SPEECH of Mr. GRATTAN.

ON THE CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—13th. May.

Mr. Grattan rofe and faid—"Sir, I shall endeavour to avoid the example which the. Honorable and Learned Gentleman has fet me. I shall endeavour to avoid all animssiry upon the one side and upon the other. According to his arguments, the Irish Catholic is the irreconcileable foe of the British Government. He says, that the Catholics are an exectable race. He makes a distinction between the people upon the feore of religion, which I contend is fallacious, and afferts, that to be good Catholics, men must be bad subjects. This argument, Sir, resolves itself into eternal war in the bosom of Ireland, eternal war with England, and eternal peace with France.—(Loud Applause). I contend, Sir, that there is nothing in the religion of the Irish Catholic irreconcileable with his loyalty; that any Member of that persuasion may be equally attached to the Government as any Protestant subject, and that their attachment's sounded as much in the principles of their religion as in the exigencies of their situation.

"I can refer, Sir, to the Despatches of successive been loyal for a great number of years. In respect, Sir, to the rebellion of 1798; no one will say that was a Catholic Rebellion. Upon this subject, I can refer to the Report of the Secret Committees of the House of Lords and Commons, that 99,000 men, and nine counties of Ireland were in rebellion. I can also refer to the official despatches from the Lord Lieutenant at the time, that the South of Ireland remained true to their allegiance. Now, which is the Catholic part? Why, the South, and the Army were marched to the North, while the Commander in Chief applauded the loyalty of the South.—Catholics, no doubt, were involved in it, but it was a rebellion in which Catholic followed the example of Protestants.

"As long, Sir, as you continue the refrictive code, you cherish a melus animus; you preferve a something that makes every epodimic difeaffatal, which amalgamates with every thing defective or vicious in the con

the benefit.

"I have gone through that part of the argument that affects the past and the present, as connected with the question. With regard to the future, you must consider that you are now repealing the penal code that has subsisted for hundreds of years, and the habits which have grown up with it. But let us not deceive ourfelves, or others, by over-fanguine promises & expectations of immediate and complete effect from the repeal of the law. You cannot, at once, remove habits of such long standing. The operation of the repeal will, however, like the progress of the plough, though flow and filent, be effectual and certain. It will gradually produce the full harvest which it promises, and it will stop the mouth of clamour with its own words. I consider the Catholic religion, abstracted from the Court of Rome, a practicable religion with regard to public fastey. I cannot suppose that there is any thing in the climate of a country, or the physical constitution of its inhabitants, by which an Irish Roman Catholics are curfed by the Book of Revelations, by the father and by the mother.

"The law which gave the Catholics property, the elective franchise, and so many other rights, gave also to the Catholic political power. The argument, therefore, which would refuse what the Catholics now ask, goes to take back every concession which they have obtained. The acquiescence in their petition can be no abridgment in the Royal prerogative, nor cause of danger to the Crown. Allegian the benefit.
"I have gone through that part of the ar-

not to be measured by what the King has, but by what the subject receives. Therefore is the Peer loyal by his title, the Commoner, by his seat in this house, and the Peasant, by virtue of Magha Charta. As to the influence of the Pope, when he was taken by the French, and lost his liberty, he become nothing. Captivity was not a proof of his strength. One part of his power was ex-communication.

"Are you assaid that the Pope will excommunicate one-third of your Army and Navy? The other popular arguments are, that the Catholic thinks every Protestant an heretic, and damned. I might appeal to Arch-bishop Usher, whether the Protestants too have not in their turn thought hardly of their neighbours? But if you go on thus, the Protestants collecting every thing that can be said against the Catholics, and the Catholics every thing that can be said against the Catholics, and the Catholics every thing that can be said against the Catholics, and as sectaries of religion, you will get into a miserable squabble, and pull up the soundations of your faith, to sling them at each other.

"You said, upon the Union, that incorpora-

other.
"You faid, upon the Union, that incorpora-"You faid, upon the Union, that incorporating with the Government is strength; and will you say now; that incorporating with the people is weaknes? In the British Empire, you have peoffession of the since providence that watches over that empire, so you should have no exclusive code nor inheritance, but make your laws analogous to the laws of providence, equal, universal, and extending alike to all its inhabitants. The Irish Yeomanry, who have performed such important services, are, in a great part Roman Catholics. If, upon the eve of any great battle, your General should order the Irish Catholic to quit the ranks, if your Admiral had or-

Catholics. If, upon the eve of any great battle, your General should order the Irish Catholic to quit the ranks, if your Admiral had ordered every Irish Sailor to go on shore, what would have become of your army and navy.

"A system of prosention is, therefore, a great evil, and if it wereuniversally acted upon, our army; your navy, ind your empire, would son evaporate. Why then, take the words of individuals, of priests and bigots, against these great and universal primiples; You have been tooking at the magnitude of your empire: now look to the magnitude of your danger.—The whole world is now reduced to France and England.—A power like Prussa, or instance, may exist as a secondary power, and maintain a certain portion of respect and consideration; but the moment that England ceases to be the fifth power, she ceases to exist at all; and we know not how soon we shall have to sight in the last extremity for the honer and the glory of that highest station. Examining this question, you say Ireland is your whereable part. Why? Because you have not governed her well. In Ireland, with Irish hands, with Irish hearts, and mighty Empire be probably decided. In contemplation of that evert, you may vote your arms; but to make that army invincible, you should vote your passions. You want patience, but you want more; you want the ardent spirit of the Irish to attach them to your cause, and embark them in the destinies of your country.

"By granting the petition, the Catholics will

and embark them in the deltinies of your country.

"By granting the petition, the Catholics will not get fix feats in this Houfe, but you will get three Millions of fpirits. Let your Liberty, like your Money, circulate every where, but center no where. Savage, Arthur Young, and other writers, extol the natural wealth and capabilities of Ireland; but the is fill poor, from the want of that, the possession of which made you strong, and the with holding of which makes her weak. I shall always beak of the Irish Parliament with parental affedion, and, I must say that, in 14 years, it did more for Ireland than you did in 100. But there was one that ruined us. Upon the day the Irish Parliament rejected the Catholic Perition, they voted their own abolition; and, if you adopt the same course, you may work their separation.

"The Irish Parliament, no but, gave many good and pious arguments for conduct, and there she lies with all her good and pious reasons. Why will you run in seatch of old presented the Catholics have got much, and will be too wife to go to sea again; but, in my ind, nothing can prevent the success of the suspense with subtinees on its failure. I deay to the Protestant, you have got and of the power, would not well to make it permanent? You have

the Protestant, you have got land and of the power, would not the power, would not the make it permanent? You he ty millions, and have an arm, reland, which is lost to the lost lost to preserve the Protest Both Catholics and Protestants another. ip in Iid only
mopoly.

another.

"This would do more for you than a Contingent Troops. I ke Alliance or Contingen Treeps. I k
groun which I fland. I know
I can appeal to the pa'
y of my contempo
try, now no my s, the

ner, of Daly, of that great man Mr. Flood; it was the dying wish of a celebrated Peer; it was the wish of Dr. Lucas; and yet these men had not before them the great event that has since happened. France had not conquered the neighbouring states, and acquired such an immense preponderance in Europe. Would it not, then, be wise to do that now, which was wise then; that if any sinister change should take place, we may not say that we were unprepared? Your Ancestors were sed upon this manna. The Iris were not so fortunate. Half of Europe is now against you, and you are divided from each other—but I am exhausted.—Here Mr. Grattan abruptly concluded a most cloquent and impressive speech of nearly two hours. It commanded great attention, but was so frequently interrupted by applause, we have been able to give we fear, but a very imperfect sketch of it.

HOUSE OF LORDS-June 19.

HOUSE OF LORDS—June 19.

MESSAGE FROM HIS MAJESTY.

Lord Hawkefbury delivered a Message from His Majesty, intimating,

"That the communications which had taken place between him and certain Continental powers, had not yet been brought to such a point as could enable him to lay the result before the House, or to enter into any further explanations with the French Government, confisiently with the declaration made in his speech at the commencement of the Session—that he, however, thought it adviseable that he should have the means of availing himself of any favourable opportunity of concerting measures with Foreign Powers, for bringing the contest to an issue compatible with the security of this country, and the general interests of Europe, and that he relied on the concurrence of the House in the adoption of measures calculated to promote so desirable an end."

The Message having been read by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hawk shury moved that it should be taken into consideration on Thursday.

June 20.

The Order of the Day for taking into consideration his Majesty's most gracious communication of yesterday, being read,

Lord Mulgrave rose, and moved, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty begging that his Majesty would be pleased to accept the Thanks of that House for his most gracious Message, and assuring his Majesty to adopt such steps as might be best calculated for the safety of this country and the general interests of Europe. The question bearing puts.

Earl Carysfort rose, and declared that he could not help expressing the surprise which he felt at the nature of the motion now made. The

calculated for the tatety of this country and the general interests of Europe. The question being put;

Earl Carpifort rose, and declared that he could not help expressing the surprize which he felt at the nature of the motion now made. The Message was neither more nor less in substance and effect, than a repetition of the communication which had been made to the House at the commencement of the present Session, and in consequence of which a very large sum of the public money had been voted for the purpose of Continental Alliance, and such as was equal to the revenue of many European Powers. At the distance of six months from the time of voting this large sum, the House was led to understand that the communications with the Continental Powers, with an eye to which this sum had been granted, were not brought to such a point as to enable his Majesty to lay the result before the house, and yet the Noble Lord asked of their Lordships to concur in a motion, the effect of which was the voting away a farther sum of the public money, without the smalless of this Government,—that we had 700 ships in commission—that we had 800,000 men in arms—that we were ready not only for defence—but that while we kept the enemy blocked up in their own ports we were preparing a force which would soon be ready for foreign offensive operations. How miserably, however, had these boasts been realised—Our marine, of which we had heard so much, and which were faid to be holding the enemy's steets had come out from almost all the ports, had for some time been riding trium want on the seas, and at this very moment were proceeding on enterprizes of which the Government of this country were totally ignorant. So far from having well-sounded considence, we were in use to have, in our Nawy, we were warranted at this moment in entertaining the deepest anxiety, for the preservation of our ped dions in the West, in the East, and indeed, in every part of the world. He should the conduction of the purpose of insulations and requesting world. He should the ment, to leave out a his Majesty for his the purpose of inf questing "That His Majesty to Proroguethe prejent Pa Majesty's lay which with the Communic with the Manual Power Manual

with the Connection of the action of the act ent. Connexion us the great powners was an object of fedulously cultive Ministers—and the fituation of Europe casioned by circums enessons of their of the Message and the Address moved the

naturally grew out of the Speech from the Throne and the Address at the opening of the Session. To call for a disclosure of negociations before they are brought to a refult, was an unusual practice, might frustrate the end, and took away responsibility from Ministers. It was indeed sufficient to state the general grounds of a Vote of credit.

Vote of credit.

The Earl of Carlife inported the amendment. He therefore did not with Parliament to feparate till more was known of those negociations on the Continent.

The Earl of Camden vindicated Ministers and the present measure.

The Harl of Westmoreland and Lord Harrowby took the same fide.

The Earls of Darnley, Susfolk, and Carnarwow supported the amendment, and maintained that the vote of credit was without object. It took the same of a subsidy—but with whom, or for what purpose, was unknown—and whether Sweden or Dessituational Vote of credit was for purposes known, though their extent was not ascertained.

Lord Sidmouth supported the motion.

Earl Speace supported the amendment.

Earl Carysfort shortly replied.

Lord Grenville, in a very able and masterly speech, expressed thinsself by no means surprized that Noble Lords on the other side had failed to give any thing like a fatisfastory answer to arguments which had been adduced in favor of the amendment. Great facrisices, he was of opinion, should be made to procure the co-operation of Continental Powers, particularly of Russia.

Till once he knew, however, the nature of the communications which had been going forward, and was in some degree made acquainted with the advantages which they might be likely to produce, he did not feel himself at liberty to say that \$5,000,000l. was no more than a recompense for the part that country was willing to take in the business. His Lordship declared that he thought no time dught to be lost in a mouncing to the whole of Europe our determination to act on such principles as were calculated for the general safety, and best suited to that broad and liberal policy which would have for its basis the independence and fecturity of the whole of Europe. If we could not procure Continental Powers, on such terms, to act with us as Allies, our next object ought to be to propose to negociate before them in open congress, making them the umpires of our differences. When sairshed that we were sincered in such as for the such s

Contents — — 111
Not Contents — 67
MAJORITY 44
HOUSE OF COMMONS,—21ft. June.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

The Chancellov of the Exchequer moved the Order of Day for the House going into a Committee of Sup-; and also an instruction to the said Committee that we take his Majesty's most gracious Message into their

FOX flated, that as the Honorable Member had no explanation to the Houfe, as to what the purposabily would be, to which this money was to pied, otherwise than ay mentioning in general that it was for the proofs of entering into entering and taking step which future exigence require, it was not in the over of the widell range agination to point out to define what was the object which the Ri Honorable Gentleman riew. If he gay to it remains then he ough no money. Ber

a general keling, either as to their of own particular fituation, that a gene d be formed for the purpose of do-trds their own deliverance, and into such was confident the resources of this conbe brought with the greatest probability of

raily that, whether it was for the vigorous profecution of a war, or whether it was confidered as to the idea of the fpeedy accomplishment of Praces, the ftrength and power of alliance in the one cale, or the weight and in others, the meanthest calculated to accomplish the object which we hid in view. He was still under the fame accellity of concealment as to the steps which had been taken towards promoting the general concert of the different powers of Europe, as he was at the time of the former discussion.

The question being called for, the resolution was carried without a division.

FIRE AT WOOLWHOU.

#### FIRE AT WOOLWICH WARREN.

The question being called for, the resolution was carried without a division.

FIRE AT WOOLWICH WARREN.

Last Sunday night a dreadful fire took place in the Warren, Woolwich, which, from its situation (being only 100 yards from the Magazine), excited the greatest consternation and alarm. There was reason to fear that it was intentionally set on fire. The long range of wood-built store houses, full of ordnance stores, is totally destroyed. Had the magazine taken fire, the consequences must have been dreadful, as it contained 8000 barrels of gun-powder.

Tuesday, Sir Richard Ford went down to Woolwich, to endeavour to discover how the sire happened, whether from accident, or defign; and to examine some persons who were in custody, on suspicion of being concerned in effecting this dreadful calmity.

After the examination of several persons, it clearly appeared that the fire could not have been the effect of acciden, as no fire or candle were ever allowed to be made use of in the building where the fire burst out, which the centinel, who first discovered it, described to appear like a lighted cardle, burning through the roof, and in a momen afterwards, a sudden burst took place, & the stanes rushed forth with the greatest violence.

It appeared in the course of the investigation, that a labourer of the name of Samuel Margatroyd, who worked in a part of the buildings that were consumed, called the Lobby, had, on the Sunday morning preeding the fire, made use of very violent expessions to a brother workman, sof the name of Norton, who generally worked in a lost over the room where Margatroyd was stationed, and which lost Norton and his companions ascended by a ladder, purporting that he Maigatroyd, would take care that Norton and his shopmates should not 30 up that ladder again; adding with an oath, that he would take care so many of themshould not 30 up there any more. Margatroyd was committed by Sir R. Ford, for further examination.

The dreadful act mut have been premeditated for some time, and planned for the exe

The dreadful act mut have been premeditat-The dreadful act must have been premeditated for fome time, and planned for the execution and prevention of extinguishing the slames, as when the engines belonging to the yard were brought out, they were rendered nearly useless by four of the brass screws belonging to the leather pipes, being injured so much, that they would not screw together. A number of the fire buckets were likewise rendered useless by being cut, and holes made in them.

MINISTRY OF GENERAL POLICE.

Extracts of the RECORTS laid before the Military Commission, and other papers relative to the affair of Dubus and Rosolin, accused and convicted of being spies. Both have been Excented.

ecuted.
"These culprits' says the Reporter, " are me age." version tland, from time to time as he English send out as a real so concerning themselves respecting

one, without concerning themlelves respectively a naval of fate.

One of these Pierre Paul Dubue, formerly a naval an, has ally important fituations in India; he annees himsel as having been Commander in Chief of armies Y poo Saib, Deputyof the French Agents and in the Agents and Exenvoy of Tippoo and a terminal part of the Paul Raselin.

The control of Tippoo of T

may require, shall be furnished him from Mr. Pitt's office, on giving his receipt.

"The ci-devant Baron d'Imbert, whose letters were found on the accused, and to whom they were to transmit their Reports, was, in 1793, Chief of the Marine, at Toulon; he was one of those who surrendered the port and the sleet to the English; he accompanied them when they evacuated the place; and has, since that time, continued in the pay of England.

"He resides at London, and is the head of a kind of Committee or Society, composed of Toulon resugees, whose number, in seamen and officers, amounts to nearly 500. These resugees, mostly men of bad character, are the most astive spices of the English Ministry.

THE BRITISH ARMY 16. June 1805.

THE BRITISH ARMY IR. JUNE 1805.

Cavalry - - 21,300 Infantry - - 115,700 Militia - 78,794

TOTAL 215,794 TENTH REPORT.

TENTH REPORT.

The Appendix to the Tenth Report, contains the Bond of Release, executed in February 1803, between Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter.

The following clause respecting the destruction of vouchers is considered unusual.

Whereas for several years past there have been sufficiently accounts, reckonings, and money transactions depending between us, the accounts of which have lately been examined, adjusted, and agreed upon between us; and upon such examination, settlement, and adjustment, there remained a balance due from the faid Alexander Trotter to the aforefaid Lord Viscount Melville, of one thousand five hundred and eighty pounds, eleven shillings and one penny sterling money; with which final examination, statement, and adjustment, both parties declared themselves persectly satisfied, and do hereby approve of and ratify the same. And they have either mutually delivered up to each other, or resolved and agreed mutually to cancel and destroy, all the vouchers or other memorandums and writings, that at any time heretofore may have expended on the proposed between them. the vouchers or other memorandums and writings, that at any time heretofore may have existed, passed, or been interchanged between them relative to the said accounts, and the different items and articles of which the said accounts are composed or consist; and they have further resolved and agreed, mutually to release and discharge each other up to the day of these presents, for now and ever: Therefore. &c. &c. &c.

#### INDIA HOUSE.

Yesterday a Quarterly General Court was held at the East India House, when the dividend for the half year ending 5th. July next, was declared to be 5½ per cent.

The undermentioned Proprietors were appointed a Committee for the inspection of the Company's Bye Laws, viz.

J. Angerstein, Esq.
W. Drew, Esq.
R. Hunter, Esq.
Godfrey Thornton Esq.
Sir H. Strachey, Bart.
The Chairman gave notice, that it was the

W. Drew, Eq. B. Hunter, Elq. Sir H. Strackey, Bart.

The Chairman gave notice, that it was the intention of the Court of Directors to call an carly General Court, for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors the proceedings relative to the institution of a Seminary at Hertford Casse.

Deal, July 4.—Sailed through the Downs, the Amelia, and the Varnna, Extra Ships, for the East Indies.

Dublis, Max 16.—The Commissioners for the Great Seal met this day in the Court of Chancery, according to adjournment, to hear further arguments in the case of Judge Johnson. Counsel for the judge informed the Court, that they did not intend prefsing the matter farther, three of their Lordships having already decided in their respective Courts on the merits of the case; the Judge was accordingly remanded, as bail could not be taken under the 44th. Geo. III. c. 92. The Judge's Council tendered to the Attorney General a written undertaking of the Judge, binding him to appear and plead at Westminister on the first day of the next term, which was resused, the Attorney-General insisting, that he should appear and plead instantly, and be ready for the trial on the first Niss Prins day in Trinity term, or go in custody to England. The Judge, by the advice of his Counsel, chose the latter.

The following arrangements, it is faid, will take place shortly;—Lord Avonmore is to retire on a persion. The Attorney-General is to be appointed Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and is to be succeeded by the Solicitor-General. Mr. Bush succeeds the Solicitor-General. Mr. Bush succeeds the Solicitor-General. Mr. Bush succeeds the Solicitor-General.

chequer, and is to be inceeded by the solicitoror-General. Mr. Bush succeeds the SolicitorGeneral.

The plea of the Genoese for incorporating themselves with France, is "Blockaded in our ports by the tyranny of the English, though neutrals, we are punished as enemies, and can no longer substitution that commerce, which is the only means of our support. When the strong oppress the weak, their only refuge is in the protection of the stronger. — Excluded from the seas, we are destrous of a continental connection, and in uniting our selves with France, we shall be secure as members of her empire, and partake of its glories and its destinies."

Our Ambassador, Lord Robert Fitzgerald, has returned from Lisbon.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, has been for some time consined to his room by severe indisposition.

fevere indifposition.

Dumher 1041.

### oernment Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the iffue of TREASURY BILLS, will be diffcontioued after the First of December.

Published by Order by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

G. BUCHAN,

November 24. 1805. Frid to

### Amertisement.

will be held at the Church Lodgings in the Fort, This-day, Wednesday, the 27th. Instant, at Twelve o'clock, in order to determine whether Mr. DISNEY thall he instructed to proceed, and to have the whole of the Church rands, not specifically appropriated, brought under the direction and control of the Supreme Court.

Fort St. George, 27th. Nov. 1805.

### Sheriff's Sale,

PAROOMBADOO CHELLA PILLAY, Yers.—CHINGLEROY PILLAY, RAUSABLN, AUROOMAGUM

OTICE is hereby given, that on Wednerd 4th December next, will be fail bush side, on the Primite herivers 12th a new 12th and 12t

Conditions at Size to proceed a start and advantage of the amount of Purchase as average from the premises the first to the start and the premises the start and the start

JOHN ONKES, SHERIFE

Madros, 25th November, 1806.

### Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last, WILL and TESTAMENT of the late LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES ACHILLES KIRKPATRICK, lasing been obtained from the supreme Court of Jadicature at Calcutta, by GEORGE URLE Edg. one of the Executors therein named, an Notorial Copy of which has been received by Lieu NT COLONEL JAMES BRUNTON another of the Executors famed in the faid Will, who requests that all Persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, will pay the amount to him, and all claims on the Estate are requested to be transmitted to him with as little delay as possible.

Fort St. George, 25th. November, 1805.

Fort St. George, 25th. November, 1805.

### Adbertisement.

CAPTAIN COLLINS late of APIAIN COLLINS late of the 2d. Battalion 1st. Regiment Native Infantry, having died intestate, at Punartacottah, in Wynaud, his Effects were taken charge of, by the Commanding Officer on the spot, and Sold by Auction, the Amount after deducting Servants Wages, and Funeral charges, with his Papers having been delivered into the hands of MAJOR HASLEWOOD, Commanding the Battalion; he is ready to give an unit, and to deliver over charge of the service of t

Seringapatam, November 7th. 1805.

For Sale on Commission. BY JAMES DOBBIN,

## Billard Table,

10 & a quarter by 5 & a quarter, COMPLETE,

Ques, Maces, &c. &c.

To be Solo

By Public Auction, BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM, Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 28th. Infant,

At 11 o'Clock TWO BOXES OF

### STATIONARY.

Consisting of

MPERIAL, Royal, Medium, Demy, Foolfcap, Quarto Poft Wove and Plain, — Octavo Gilt and Plain, — Beft Dutch Quills, — Black and Red Ink Powders, — Waters, — Shining Sand, — Round Rulers, — Red. Tape. — Blotting Paper, — Foolfcap Books, — Bills of Lading, — Cards, Sc. & C.

#### To be Sold

By Public Auction, BY JAMES DOBBIN, AT HIS AUCTION-ROOMS,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 28th. Inflant, SALE TO COMMENCE, At 120'Clock

PICKLED Salmon in high pre-vation,—in fmall Kegs of Two and ree Gallons, John and Pine Checks, Box of Berkeley and Pine Checfes,

AN INVOICE OF

# Looking Glasses,

OF SIZES. At One O'clock,

A Few Casks of ALE.

#### To be Sold,

By Public Auction, By JAMES DOBBIN, AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On SATURDAY the 30th. Instant.
SALE TO COMMENCE
At 11 o'Clock,

A FEW Rolls of Gold and Sil-

ver THREAD,
CAVALRY CORD,
A few Dirks, Gilt, and Silver Mounted,
Bunches of Red,—Purple.—Whire,—
Yellow,— Black,— Green,— and Blue

Two Bundles of FOILS, Six Rolls of Europe DIMITY, A Box of China FANS.

A QUANTITY OF

### CHINA WARE,

Confisting of

Table, Soup and Defert Plates, Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers.

### Glass Ware,

Consisting of

Cut and plain Tumblers, Claret Glaffes, &c. A Tub of Candied Oranges. Opera Glaffes, Silver mounted Sm og Bottles—Morocco Purfes,—Flints-

TWENTY DOZEN OF

HAIR POWDE

To be Sold.

By Public Auction, By JAMES DOBBIN, AT HIS AUCTION ROOM, On SATURDAY next, the 30th. Instant, As Twelve o'Clock, TEN CASKS OF

### Catalonia Wine,

A FEW CASKS OF

BRAND

### FORTY DOZEN OF

FRENCH CLARET.

To be sold,

By Public Auction, By JAMES DOBBIN, AT HIS AUCTION ROOM, On MONDAY next, the 2d. December, SALE TO COMMENCE At 10 O'clock; THREE BOXES OF

### IRONMONGERY.

### CUTLERY.

Particulars of which will be specified in tomorrow's Paper.

To be Sold

By Public Auction, BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On THURSDAY next, the 5th. Dec.

SALE TO COMMENCE

At 11 b Clock.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES

of

### PLATE,

BEING PART OF THE PROPERTY,

A GENTLEMAN Dec.

ARGE and fmall Waiters-ARGE and Imall Waiters—
One Coffee Pot—One Tea Pot and Stand
—One Tea Caddy—One Sauce Stand with
Cut Glafs Cruets—Bottle Stands—Labels
Corki—Fifth Trowel—Soup and Punch
Ladles—Gravy, Table, Defert, Tea and
Salt Spoons—Sallad Fork—Table and
Defert Forks—Silver Mounted Table and

Defert Forks—Silver Mounted Table and Defert Knives.

Egg Cups, Muffineers—Funnel, Cream Ewer, Candlelticks—Toaft Rack—Sugar Tongs—Sauce Pan and Cover—Scewers, Tumbler and Cover—Salt Cellers, and Spoons—Muffard Pot and Spoon—Muggs, Sc. &c.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction, BY JAMES DOBBIN.

INVOICES OF

T GLASS WARE,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS, NEEDLES,
DNMONGERY,
IN FURNITURE, INK ST
ITANNIA and JAPANNEI
OTH BRUSHES, BUTTON
DLER'S TOOLS,
D'SEALU

LATED

To be Salv.

THE COURIER. OIL

By Public Auction, BY HEEFKE FAURE, and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM, On FRIDAY the 29th. Instant, At 11 o'Clock,

A LARGE Blackwood Cot, with two fets of Curtains,
One dozen of Blackwood Arm Chairs,
One Blackwood Cot,
One fet of Blackwood Dining Tables,
on claw feet,
Four Globe Lamps,
Two Camp Cots with Tops,
One Writing Office Defk,
One Book Cafe,
One Box, with Shells, &c.

AN INVOICE OF BENGAL MILITARY

### AND HALF OOTS,

A FEW CASES OF

ROPER

A FEW DOZENS OF Coniac Brandy

Several Other Europe R T I C L E S. At One o' Clock,

A handfome Newly fitted up Bengal Pa-lenkeen—an Elegant Hooded and Pannel-led Bandy—a Field Officer's Tent, with Baygage, &c.

Several other Horses and Bandies.

To be Solo, By Public Auction,

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

On FRIDAY, the 29th. Inftant,

At 12 o'Clock.
A HANDSOME

### 0 COMPRISING

AS FOLLOWS:

A HANDSOME Cut GLASS

Hookah Bottom,
Two Surpdofes, one Mouth piece.
Two new Patna Snakes a Silver Crane
to them, a Tiger Skin Carpet, Sixteen
China Chillums, and a fmall Jar with

For Private Sale. By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co. A CAPITAL DOUBLE BARRELLED

### GUN, By MANTON,

ALMOST NEW

Price 95 Star Pagodas,

A Capital Pair of PISTOLS, with Hair Triggers, by W. Mortimer, in a Case. Price 50 Pagodas.

For Private Sale.

ON / RY MODERATE TERMS, lefirable complete ESTATE and LING HOUSE, with every con-infamily or Trader—fituate on very healthy part of the Sea Bimlipatam, completly adapted the for an advantage surfuit of the sea of traffice and on A My venieny a pleaf Coaft,

ntry. secured by a Co-

### THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 27th. November 1805.

BY Letters we have received from PRINCE the offi, of October, we learn that the Homorable Company's Ship Devaynes, Captain Adderley, which seited from this port in September last, had, soon after her departure, been obliged to seperate from the Convoy, and proceed for that Island, where she had arrived in great distrets:—whether the had suffered damage from a Galcoft Wind, or (asswered that you had sprung a leak, is not mentioned in the Letters with which we have been favored: we are happy, however, to be enabled to add, then her detention at the Island would be short, as appears from the following extract of a Letter from an officer of the Blendern, dated the 4th, of October.

The Devaynes, one of the Weymouth's \*\* The Devaynes; one of the Weymouth's Convoy, has put in here in distress; she will however he rendered fit for Sea, in the course of a fortnight; and, as a single ship, if she cappes the Enemy, she may get home, as a soon as the rest of the Convoy."
PHILIP DUNDAS, Esq. had taken upon himself the Government of Prince of Wales's Island, which is represented as being in a very flourishing state.

The Letters from which we have derived the The Letters from which we have derived the above information were brought by the Grab Ship Nancy, Captain Wallis, and delivered at Pondicherry, whence the Nancy had sailed, and was monday in sight from the Fort:—on tacking to gain an offing, the was however, carried to leeward, and has nearly conteached the roads.

2 TO HIS EXCLLENCY,

REAR-ADMINST A

SIR THOMAS TROUBRIDGE, Bay.

Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ship
and Vessels, employed to the Eastward of Line, drawn due South from Point de Galle, in the Island of Ceylon.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Latter, announcing your appointment of Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed, and, to be employed to the Eastward of a Line drawn, due South from Point de Galle in the Island of Ceylon, and to thank your Excellency for the communication.

We beg leave at the same time to congratulate your Excellency on the honourable appointment conferred on you, and to express our extistaction, that the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, have selected for the defence of these seas, where we have been placed, an Officer so generally distinguished for Naval skill and gallantry, and at the tasket time, possessing that experience of Indian Navigation so necessary in Tropical climates, without which the greatest professional talents might be rendered of little advantage to our Country, or of annoyance to the Enemy.

We shall be proud to be occasionally honored with any communications from you for the general benefit; and mult, while we hope that your Excellency will stay much amongst us, when the Service permits, express our regret, that we have not accommodation to offer you on shore, better suited to your Rank, but which we shall make it our study to improve to the urasset; within the reach of what our Island affords.

We have the honor to be,

affords.

We have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your Excellency's

Very obedient and
Humble Servants,
P. DUNDAS,

(Signed)

A GRAY,

NIMACALISTER, Fort Cornwellis, 34th. Ottober, 1805.

TO THE HONORABLE, PHALIP DUNDAS, ESQ.
Governor and Council, Prince of Wales's Island.

Honorable Sin, & Gentlemen,
I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the recein of your letter of the 4th. Instant, in reply
to the Communication of my appointment, and
in answer thereto permit me to assure you, that
I feel most lensibly the very file to me, and we will be a sentiment of my. Abilities and Services have been conveyed to

me.

I trust my trust efforts in the Er ation of the Commands I am just entered justify the senteness which you pleased to adopt and which I shalled bituous to preserve: the more party as your, experience in Indian. A veral departments of its Government of the connected with its ope hall at all times be happy that it. Mason Same Asson and in illen-

to pursue, for the protection of Commerce, and the Annoyance of the Enemy; and in all matters which may tend to the Advancement of the Honorable Company's Interest, and the welfare of His Majeste's Service.

I am mast sensible of your kindness, & solicitude for my Welfare and Comfort, of which, I beg to express my sincere acknowledgements, and the esteem and regard with which, I have the honor to be.

and the esteem and regard the honor to be, Honorable Sir, & Gentlemen, Your most Obedient, dive Humble Servant, Signed) T. TROUBRIDGE.

His Majesty's Ship Blenheim Prince of Water Island, 6th. Odoben 1805.

THE Ship FAME, Captain Joseph Lautour, arrived at Calcutta on the 5th. Instant, from this poet, whence she sailed on the 15th. of October. Passengers, Captain Bishop—Lieut. Paterson—Mr. H. Eastgate, Mr. Weston, & Mr. Whichley.

Mr. Whichley.

The Calcutta Papers mention the arrival of the Stealing Castle, fender Mad. Colours, from Muscat: and also of the Ship Sally from Rangoon: Passengers on the latter, Lieut-Hewit, and Mr. D. Murray.

The Ship Lutchmee, Capt. Maxwell, from Calcutta, and bound to this port, has put into Chittagong in distress.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Senior Major of Infantry, Alexander Baillie, to be icutenant Colonel.
Captain John Linday, 11th. N. I. to be Major.
Captain Licutenant S. Lutwidge, to be Captain of a

pany.
icutenant J. Woolle, to be Captain Lieutenant,
icutenant Keighly, of his Majesly's 19th. Regiment
light Dragoms, to be Adjutant to the Cavalry Cannent of Arcot.

BENGAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, Accountant

eneral.

Doctor William Hunter, Secretary and Librarin to the College of Fort William.

Mr. Mathew Lumsben, Clerk to the Committee or Controlling the Expanditure of Stationary.

CEYLON APPOINTMENTS.

George Lufignan Efq. to be Agent of Rerenue and Commerce for the Diffriet of Colombo.

Alexander Cadell Efq. to be Agent of Rerenue and Commerce for the Diffrict of Jaffaspatam.

John Badger Efq. to be Second Affiftant to the Cutchery of Colombo and Cuftom Mafter of Negombo.

Simon Sawyer Efq. to be Affiftant to the Cutchery of Chilaw, and Custom Mafter of Calpentyn.

COLOMBO,—Arrived 6th. November, the Shop Ceylon, from Arrivo.—Pofingers—J. Wright, Eiq.—J. Sawer, Eiq.—G. Laughton, Eiq.—11th. Ihip Hebe, Captain H. Becher from Chittagong,—13th. Big Active. Capt. Rolland, from Bombay—Paffingers—Capt. Fowler, and Mr. Penny.

BIRTH.

At the Mount, on the 25th Inflant, the Lady of Co-LONEL ROSERT BELL, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday last Mr. PAUL FREDERIC DE CABELLE, to Mademoiskle Patronillede Neuron,
Youngest Daughter of the late Licuteman Colonel H.
D de Meuron, of His Majesty's Swifs Regiment.
On Wednesday list, Captain Boardman, of the
Hon. Company's Missing Service, to Missingle Historic.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

At the upper Provinces of Bengal, on the 1th. October, Lieur. Colorel Lawrence Rawstorne, of the Bengal Native Infantry.

Unfortunately drowned in a Tank, at Coven Pauk, Cornet Charle Warden, of his Majethy's 9th. L. Dragoons.—As an officer and a gentleman he was eminently respected by his Cornethe Officers of Which as a tribute of their regard and effects—have offered a Monumers, with a suitable infeription, to becreeked to his memory.

BOMBAY,-13th. November.

BOMBAY,—13th. November.—

On Snaday tall anchored in the harbort his Majetty's flip Fox, Captain H. Dobbie, from a cruife. The Fox on her cruife tell in with & fpake the Hon. Company's homeward bound extra thip Retreat—all well.

On the 14th of June the Queen and Printeffes wifined the Bank, and Eaft India House, and were splendidly entertained.

On the 26th of June Lord St. Vincent was fent for to Windsor by the King, and closeted with him for a considerable time, and detained untill next day.

Admiral Cornwallis had joined the Ch

Admiral Cornwallis had joined the left and fleet.

It was expected that the Lord Chanc would refign, and Sir Wm. Grant fucceed
The Francfort Journal gives as an artic intelligence from London, of the 12th. of J that a continuo was expected to take place ween Ma Pitt and Mr. Fox.

The B. or of one of the New York Ne papers is be tried for a Libel upon the story of the left of the libel upon the story of the left of the libel upon the story of the left of the libel upon the story of the left of the libel upon the story of surface the fair the left of the libel upon the story of surface upon the story of surface upon the story of surface upon the the 20 the fair with fire defraubing with violat timate fair

perty, an

CALCUTTA GAZETTE .- 7th. Nov.

ADDRESS from the British Inhabitants of the Goded and Conquered Provinces, to His Excellency The Right Honorable Lord Lake.

Mr. B. W. BLUNT, the fenior Civil Servant prefent at Muttra, having been requested to prefent the Address to His Excellency The Right Honorable Lord Lake, Mr. BLUNT waited on His Lordship on the 19th. October, with the view of ascertaining at what time His Lordship when Lord Lake appointed the following day, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for that purpose.

Pole.

Accordingly, the next day at the appointed hour, Mr. BLUNT waited on His Lordshill, to deliver the Address from the Beitin Inhabitants of the Ceded and Conguered Provinces. Lord Lare was on this occasion attended by Generals Smith and Downessmell, all the Staff and the Principal Officers of the Army under His Lordshill Scannard. Mr. BLUNT previous to prefenting the Address, expressed himself as follows:

himfelf as follows:

"Being the Senior Civil Servant prefent at this Station, I have had the gratification of being deputed to prefent your Lording with the Address from the British Inhabitant of the Ceded and Codous and the Statish Inhabitant of the Ceded and Codous and the Statish Inhabitant of the Ceded and Codous and the Statish Inhabitant of the Ceded and Codous and the Statish Inhabitant of the Ceded and Codous and the Statish Inhabitant of the Ceded and Codous and the Statish Inhabitant of the Ceded and Codous and the Statish Inhabitant of the Statish Inhabitant Inhabit

The following Address was then presented to LORD LAKE by Mr. BLUNT.
To His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Lake Commander in Chief of the British Forces in India.

My Lors,

We, the British Inhabitants of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, approach your Excelleney with our ardent and heartfelt congratulations, on the success which has attended your personal exertions at the shead of the British forces in India, during the course of your glorious and prosperous career.

A brave and faithful Army, inspired by the animating example of their Leader, sustained with undiminished cheerfulness the extenses of satigue and danger—and enabled your Excellency with promptness to carry into complete effect those enlarged plans, somed by the deep political discensment of Marquers Wellesley, and happily to counteract the extensive and menacing combinations of our inveterate Enemies.

Exclusive of the Military duties attached to your high station, your Excellency has, from the commencement of the war in 1803, exercised unlimited political powers in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces—and we acknowledge with sincere gratitude the eminent advantages which have resulted from your Excellency's mild and just use of those powers.

We beheld with admiration your Excellency extending protection in the hour of extreme need to the unfortunate Representative of the Imperial House of Timur—and with unwearied exertion, attached to result in protection of the manual manual with unwearied exertions, attached to find and include of testing with mexampled teclerity to the walls of Furuckabad, the pursuit of an implicable and feecoious Enemy.

each vicilitude of leaton, continuing with unexamples celerity to the walls of Furruckabad, the purfuit of an implacable and fecocious Enemy.

We viewed you refeuing from his imagined graft the spoils of a defenceles city—preferving from his barbarity the lives of its numerous inhabitants—and compeling his feattered and disheatened Forces with ignominy and precipitation to quit the British Territories.

In commemoration of these important events, and as a testimony of the respectful and grateful attachment with which your valor, perseverance and personal exertions have inspired us, we beg seave to solicit she honorable distinction of being permitted to place the Portrait of your Excellency in the Town-Hall of Galcutz which would not only be highly flattering to us, but must prove infinitely, gratifying to the British Inhabitants of that metropolis.

(Sizned.) Archibald Seton.—A. Welland.—

which would not only be highly flattering to us, but must prove infinitely graitlying to the British Inhabitants of that metropolis.

(Signed.) Archibald.Seton,—A. Welland,—Yny. Burges,—T. Thornhill,—W. W. Robinson,—G. Saunders,—Rd. Ahmuty,—G. Cruttenden,—A. Oliver,—C. T. Metcalfe,—A. H. Cole,—A. Munro,—R. Jeukins,—C. Lloyd,—S. Swinton,—A. Cockhurn,—G. D. Guthrie,—J. Richardson,—H. Wilkinson,—W. Spedding,—W. J. Sands,—Chas. Elliott,—Rd. Becher,—J. Gillman,—H. Dumbleton,—Bernd. Rielley,—Robt. Blake,—Robt. Conyughame,—Claud Russel,—Thos. Longcroft, R. Carthore,—D. Lenham,—Thos. Thornton,—D. Scott,—R. Robertson,—G. Birch, Wm. Leycester,—Chas. Dumbleton,—Robt. Grant,—W. P. Potts,—A. Wright,—C. F. Fergusson,—W. M. Gorton,—J. Wemyls,—E. W. Blunt,—W. E. Rees,—Robt. Bathurst,—E. Gardner,—W. Orton Salmon,—F. Pierard,—John Ahmuty,—Roger Martin,—A. Ross,—E. Impey,—A. Frazer,—James Augustus Grant,—W. T. Smith,—E. A. Curbbert,—B. D'Aguilar,—J. B. Elliott,—W. Brodie,—J. D. Erskine,—John Stewart,—J. Edmiston. Ceded and Conquered Provinces,

June 27, 1805.

To which His Lordshird was pleased to return the following Answer:—
To the British Inhabitants of the Ceded and Con-

turn the following Answer: To the British Inhabitants of the Ceded and Con-

To the British Inhabitants of the Ceded and Gonquered Provinces.

GENTLEMEN,
I have received with every fentiment of esseem and
grude, the statering expression of your approbation
yy services.
Through life, I have considered the applause of my
countrymen as the highest reward. I could attain; and
in the present instance it has afforded additional gratistion, as coming from those to whose zeal, ability, and
tue, in the performance of their respective duties, I
deeply indebted for that success which has attended
ections.

The particular of the success which has attended
critions.

The performance of their research which has attended
ections.

The performance of their research which has attended
ections.

to the metits of that gallant Army which it was my glory to command; and to the wildom of that able Statefman whose plans it was my fortune to execute.

By the discipline and undaunted bravery of the former, an impression has been made upon our Enemies which no time can efface; and by the firmmels and endfaged policy of the latter, the Britist Empire in India has been fixed upon a basis which never can be subverted.

Laccept with the sincerest pleasure, and with the justed send endfaged policy of the latter which you mean to conserve upon me—and the mode in which you propose to carry your stattering intentions into execution is in the highest degree gratifying to my feetings, as it is calculated to commemorate sentiments of regard deleem, of which I must always be proud to have been the object.

I have the honor to be, with respect and e de Head-quarters Muttra, Oct. 20th. 180g.

His: LORDSHIP was further pleased to teply to

"I beg you will aduse the Gentlemen who have hes nored me with this Address, that I have re-wed with the high Respitely-plessing this fattering each summ of their fentiments, and I am much indebted to you personally for the handsome manner in which these have been conveyed." A HOUR AD

casion.

In the course of the morning the Princess of Wales, the Princess Charlotte, the Duke of Gloucester, and a number of persons of distinction, paid their respects to their Majestics.

About half past twelve, the King and Queen

About half past twelve, the King and Queen with the Princes Charlotte of Wales, proceeded to the Palace. Soon after one o'Clock his Majesty dined; after which the Royal family and the Princes Charlotte of Wales went to the apartments of Lady Charlotte Finch in the Palace yard, and viewed the company going to Court, from a window, till past four o'clock. The company began to arrive at the Palace foon after twelve o'clock, and affembled in the room adjoining the drawing room, till it was completely filled, so that it was with the great, est difficulty a passage could be formed for the Royal family to the drawing room.

About half past two o'clock his Majesty entered the room, where the company we asserted the room of the room

tered the room, where the company we af-fembled, dreffed in the uniform of the keyal Horse Guards, and wearing the order of St. George.

DEFEAT OF THE NEGROES.

The following is a fletch of the defeat of the Haytians before the city of St. Domings, by the garrifon under General Ferrand.

When the Negro army appeared before the city, and were in a condition to attack it, a fummons was fent to the following effect:

"Jean Jacques, the first Emperor of Haytis, to General Engand, commanding a division of the Troops of the French Republic:

"As it is inconfiftent with the laws and independence of the Empire, that any portion of the Frach army fhould be allowed to remain on the iland, General Ferrand is fummoned to furender the city of St. Domingo in 24 hours—If at the end of that time the city shall not be evacuated, it will be delivered up to plander, and all the inhabitants thereof put to the sword."

It being difficult to procure any person who

and all the inhabitants thereof put to the fword."

It being difficult to procure any person who would risk the delivery of a suitable answer to this aemand, the commandant ordered there cannon shot to be levelled at the Black C. which conveyed a defiance in terms as strong as the pen could have done, and doubtless as well understood.

The resources, not less than the courage of General Ferrand and his associates, are seen in his sinding means, with so small an army, to garrison every part of the city, and to make a fortic against a soe so numerous, so desperate, and so insatiable for blood and vengance:—Seconded by a little band of heroes, he however, attacked successfully, and carried eventrenthment of the enemy.

His second in command leading the attack on the fifth line, received a very severe wound; not discouraged, he led them to the second, where he received several others; still concealing his

Ques. Maces, Scc. &c.

fituation from his companions, he conducted them to the third, in carrying which, he received a morquer ball through the lower vifeera, of which he almost instantly died. From the Spanish troops but little aid was received in the first and partial engagement with the blacks; but in this decisive one, the presence of their commander, whom they loved and seared, animated them to actions which seemed to be inspired by a desire to surpass their French commander. Whom they loved and feared, animated them to actions which seemed to be inspired by a desire to surpass their French commander. The deseat was complete, 1300 brigands were counted dead on the field of bartle; all their ammunition, a large portion of their military street and treature of the Emperor sell into the hands of the victor; whose loss in the bartle did not exceed eighty men.—The sleet of Admiral Messens arrived wither on the day of bartle or the day succeeding, but had not attributed in the did any troops. The ships did not come to an anchor, but after pushing the aids they had for the garrison on there, should not come to an anchor, but after pushing the aids they had for the garrison on there, should not attributed any troops. The ships did not come to an anchor, but after pushing the aids they had for the garrison on there, should not attributed any troops.

The long and untorquate mispassed and the segment of the fate bord, had not appeared to the sample of garrison of Hertiford has a seconted the guird anthip or this interesting than of the sample of garrison of the fatisfaction which has arisen from this compromised general with every part of the family.

The Chanceller, deciding excathedra, was compelled to awand the right of guardianthip to Miss Segment's family: but it is understood that he hindlef recommended the present adjustment, by which, whill the care of her fortune, and the superintend nee of her education, is given to her poble relative the Marquis of Herriford, by which, whill the care of her fortune, and the superintend nee of h

#### IMPRISONMENT OF Mr. TODD TONES. A MEMBER OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.

detained in prilon, without any charge made against him, not withit anding his repeated applications for a tall, not withit anding his repeated applications for a tall, not withit anding even of an implied seknowledgement of his innocence, deferves the particular attention of every min who values the principles of the British Constitution. Upon the precedent of Mr. Jones's cate every gentleman in Ireland enjoys the bledling of personal liberty merely at the pleasure of the Government. In proposition as the people of Ireland are removed from the feat of Government, and as they are spokaged from the foundations of the property of England, is in incumbent on those who are definous that the Union Ashald he ends to provide the attention of Parlament to anould be read to those who are defirous that the Unio transactions like this, and to flew that the transactions like this, and to flew that the legislature of this country is paternal and protective towards all who are represented in it. We flucerely hope that the treatment experienced by Mr. Johes will be made the subject of inquiry and Parliament.

Mr. Jones has fent the following circular letter-to Members of Parliament, and it should like wife be made Known to the public.

SIR, Prevat Prifor

known to the public.

SIR, Prevot Prifon, near Cork.

I fill continue detained, as when I printed my Letters to Mr. Wickham, in the fame unaccountable and unjufifiable impriforment, now for upwards of twenty two months. & fulfaining all the rigours of a fecond winter in a military ganl, after having repeatedly trayed for a trial, ar an examination by unqualified purgation upon Oaib.

gaol, after having repeatedly prayed for a trial, or an examination by inqualified purgation upon Oath.

Thave also been by this imprisonment (an imprisonment I believe, which, by deceiving the Irilh Government, arises from the source of private malignity, the malice of which is too obvious to stand the bare rest of investigation) been most materially injuited in my pecuniary eredit, which has induced, by the conclusions they materially detw from it, all the sew creditors I had, to come down upon me at once for an immediate discharge of their demands; and to avoid the expence of proceedings at law; I have been obliged to give up to them the whole of my moderate income, and to subsist folely upon the goal allowance.

It would appeats, therefore, that a man may now in Ireland, unimpeached of any delinquency free from any specific charge, and declared innocent by a Chief Secretary of his Excelledey the Lord Lieutenant, the deprived of his liberty; his reputation, his health, and his pecuniary credit; without any recurrable redress, whis is a fearing of the whole of whatever station, property and ability.

I should deem my case, under all its peculiar

man ind Ireland, of whatever station, property and ability discussion in the most different and ability discussion as a ford ground on which to inflitute an inquision of the present state of Ireland. Very specific may arrest, I received, through the Letter of Mr. Sauria, Barrister at L.w., an offer of inflant and unconditional liberation, from Wockbam, Dublin Cattle, with this prothat at my count time, and the condition to the erret from the world, I found or of over interest from the world, I found or of over interest from the world, I found or of over interest from the world, I found or of over interest from the world, I found or of over interest from the world, I found or of over interest from the world, I found or of over interest from the world, I found or of over interest from the world, I found or of over interest from the world, I found or of over interest from the world, I found on another Country, or any other step, which might bear an implication of any stain. I instantly refuse.

I stody as I now stand, upon Magna Charta, the Habeas Corput, the Bill of Rights, and the

Liberty of the Subject:—there is "a wanton levity in my imprisonment," under my peculiar circumflances, which, in the language of Mr. Burke, "is as totally unauthorized by the practice of good times, as it is irreconcilable to the principles of our Government."—"In the good land of England," fays Mr. Sheridan, "as high as it is happy, because as just as it is free, all is definite, equitable and exact—the laws must be satisfied before they are incurred; and ere a hair of the head can be violated, legal guilt must be established by legal proof." Alas; here I am; the victim of martial Law.

I am now of the age of fifty-two years, thus opprofied, unhearn, and unvitted; and cannot estimate my damages in loss of time, of health, of reputation and of pecuniary credit, to be under thirty thousand pounds:—indeed, in my own person, I know not what compensation to me can be esteemed commensurate, for nearly two years close imprisonment, with all its train of total solitude, subjection to others, and the counters of an Insist Prevot Gaol.

MILLIAM TODD JONES.

DEAL,—3d. June.

DEAL June

The Glary; of 68 guas, the Honorable Capt. Aydmen arrived this morning in the Downs to remotere our fleet; which report fays is to be interested to 14 fail of the line, and to be under the orders of admiral Lord Keith. The rendezvous of foldarge a force; here can only be for the purpose of fending detached squadrons to the North Sea as necessity may require. These movements seems to indicate a belief that Government have some apprehensions if the junction of the Fieuch and Durch fleets has not yet taken place, that such an event is at least within the verge of possibility:

#### LONDON, - 20th . June.

The report of an approaching union of fo-Litical interests, continues to gain ground, and it was yetterday mentioned in such quarters, as to entitle it to some degree of attention and respect; in the event of so desirable an object for the Country being effected, a most stubilime dis-play or patriotic co-operation will naturally present inself to the people of Great Britain, who will, in that case, for all those great char-acters who have so long taken the lead in conducting the Councils and disoning the rights of their Country, burying in one common grave, in this day of danger, all political ani-mostices, and in suppressing that spirit of oppo-fition, which, in times tess peritous, may be ef-sential to our free Co stitution. The late con-duct of Lord Sidmouth's friends is understood to have rendered this measure the more neces-

febrial to our free Co fitution. The late conduct of Lord Sidmouth's friends is understood to have rendered this measure the more necessary.

Governor Sir Charles Green is arrived in town from Surinam, which settlement he left in the most perfect security.

The place of Prime Sergeant in Ireland, vacant by the death of the late Dr. Browne, will not, it is said, be again filled up, Government having come at to determination of dispensing with that appointment for the future.

Captain Vincent, the Lieucanans, and Officers, who were on board the Arrow floop when captured by the two French frigates, in the Mediterranean, have been exchanged as prisoners of war, by the Spanish Government.

Captain Vincent, who had the command of the Arrow floop, is promoted to the rank of Post Captain.

Mr. David Scott, jun. having declined offering himself acandidate to represent the county of Forsur, the Hon. W. R. Maule is expected to be returned without opposition.

It is evident from what has passed in the Honse of Commons that nothing declive has taken place in our foreign negociations, and we do not think they are likely to lead to any thing declive.

It was Madam Bonaparte who demanded in a letter the hand of the Queen Dowager of Buttoria for her son Eugenius Beauharnois. The answer, is said to be a polite result, on account of the youth of her son, the King, and a promise given her royal relatives the Kings of Span and Najes, never more to marry.

HAMBURGIS, JUNE 72.—Private letters from France, down to the lift. instant, not only notion, the failing of Admiral Magon, on the of May, from Rochelle, with four 74's for the readment of the work the necessary provisions.

The Dutch have now seven sail of the in complete readiness to put to sea.

Letters from Vienna, of the 2gin.

The Agitrias dominions, particus herias and Moravia. The Emperhas found it necessary to repair to the trees on why the encampments we place.

Other letters from Vienna flat cana to remedy the evil. This alone is the reason why the encampments with Free

Other letters from Vienna flats
parte has demanded of the Coort cons p
mission
troops,
Gr

Gr

Ullery & Powder

illery & Powder

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, - 21ft. June. His Majefly's Ship Loire, at anchor, Muros Road Spain, 4th. June 1805?

His Majely's Ship Loire, at anchor, Muros Road Spain, 4th. June 1805.

Sir,

Being informed there was a French privateer, of twenty-fix guns, fitting out at Muros, and nearly fitted for fea, it flruck me, from my recollection of the Bay (having been in it formerly; when Lieutenant of the Kingfisher,) as being practicable either to bring her out or deiltroy her, with the ship I have the honour to command. I accordiogly prepared yesterday evening for engaging at anchor, and appointed Mr. Yeo, First Lieutenant, with Lieuts. Mallocks and Douglas, of the marines, and Mr. Clinch; Mafter's Mate, to head the boraders and matines, amounting, officers included, to fifty men, (being all that could be spared from anchoring the ship and working the guns,) in landing and storning the fort, though I then had no idea its strength was so great as it has proved. At nine this morning the sea breeze fetting in, I shoot for the Bay in the ship; the men previously prepared boats ready to shove off. On hauling round the point of the road, a small battery of two guns opened a fire on the ship; a few shot were returned, but perceiving it would annoy us confiderably; from its situation, I defired Mr. Yeo to pass on shore of the sea breeze ship, and that for his sake, as well as their own credit, their utmost exertions must be used. Though such an injunction was unnecessary, it had a great effect in animating and raising the spirit of the peoplet.

As the ship drew in, and more fully opened the Bay, I perceived a very long corvette, of 26 ports, apparently nearly ready for sea, and a large brig of 20 ports in a state of firting, but neither of them siring, led me to conclude they had not their guns on board, and left no other object to occupy my attention but a heavy fort which, at this moment, opened to our view, within less than a quarter of a mile, and began a well directed fire, almost every shot taking place in the hull. Perceiving that, by standing further on, more guns would be brought to berr upon us, without our being enabled to

and great injury to the ship, had not Mr. Yeo's gallantry and great conduct soon put an end to their fire.

I must now revert to him and the party under his command; having landed under the small battery on the Point, it was instantly abandoned, but hardly had he time to spike the guns, when, at the distance of a quarter of a mile; he perceived a regular fort, ditched, and with a gate, which the enemy (fortunately never sufpecting our landing) had neglected to secure, open a fire upon the ship; without waiting for orders he pushed forward, and was opposed at the inner gate by the Governor, with such troops as were in the town, and the crews of the French privateers. From the testimony of the prisoners, as well as our own men; it appears that Mr. Yeo was the first that entered the fort, who with one blow laid the Governor dead at his sect, and broke his own sabre in two, the other officers were dispatched by such officers as were most advanced, and the narrowness of the gate would permit to push forward; the remainder instantly fied to the forther ord of the fort, where, from the ship, we could permit out the fort, where, from the ship, we could permit be supon the rocks (a height of above 25 feet); such as laid down their arms received quarter.

For a more particular account of the proceedings of Mr. Yeo and his party, I beg leave to refer you to his letter enclosed herewith, and have to request you will be pleased to recommend him to the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty—being a very old officer, and in the two late instances has displayed as much gallantry as ever fell to the lot of any man. He speaks in the stronges has displayed of the Officers and men under his command on shore, and I feel it but justice to attribute our success wholly to their exertions—for, although the fire from the ship was admirably directed, the enemy were so completely covered by their embrazures is to render the grape almost inestigation. The officer is to render the grape almost inestigation.

fectual.

The inflant the Union was displayed at the fort, I fent and took possession of the enemy's vessels in the Road, consisting of the Consistence French ship privateer, pierce for twenty six twelves and sines, none of won board—the Belvier, a French ship in the ship is the ship in the sh

goes of any value, I conceived it an act of inhumanity to deprive the poorer inhabitants of the means of gaining their livelihood, and shall not molest them. On inspecting the brig, as she had only the lower rigging over head, and was not in a state of forwardness, I found it impractible to bring her away, and therefore set size to her; she is now burnt to the water's edge. I cannot conclude my letter without giving the portion of credit that is their due to the officers and men on board the ship. They conducted themselves with the greatest steadiness; and; although under a heavy sire, pointed their guns with the utmost precision: there being hardly a shot that did not take effect.

To Lieutenants Lowe, and Bertram, I feel much indebted; as well as to Mr. Shea the Posser; who volunteered his services, and to whem I gave the charge of the quarter-deck carronades in Mr. Yeo's absence,) for the precision and coolness displayed by the men under their command in pointing the guns, as well as the exact attention paid to my orders, and ceasing fire the instant the Union Jack made its appearance on the walls, by which, in all probability the lives of several of our men were saved. Mr. Cleverly; the Master, brought the broaddide to bear with much quickness and nicety, by means of the spring; I fend you herewith a list of cur wounded on board and on shore, with one of the enemy's killed and wounded, and an account of there force at the commencement of the action. I have been under the necessity of being more of the grid in such a such as a

His Majesty's ship Loire, Muros, June 4.

His Majefty's ship Loire, Muros, June 4.

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that I proceeded on shore with the party you did me the homor to place under my command, for the purpose of storming the fort on the point agreeable to your orders, which, on our approach, the folders quitted. On my arrival, I observed a strong fort at the entrance of the town, opening a heavy fire on the ship; and judging it practicable to carry it by storm, from a thorough knowledge I had of the determined bravery of all the officers and men, I ordered them to follow me for that purpose, which was obeyed with all that energy and gallantry, which stritish same and maines are to well known to possess on the surface of the coater gate, when the French fentines fired and retreated into the fort, which we instantly entered, and was met by the Governor and all the garrison, &c. when after a dreadful slaughter on the part of the enemy, the remainder surrendered, and I instantly ordered the Britannian of the storm.

was met by the Governor and all the garrifon, &c. when after a dreadful flaughter on the part of the enemy, the remainder furrendered, and I inflantly ordered the British colours to be hoisted.

I feel it my duty, as well as the greatest pleasure, to mention the great support I received from Lieut. Malifock, of the Royal Marines, and Mr. Charles Clinch, Master's Mate, as, from their being near me all the time of the action, I was enabled to observe their very cool and gallant behaviour, as las of the Lieut. Douglas, of the Royal Marines, who, though engaged at different pairs of the Fort, I have no less reason to be highly pleased with.

with. I have no lets reason to be nighly pleased with.

I mind now beg leave to fay how much I am indebtdo every Seamen and Marise of the party, who behaved
do unanimously brave nothing could withsland them, not to their credit as Englishmen as well as their proeffion; the instant the fort was infour posterion, they exist to the proemed to try who could be the first to relieve and affish ponor wrunded prisoners, who were lying in numers in different parts of the fort; and I had the pleater to see their humanity amply repaid by the gratide the unfortunate men's friends expressed when they 
ime to take them away. I have the homor to be, &c.,

I have LUCAS VEO.

JAMES LUCAS YEO

A Lift of Wounded on shore, belonging to his Majety's fhip Lore, at Muras, the 4th. June.

Lieut J Li Yeo, flightly-Mr. Clinch, Mafiet's mate ditto-Henry Gray, feaman, do, M. Hendrickfon, do.

John Payne, do.— John Leonard, marine do.

On Boas D.— James Caldwell, feaman, dangerously.

Magnus Johnston, learnan, realt of his leg shove the kneed thrillian Wilson, learnan, everely.— John Plumer, do flightly.

Mark Archer, do.—T, Lloyd, do.— John Moulds, de.

J Gillet, do.—Total 2 officers 12 feamen, and 1 Mrice.

J Gillet, do.—Total s officers is featmen, and is a time.

Spaniards Killed & Wounded.—The Governo Fort and the Spanish Gentlemen who had volumenthe ad. Capt. of the Confiance and gothers ki 30 amongst which were most of the officers of the fig. cc, wounded. Total is killed & 30 wounded.

Total is killed & 30 wounded.

Ye, Force at the commencement of the Att. of then apposed to bis M. foir Laire, at Mu. v. the Ath. of June, 1805.

Japanish 18-pdrs. mounted on transpanish foldiers. Spanish foldiers. Spanish volume volume about the spanish foldiers. Spanish workers on the Point, a Spanish ove, the other on a G. and of the other on a G. and other on a

### MARQUIS CORNWALLIS.

On Saturday last, in consequence of a notice from the Sherist, a Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Madras, was held at the Exchange, for the purpose of receiving from the Exchange, for the purpose of receiving from the Exchange, the north of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, assembled on the 26th. ult. for the purpose of considering the most proper means of expressing the deep concern felt by that Sertlement, on the lamented death of Marquis Cornwallismand of testifying, by a lasting memorial, the general sense entertained of the exalted virtue of that revered Nobleman.

The Sherist having opened the Meeting, Mr. Oaker was unanimonly called to the Chair.

Mr. Obins, private Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor, stated that he had been directed by his Lordship, to say before the Meeting, a Letter from the Chairman of a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, together with certain resolutions entered into, regarding the erection of a Mausoleum, to per-

ther with certain refolutions entered into, regarding the erection of a MAUSOLEUM, to perpetuate the memory of the late Governor Gene-

The Letter together with the Refolutions having been read

Mr. Oakes rose and addressed the Meeting

having been read

Mr. Oakes rofe and addressed the Meeting as follows:—

On the part of the Committee whom you were pleased to appoint for carrying into effect the unanimous resolution of a Meeting of the British Inhabitants of this Settlement to erect a Cenotarn to the revered memory of the late anoth honorable the Marquis Cornwallis, I have the honor to inform you, that active measures have been taken for that purpose.

Immediately after notification, by the Sheriss, of the prefent Meeting, and of the resolutions to be laid before it of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, to invite the several Governments throughout India to join them in a testimonial of veneration for the character of the late Governor General, your Committee met to consider of that resolution connectedly with the directions they had already received, and, as Chairman of that Committee, I have in charge to submit their united opinion in confequence.

Nothing could be more grateful to the feelings of the Committee, and I am sure this Meeting will fully participate in the seature, than the foregoing proposition from a community so highly respectable as that of the British Inhabitants of Calcuta—a proposition which, if possible adds to our enthusiasm in rearing a lasting monoument of gratitude for the eminent benefits which the nation, at large, and the British Empire in India, in particular, have derived from the wisdom, valor, and judice of the silustrious Marquis, whose death we so deeply deplore, yet however flattering this proposed co-operation, the fond desire of raising to that distinguished Personage a magnificent Cenotaph at this Settlement which should be daily in our view, and keep alive the endeared remembrance of his virtues, is not to be relinquished.

If, as I trust, this impression have equal influence with the Meeting, it remains to be determined whether on the present occasion, which leaves behind all consideration of expence, it consists with delicacy at once to open a Subscription towards erecting a Mausoleum at Ghauzepore.

confit with delicacy at once to open a Subfoription towards erecting a Maufoleum at Ghauzepore.

I' therefore beg leave to fugged that the acknowledgments of this community be respectfully conveyed to the Inhabitants of Calcutta for their generous and acceptable communication, that we assure them of our sympathy in the general grief of British India on the late distressful event, and that we express the fatisfaction which, apart from our own Resolutions on the subject, we should experience, in being permitted to join in the tribute they propose to the memory of our common benefactor the late Marquis Cornwallis.

Mr. Reebuck entirely concurred in what had been advanced by the Chairman, and saw the necessity they were under of prosecuting, without the smallest deviation, the original Resolutions of the 5th Instant, from which they could be retract, however much they might be obligd to the attention of the Inhabitants of Calcuttants for their communications and Resolutions as they affected this fettlement; he should therefore move certain Resolutions which he athought it proper to come to on the above subject, which he had drawn up and now submitted to the Meeting—they were then read and affance concurred with what Mr. Roeihad said.

r. Strackey in a few words proposed an ndment to the motion of Mr. Roebuck—He

had faid.

r. Stracky in a few words proposed an ndment to the motion of Mr. Roebuck—He rived that in his opinion it would not affilent with the respect, to which one ment was entitled from another, for eting to pass a hasty determination on lutions of the Inhabitants-of Calcuttanteed by the Right Honoration of the core recommend.

fome measure should be adopted for ensuring the due consideration of the subsect.

He accordingly moved "That the Instructions furnished to the Committee, which was appointed at a General Meeting of this Settlement on the 5th. instant, he immediately withdrawn; and that the Committee be authorized and requested to cancel their proceedings under those instructions."

"That the same Committee be generally charged to consider the most proper mode of doing

ged to confider the most proper mode of doing honour to the memory of the late Marquis Cornwallis, adverting particularly to the Refolutions of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, and that they be defired to report their fentiments for the consideration and decision of a general meeting."

for the confideration and decision of a general meeting."

"That the General Meeting of the Inhabitants of Calcutra, affembled on the 26th, ult, be requested to accept the thanks of the Inhabitants of Madras for the communication which they have made to them; that they be affured of the unanimous desire prevailing at Madras of doing all pessible honor to the memory of the late revered Governor General, and that they be informed of the determination adopted by this Settlement, previously to the receipt of the Refolutions of the Inhabitants of Calcutta."

Mr. Baker seconded the motion of Mr. Strachev.

Mr. Baker seconded the motion of Mr. Strachey.

After a defultory debate, or rather converfation, between Mr. Smith, Mr. Rebuck, Mr. Parry, Colonel Campbell and Mr. Buchan on the point of order, Mr. Mar/ß rofe and faid, that the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Strachey) had, as he thought, with great propriety brought forward his Resolutions, if he thought the plan, which had been already agreed toon, was an erroneous one, or inadequate to its object. For his part, Mr. Marsh faid, that it appeared to him, that as far as the Committee had already gone, they had acted in literal conformity to the general wishes of the Inhabitants; and on that account, he could not agree to a proposition, calling upon the meeting, to rescind what they had deliberately adopted, or to depart from a mode of perpetuating and recording their gratitude for the late venerable Marquis, which had already received so public and general a function.

The question seemed to be no mote than this.

The queftion feemed to be no mote than this. Whether the Inhabitants of Madras were to relinquish a folema act of gratitude peculiarly their own, and originating with themselves, in consequence of the intimation, which had been conveyed to them, from the Committee of Calcutta. Of the mover of the Resolutions ar calcutta (the Advocate General of Bengal) Mr. Mr. Spoke in terms of the highest praise: but he was perfectly fure that his friend Mr. R. smilb, and the rest of the Inhabitants of Calcutta did not advert to the probability, that we should be equally anxious to creek within our own Settlement, and before our own eyes, a memorial of a man, who had been a benefact or alike to every part of our possession in India. Mr. Marsh thought it was but natural that theres should be a rivalship of public gratitude, towards a character, who had deserved so well of his country and mankind. But it was hard to relinquish the honor of having got the start, as it were, in a race fo truly honorable; and after having advanced so far in the details of the proceeding, and having arrived at a mature and deliberate resolution as to the mode of carrying it into effect, it was too late to trace back our footsteps, and suffer our own appropriate acts of gratitude to merge and be lost in those of Calcutta, or any other settlement. The plans were, Mr. Marsh said, wholly diffinct, and could not interfere with each other. The intended monument at Ghauzepoot was a project that did great honour to those who conceived it—and he made no doubt, that it would receive large and liberal contribution from the Subscribers to the Cenotaph, purposed to be erected at Madras. Still however, he thought, we were not called upon by the communication from Calcutta, to depart from our own project that did great honour to those who conceived it—and he made no doubt, that it would receive large and liberal contribution from the Subscribers to the Cenotaph, purposed to be erected at Madras. Still however, he thought, we were not called upon by the communicati

Intions of a general Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta communicated by the Right Honorable Lord William Bentinck, at the request of their Chairman; it is resolved to express to them the warmest thanks of this Meeting for their invitation to join in an unanimous Testimonial of Veneration for the Character and Memory of the late Marquis Cornwallis.

"Resolved at the same time to state that so soon as the lamented event of the death of the Noble Marquis was made known, this settlement (at all times forward to express by every testimony of veneration their uniform sense of the merits and virtues of that illustrious statesman,) agreed at a General Meeting of the Inhabitants to pay a last tribute of regard for his memory, by erecting a Cenotaph at this place; and it is surther now Resolved to transmit to the Chairman of the Committee at Calcutta a copy of the Resolutions which were passed on that occasion."

"In confirming the above stated Resolutions, by resolving to proceed in the erection of a Cenotaph, this Meeting entertain a consider thope that the Inhabitants of Calcutra will concur in the feelings by which the Inhabitants of this settlement have been actuated, in their determination to erect within the limits of the Presidency of Fort St. George a durable Monument of their affection, gratitude and respect, for the eminent merits and fervices of the discussion that occasion in must be the object of every British subject

tinquished statesman and Patriot, whose memory it must be the object of every Brisish subject in India to cherish and perpetuate."
"Resolved that the Chairman of this meet-

ing be requested to lay the foregoing resolutions before the Right Honorable Lord William Bentinck for the purpose of being transmitted to the Chairman of the meeting at Calcutta in such manner as his Lordship shall deem pro-

The thanks of the Meeting were then voted to the Sheriff, and Colonel Campbell was re-quested to take the Chair, which being com-

Mr. Oakes, for his conduct in the Chair, which was duly feconded and unanimously agreed to.

Madras Gazette.

#### GENEROUS SAILORS.

GENEROUS SAILORS.

A young man, a Midshipman in the Navy, was take pritoner during the last Spanish war, and carried the control of the property of the sail of the property o FRENCH DEFINITION OF COURAGE.

FRENCH DEFINITION OF COURAGE.

The French Journalists are constantly making new discoveries in literature, morals, and politics—for example, Bonaparte is generally accused of being unceasingly tormented with the sear of Alfasimation—a fear, by the bye, not at all unnatural—but the Editor of a Paris Paper (Le Publicishe), withing to render this passion as honorable as it is reasonable in his Sovereign, has favoured the Baganas with the following explanation of its nature—"Courage is merely excess or prag. A great delta before the produce courage—it is necessary that that tear should not only furpass but overcome all others. A man of courage determines on (unbritting to a painful operation, which will say his life, and he certainly does so because he fears death. The weak man, who it such a fituation hessare frees death too—but he also fears the pain. He has two fears—the brave man has but one.

fees death too—but he allo trans the pain. He has two feess—the brave man has but one."

It is evident that this brave man is Bonaparte—for though he appears to have a multitude of fears, on account of the various means which may be taken to get rid of a Tyrant, all those fears reduce themselves into one—the ar of being killed. He is therefore, firstly, a man of courage, according to the definition of the Publicitle.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

morning paper, gives the following intel-e, which we copy, for the reason that I the paper in question to insert it, name-hat every circumstance respecting the Roy-ity, must in its relation be considered ac-to the Public."

when true observers are the King and of old English habir, that they will not hade dish to be brought upon table; nod is always plain roast and boiled; not enison they are very fond of.—To fo large a company would be very although his Majesty has been known pleasure in the office. The charge is

now entrusted to one of the Pages of the Household. The King fixes on the particular dish he likes best; it is then taken off the table to a side one, and the part he approves is cut off. The Queen next gives her orders; the Printess Augusta next, and then the other branches of the Royal Family. The Queen and the Princesses always drink white wine, considerably diluted with water, at table; the Duke of Cumberland, the simple beverage of the fountain only; but the other Princes drink ale and porter. The most samiliar topics are generally introduced at table, and that which forms the prominent feature in the political occurrences of the day is afterwards discossed.

### THE DEVIL'S THOUGHTS.

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

FROM his old brimftone-bed, at the break of the day, a
Malking the Drvir was gone,
To vifit his foug little Farm upon Earth,
And to fee how the Srock it went on ;—

He flew over hill, over mountain and dale, Over river, lake, forest and plain, And backwards and forwards he switch'd his long

As a Box-lobby Lounger his cane.

You'll alk me, perhaps, how the Devil was drefs'd?
Why, faith, in his holiday bestHis Goat was well studits, and his "Pantaloons blue,
With a hole for his tail to peep thros."

An Attorney he spied, who was killing a Viper, On a dung-heap piled up-mear his stable; And the Devil was pleas'd, for it put him in mind Of Calin and the murder of Abel.

A Doctor of Phylic, upon a white horse, Rode by, on his trade and vocation; And the Davit be thought of his excelent friend, Danth, described in the Saint Revelation.

A COTTAGE he faw with a double Coach-house, full of Ton, full of Take and Gentility;
Oh, the Divid he grinn'd, for his favorite vice, 1s the pride that affects an Humility.

On Governor ARIS he call'd, and inquired,
How he managed a SOLITUDE SILL—
THE DEVIL he finited, as it gave him a hint,
FOR IMPROVING CONTINEMENT IN HELL.

At last General \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* carbuncled face,
He met in Pall-Mail, and with much confernation,
His way back to Hell decided to take.
For the Drvil conceiv'd by a natural missake,
It was General Confluence and ration.

#### Advertisement,

ETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of GEORGE TOUNG, late a Lieutenant in the Mili-TOUNG, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the Honorable the East India Company, under their Presidency, of Fort St. George, Madras, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKEITS, Esq. as Register of the faid Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th. and 40th. years of His present Majetty, Chapter 79th. Section 21st.—All persons having dlaims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the to the said Estate, are defired to pay the same to him without delay.

Fort St. George, 11th. Nov. 1805.

### Advertisement.

Advertisement.

ETTERS of Administration of the Effate and Effects of ROBERT W. DUFFIN, late a British Subject and a Cornet in the Sixth Regiment of Native Cavalry, in the Service of the Honorable the East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th. and 40th. years of His present Majetty, Chapter 79th. Section 21st.—All persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate are defired to pay the same to him without defired to pay the fame to him without delay. Fort St. George, 11th. Nov. 1805.

#### Advertisement.

Administration to the Estate and Effects of JAMES HAY. WARD, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esquare Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th and 40th, years of Hispresent Majesty's, Chapter 79th. Section 21st.—All persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

Fort St. George, 18th. Nov. 1805.

G. IN POPHAM'S BROAD-WAY.