longer stay at Luxembourg would most probably have been attended with disagreeable consequences. In pursuance of the advice of his family and friends he sent in his resignation, and thus gave up a situation which he had occupied for the last eight years.

Kleber, being now under the necessity of relying on his talents for support, was presented to M. de la Galaisiere, Intendant of Alsace, who testified the most lively interest in his welfare, and nominated him Inspector of public buildings in Upper Alsace. Before was the place fixed upon for his residence, whither Kleber went with so much the more pleasure, as his brother-in-law had the care of the fortifications of that town, and was in high esteem among the inhabitants.

It was during this interval of repose that the Revolution happened, and opened a career in which he developed those talents which had hitherto been buried, and which he employed as advantageously for his country as conformably to his own taste.

Scarcely was the Revolution announced, when Kleber became one of its most enthusiastic partisans. He exerted himself with eminent zeal either in arranging the private measures of those municipalities in which he had any influence, or in guiding the choice of the popular assemblies to men of merit and energy, and worthy of representing the people.

At this time it was reproachfully said that his principles were carried to excess, especially at Strasburg, where, at one of the elections his enemies, in order to prevent his being chosen Deputy, brought this charge against him, although they knew it to be totally void of foundation: it nevertheless served to keep him at a distance. Yet never had those who were advocates for the levelling system, a more open enemy, or one who took less pains to conceal his way of thinking.

Kleber had, from the beginning of the Revolution, entertained hopes that it would deliver him from the embarrassments he laboured under, and enable him to obtain some situation which might indemnify him for that which he lost by the new order of things. Such were his expectations; though as yet he knew not how they were to be realized.

The first battalions of volunteers were now organized; and as the law for that purpose required that each battalion should have an adjutant from among the officers of the line, he was persuaded to apply for one of these places; General Wimpfen, who then commanded at Briach eagerly complied with his request, at the solicitation of several members of the department. He joined his battalion at Ribeauvillers, two leagues distant from Colmar, which he found already formed, but badly organized, and in the greatest disorder. He was received like a son by his commanding officer, who immediately placed the battalion under his sole

or supreme direction; and by this means it became one of the best in the army.*

Kleber, after passing six months at Ribeauvillers, was sent with his battalion into the department of Ain. His stay in this latter place was but short, as he received orders to join the army of Custine in the neighbourhood of Mentz.

Under a supposition that he might obtain promotion more rapidly by an appointment to the staff than by remaining with his regiment, he now took the resolution of going to Porentruy, where General Ferrieres commanded, and of requesting the situation of aide-de-camp. The General, although he received him with great affability, thought proper to refuse his demand, upon which he set out for Mentz.

The events which took place at the siege of this city are well known. General Custine, at once unfortunate and imprudent, left a numerous garrison in this fortress, and among them was Kleber, who was soon appointed second in command. The General in Chief being no longer, from his advanced age, in a condition to support the fatigues of war, was under the necessity of quitting.

The memorable siege of the city of Mentz, and the noble defence made by the garrison, gave Kleber a full opportunity of shewing what was his intrinsic merit. The Generals who commanded there were not long in appreciating his talents, which procured him the appointment of Adjutant-General, as an adequate recompence for the distinguished services he rendered on this occasion. As he had an intimate conviction of his claim to this nomination he did not think it necessary to make many acknowledgments to those who had promoted him;† a circumstance which furnished them with a pretext to accuse him of ingratitude.

The details of this siege, which reflected equal honor on both sides, are sufficiently public; it was the only regular one that took place throughout the war. Kleber behaved with the most consummate bravery. Being charged with the defence of an advanced post, he had no concurrents in his line of duty; for the way which led to his post was directly under the fire of the enemy's cannon, & so continually swept with their balls, that few dared venture thither without inclining their body in such a manner as nearly to touch the ground. Notwithstanding the gallant defence which was made, the garrison was reduced to the greatest distress, and became incapable of holding out any length of time; as the French armies made no movement sufficiently decisive in their behalf, in spite of the galvanizing of the Representatives, who were then with the Army of the Rhine. They daily sent word that they should soon have an opportunity of embracing their brothers in Mentz, and of overthrowing the Prussian forces; but advancing one day and retreating the next, they never took the proper way of attaining this object. Mentz at length surrendered; and the Jacobins loudly taxed the garrison with treachery and cowardice. The result of these vociferations was a decree, by which all the leaders of the army of Mentz were ordered under arrest without any hearing on their part.

Kleber, who headed one of the columns, and justly expected to meet with encomiums, if not with rewards, was strangely surprized to find himself put under arrest, on his entrance into Nancy, and attended by two *gens-d'armes*, who did not leave him for a moment. He could not forbear bursting into tears at this unjust treatment.

The Convention, however, repealed this decree; and by a contradiction of conduct not uncommon to that Assembly, it was voted that the army of Mentz had deserved well of their country, and that they should be sent to the Vendée.

Three days after, Kleber arrived at Paris, where the Minister at War confirmed his nomination to the place of Adjutant-General; he was furthermore, made General of Brigade, and was so satisfied with this act of justice, that he forgot the harsh treatment which he had just experienced.

At this period the process of the unfortunate General Custine exhibited one of those spectacles which the Jacobins delighted to give, because they conceived them necessary to spread terror throughout the armies. Witnesses were sent for from all quarters. The officers of the army of Mentz were called upon for their depositions, and of this number was Kleber.—In the testimony he gave, he was so far from throwing any blame on Custine, that he passed encomiums upon his zeal and intrepidity. That he might not, however, appear too partial, he regretted that the General had chosen for the command of Frankfort a man who was insufficient to the task, and who, by not holding out as long as the place admitted of, had been highly injurious to the defence of Mentz. Custine hastily replied, "That is true; but I had then no choice. Had I known the witness, whom I declare to be one of the most enlightened and

For the remainder Vide Supplement.