

**Sheriff's Sale,**

JOHN SMITH,
Vers.—JOHN EDWARD BRANSON,
THE Sheriff's Sale of the GARDEN HOUSE in this
Cause is postponed until Tuesday the 13th. In-
stant, on the Premises between 4 and 6 in the After-
noon.
CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.
JOHN OAKES, SHERIFF.
Sheriff's Office Madras, 8th Oct. 1805.

NAVY BILLS,

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT SPECIE is Required
for the use of HIS MAJESTY'S SQUA-
DRON in INDIA, for BILLS upon the
Commissioners of HIS MAJESTY'S NA-
VY, & SICK & HURT OFFICE, London,

At Ninety day's Sight,

The Tenders are to be delivered in-
to the Office for Monday the 14th.
Instant, the Envelope to my Address
must be written, "Tender for Supplying
Cash upon Navy Bills at Ninety days Sight."

T. HOSEAON,
NAVAL OFFICER.

NAVAL OFFICE,
Madras, 5th. October 1805.

Advertisement.

THE DIRECTORS of the
ASIATIC BANK having delayed to no-
tify to the Public, that the Interest and re-
sponsibility of MR. JOHN GOLDING-
HAM, ceased in that Establishment, upon
the 1st of the Month of March last, the
same is hereby publicly made known.
Fort St. George, 4th. October 1805.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given to the
Creditors of the late Firm of CHASE,
CHINNERY, MACDOUALL and Co.
of Madras, Merchants and Co-partners,
that the DEED of TRUST between the said
Firm, and Messrs. JOHN KEN-
NORTH, JAMES BALFOUR, and
THOMAS PARRY, Trustees on behalf
of themselves, and the other Creditors of
the said Firm, who shall sign the same,
now lies for signature at the Office of the
Agent for the Trustees in Popham's Broad-
way, in the Black Town of Madras, where
it will remain for that purpose for the pe-
riod of Six Months, for such of the Credi-
tors as are now in India, and will be open
for Signature for the period of Eighteen
Months for such of the Creditors as are in
England or elsewhere.

E. WATTS, Agent,
FOR THE TRUSTEES.

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

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By Branson, Jones and Reddy,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On THURSDAY, the 10th. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE
At 10 O'Clock.

AND TO CONTINUE EVERY DAY, UNTIL THE
WHOLE IS DISPOSED OF,

ALL THEIR REMAINS

OF
**STOCK,
FIXTURES,**

THE REMAINS ARE WORTH THE ATTENTION OF
THE TRADING COMMUNITY IN MADRAS;
AND THE

GOODS

WILL BE PUT UP IN SMALL LOTS,
FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF
PURCHASERS.

Hand-bills will be published.
TERMS: — EASY — MON

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By HEEKE FAURE, and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY the 11th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 O'Clock,

The Undermentioned Sundries,

Consisting of

CHAIRS—Couches—Tables—
Bureaus—Glass Almiras—Writing Ta-
bles—Ditto Desks—Iron and Wooden
Cath Chest—&c. &c.

ALSO

A few pieces of Dungees—Ditto Pun-
jum Cloths—Ditto Blue Moories—ready
made Shirts and Trowlers, a few Bags of
Cardemoms—Ditto Sago.

AND

A QUANTITY OF

GLASS, & CHINA-WARE.

By Order of the Executors to the
Estate of the Lie G. G.
Richardson, Esq.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

By HEEKE FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY, the 11th. October,

At Eleven O'Clock,

THE REMAINDER

ARTICLES,

Consisting of

BOOKS—Plate—Furniture—
among which there is a Handsome large
set of Dining Tables—China and Glass
Ware—and a large set of Queens Ware
with neat Borders—a quantity of Rattan
Mats—Green Painted Blinders, &c. &c.

The HOUSE and GROUND, also
the property of the Estate of Mr.
RICHARDSON, will be disposed of
by LOTTERY, under the directions
of the Executors, Colonel ROBERT
BELL, Mr. BINNY & Mr. HART.

The HOUSE and extensive OFFICES
and GROUND on which upwards of
20,000 Pagodas have been expended, and
the whole now in thorough repair, is es-
timated at 15,000 Pagodas.

The LOTTERY to consist of 600
TICKETS at 25 Pagodas each, which
may be had at the OFFICE of Messrs.
BINNY and DENNISON Madras, and
of Colonel BELL at the Mount; the last
drawn TICKET of the first Hundred to
be entitled to the PRIZE.

**PRESERVED
BENGAL PROVISIONS.**

MESSIEURS

Burden and Co.

RESPECTFULLY INFORM

THEIR FRIENDS,

THAT THEY HAVE RECEIVED

FOR SALE,

A FEW CASKS OF

**BENGAL
PROVISIONS,**

Consisting of

ROUNDS of BEEF

BASKETS OF

PEAS, &c. &c.

Large, October 8th. 1805.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

By HEEKE FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY, the 11th. Instant,

At 12 O'Clock,

THE REMAINDER OF

**BOOKS,
OF THE
OFFICERS**

His Majesty's 74th. Regiment.

ALSO,

Three Handsome Office DESKS, with
Drawers and Partitions.

A pair of strong serviceable Camels;
A pair of Grey Carriage Horses, the
property of a Gentleman, who has no fur-
ther use for them.

A Neat Hooded Bandy, with a Sumatra
Horse, a good goer.
Two second hand Palankeens.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY, the 14th. Instant;

SALE TO COMMENCE,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

To close a Concern:

SETS of Brown and Black
Head Stalls and Reins—Spare Hunting
Bridles and Stirrup Leathers—Two Rolls
Red and one ditto Purple Cazenet—One
piece of Buckram—a few dozens of Hair
Powder and Pomatum—Ten pieces of
Striped Boglepores—Ten ditto of Salempores.

Ten dozen of Madeira—Twelve dozen
of French Claret and five dozens of Beer,
Forty-five Pine Cheeses—a few Casks of
Brandy Fruits.

AND

THE FOLLOWING

BELONGING TO

A GENTLEMAN DECEASED.

Four Swords—Two Daggers and a
Mahogany Writing Table.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On THURSDAY, the 17th. Instant,

At 11 O'Clock,

AN INVOICE OF

IRONMONGERY,

AND

CUTLERY,

Particulars of which will
be mentioned in a future Paper.

For Sale

ON COMMISSION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

GENTLEMENS Black Round

Pagodas,

an inferior Quality, at 4 Pags.

Black HATS ditto, at 2 Pagoda,

Youth's Superfine Black Hats, at 3 and

Pagodas,

and Ditto, of different Colours, at

Pagodas.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On THURSDAY, the 24th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 O'Clock.

AN INVOICE OF

**BEDDING,
CLOTHING,
Medicines and
STORES,**

FOR THE USE OF HOSPITALS,
AS FOLLOWS:

ONE Hundred Green Baize
Coats with Plated Buttons—One hun-
dred ditto Banyans with Sleeves—One
hundred pair of ditto Breeches—One hun-
dred Brown Cloth Coats—One hundred
ditto ditto Breeches—One hundred Flan-
nel Banyans with Sleeves—Two hundred
pairs of Vitory Drawers—One hundred
and fifty Vitory Shirts—Three hundred
ditto Night Caps—Eighty Yards Flan-
nel—Eight hundred and eighty eight Vity-
tery Sheets—Four hundred and forty four
Pillow Cases—Two hundred and sixty
seven Red Cafes—Two hundred and six-
ty seven Bolsters—Two hundred and sixty
seven Feather Pillows—Two hundred and
sixty seven Coverlets or Rugs, (that would
answer for Horse Clothing)—Four
thousand lbs. of Twisted Horse Hair and
4 Cwt. of Tarr—A Cask Containing
Hair Sieves, White Leather Skins, Twine,
Pill Boxes, Pewter Basons, Poringers for
Bleeding, Pins, Tape, Linen, Corks,
Pallet Boards, Needles, Thread, Silk and
Pins.

Marble Mortars and Pestles—Ditto
Slabs—Brass Mortars and Pestles—Large
and small Scales and Weights—Copper
and Iron Sauce Pans—Block Tin Infusi-
on Pots—Oz. and half Oz. Measures—
Lints, Bongies—Splints, Trocars Afforded
—Pint Pewter Syringes—Urethra ditto
Cargut Bongies—Cartwrights Bongies
Trepanning Instruments—Strong Scis-
sors—Bolus Knives—Plaster—Spatulas
Pint and half Pint Bottles—Gally Pots—
Quart Bottles—Green Phials—Two Oz.
Patent Measures.

AND

EIGHT CHESTS

CONTAINING

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
OF

MEDICINES,

FROM

APOTHECARIES HALL,

A List of which may be seen on Applications

For Sale on Commission,

BY JAMES DOBBIN.

A FEW dozens of Fresh Mus-
tard in lb. and ½ lb. Bottles—Sallad Oil
in Pints—Florence Oil in Flasks—Capers
in Pints—Cakes of Pickles assorted—Real
Holland's Gin in large and small Casks—
Brand in Brandy, or by the Cask—
Wine in Casks—Madeira
French Claret in Casks and

APRIL DOZ

MUCH A P.

EXCELLEN

Fr

TO THE EDITOR of the MADRAS COURIER,

SIR,—Accompanying I have the pleasure of transmitting to you an extract from the Bombay Courier, so honorable to the Memory of departed genius and modesty, that I trust you will deem it worthy of a place in your paper.—Mr. J. SKENE, was very early in life distinguished for his remarkable powers of comprehension, and for a certain intuitive quickness of intellect, which made him Master of the most obtrusive branches of Mathematics, without any apparent exertion: these, in later years, he applied to the higher subjects of philosophical disquisition, with an adroitness, so admirable and so appropriate; as not only to astonish the Teachers of the University at which he studied—but to claim the admiration and acknowledgements of some of the greatest men of the present age:—he was besides, an accomplished and elegant Scholar, possessed a taste of the first order on all subjects of general and polite literature; and what was perhaps still more to his praise—in a conscientious discharge of his professional duties, he was inferior to none; duties, which exalted talents, a humane and benevolent disposition, and infinite and ingenious research, enabled him to perform in a manner the most creditable to himself, and most beneficial to those who had the good fortune to fall under his charge.

A CONSTANT READER.

WE have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following very honorable testimony, as a just tribute to the memory of Mr. JAMES SKENE, Surgeon on this Establishment, whose death we announced in a former paper; it was read at the last meeting of the Bombay Literary Society, of which the late Mr. Skene was a member, and was thought so honorable to the deceased, that no apology is required for its publication relating to different branches of Geometry and Mathematics, and some papers, with the signature of (*Beta Omega*) have appeared in a miscellaneous publication, which do him great honor; but such was his extreme modesty, that the circumstance of his being the author of those papers was discovered by a friend of his, only a day or two before his death.

The Medal, or honorable testimonial that accompanied it, he had never mentioned to any body in this country. They were found sealed up after his death, with some other of his effects which he left with his friend in Bombay, when he went to join the army in the field.

It deserves to be remarked that the Medal, which Mr. Skene gained very early in life, was left on the condition that it should be given only to one who should be deemed to excel remarkably in Mathematics, and to prevent those who were refused it from thinking themselves injured, the condition of receiving it was, that the person claiming it should produce to the faculty of the College some discovery or improvement, that should be deemed deserving of such a distinction; and so faithfully had the spirit of the bequest been adhered to, that though the Foundation had been established for twenty years, the Medal had never before been given.

The Certificate of the Mathematical Professor of Marischall College states "that Mr. James Skene, Son to Capt. James Skene, late of the 98th Regiment, has produced a considerable number of Problems in various branches of Mathematics, which are now laid before the faculty. That in his solutions of these Problems he discovers a rich fund of invention, and an elegant taste; a thorough knowledge of the higher Analysis, and, at the same time, a dexterity of applying the simplest principles to every case they are fitted to answer: that some of these Problems have engaged the attention of the ablest Geometers both at home and abroad, and the solutions communicated by Mr. Skene are, in his opinion, superior in elegance and simplicity to any that have been formerly given, and upon principles entirely different; others of them are, to the best of my knowledge, original. I further certify that the papers communicated by Mr. Skene, at the same time that they contain ample proofs of an original train of investigation, discover an extensive knowledge of what has been done by others, in a degree surprising in a person so young."

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 9th October 1805.

THE Honorable Company's Ships, GANGES, Captain HARRINGTON, and DORSETSHIRE, Captain Brown, arrived at Diamond Harbour on the 14th. Ultimo. His Majesty's 67th Regiment, was disembarked from the above Ships, on the following day, in perfect health, and high spirits.

On Saturday arrived the American Brig Caravan, Capt. Gilchrist, from Boston, which port she left on the 15th. of June. The American Papers of the 14th. of June, received by the above Vessel, state, that a Fleet of French and Spanish Ships of the Line, with Frigates &c. had arrived at MARTINIQUE.

The Fleet above-mentioned is undoubtedly the one we some time since stated as having sailed from CADIZ on the 12th. of April; and which was composed of the united Squadrons of Toulon and Cadiz. Of its operations, (if any) we are ignorant, as we have not had access to the papers which mention its arrival in the West-Indies.

A Portuguese Brig has arrived at Calcutta, from the Brazils:—whilst the Brig *there* Portuguese Vessel arrived from which she left on the 24th. of May. It brought intelligence that the Ex-*ters* of Gen. SIR JAMES was imagined to be of information having been oral, of the combined Fleets having put to Sea.

The American Ship PATATSE, detained by His Majesty's Ship Tremendous, and the American Ship HENRY, detained by the Grampus, have arrived at Colombo.

On Thursday arrived the Ship Fame, Capt. J. Latour, and the ship Admiral Rainier, Captain M. Pike, from Calcutta.—*Passengers*—Major Moncton, Major Leith, Mr. Casmajor, Mr. Woodford, and the Rev. T. Hartwell.

On the 6th, Instant arrived the Brig Cawderbux, from Colombo, and on the 8th. the Arab Ship Abossey, from Calcutta.

APPOINTMENTS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

On the 2d instant, Mr. GILBERT RICKETTS, was admitted and sworn in as an Attorney, Solicitor, Prosecutor, and Notary Public.
Mr. JOHN SHAW, was also appointed sworn Clerk of the Plea-deposit, and sworn Clerk of Bailable Process.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Senior Major Charles Godfrey, from the 7th. Regt. of Native Infantry, to be Lieut. Colonel vice Mealy deceased.

7th. Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain Alexander Marshall, to be Major, vice Godfrey, promoted; Capt. Lieutenant Parby, to be Capt. of a Company, and Lieutenant P. Wood, to be Capt. Lieutenant.

Lieut. Hervey, of the 20th. Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Persian Interpreter to the Officer Commanding the Forces in Mysore.

Lieutenant Arthur, of Engineers, to be Assistant Engineer in the Northern Division of the Army under Lieutenant Colonel Norris.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Assistant Surgeons, to be Surgeons:—Messrs. Hans Gordon, J. Jamieson, J. Poljambé, Alexander Stuart, R. C. Sherwood, S. White, W. D. Greaves, J. A. Andrew and G. James Ansell.
Mr. Surgeon Owen, from the 14th. Regiment of N. Infantry, to be Garrison Surgeon of Ganjam, vice Dunbar deceased.

Lieutenant Thomas Maclean, of the Madras European Regiment, to be Fort Adjutant and Paymaster of Families at Vellore; and Lieut. George Cadell, of the 12th. Native Regiment, to be Fort Adjutant at Seringapatam.

Lieutenant Svedland, of the 1st. Battalion 20th. Regiment of Native Infantry, to resign the Service of the Honorable Company, in compliance with his request.

OFFICERS POSTED, AND REMOVED TO CORPS.

Lieutenant Charles Gahagan, to the Squadron of Horse Artillery, vice Showers promoted.

Captain Lieutenant Nixon & Francke, of Artillery, from the 2d. to the 1st. Battalion.

Lieutenant Col. Linday, (from the 7th. Regiment) to the 3d. Regiment Native Infantry, and to the 2d. Battalion, vice Ogilvie removed.

Lieutenant Col. Godfrey, (late promotion) to the 7th. Regiment Native Infantry, and to the 1st. Battalion, vice Linday.

Lieutenant Colonel Oge, (from the 5d. Regt.) to the 18th. Regiment Native Infantry, and to the 2d. Battalion, vice Mealy.

BIRTHS.

At the Presidency, on the 3th. instant, the Lady of LIEUT. COLONEL LARDY, of a Daughter.

The Lady of GILBERT RICKETTS Esq. of a Daughter.

The Lady of MAJOR NUTTHALL, of the 6th. Regiment Native Cavalry, of a Daughter.

At Cuttack, the Lady of CAPTAIN YARDE, of a Son.

At Negapatam, the Lady of WILLIAM MACLEOD, Esq. of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday last, PETER RAINIER, Esq. Captain of His Majesty's Ship Caroline, to Miss BOWLER.

At Vizagapatam, on the 20th. of August, WILLIAM YATES, Esq. Surgeon, of the 6th. Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss HATTON.

Captain HENRY MUNT, of the 6th. Regiment Native Cavalry, to Miss CHARLOTTE SEYMOUR.

DEATHS.

On the 20th. of August, at Tonk, CAPTAIN JOHN BERTS, of the Bombay Army, Deputy Adjutant General to the Bombay Division under Major General Jones.

Lately, LIEUT. S. ALLEYNE, of the Bombay Native Infantry.

Lately, to the Northward of Bombay, CAPTAIN WILSON, of His Majesty's 65th. Regiment.

CALCUTTA, 19th. September.

On Thursday arrived the ship THETIS, (which went hence as a GALLEY) Captain Richardson, from the Isle of France, whence she sailed the 16th. ultimo.

The following is a list of British PRISONERS OF WAR returned from the Isle of France.

Messrs A. Dale, and C. Seymour, *Midshipmen*, His Majesty's Service, Mr. R. Coles, ditto, Honorable Company's Service.

Messrs H. Lambert—N. McClean—Thomas French—W. Huntington—J. Hoppood—A. McDonald—G. Welder—R. Robinson—P. Cummings—H. Peacock—N. Bouchier—S. Rowe—J. Harrison—M. Walker—C. Cornish—F. Sutton—W. Finch—J. Scott—E. Bendford—J. Baird—R. Belt, and G. Davidson, *Officers* in the country Service.

Mr. Harcourt—Mr. A. Darling, *Pilot Service*—Mr. C. Starling, *Marine pensioner*—Twenty-nine *Seamen*, &c.

PASSENGERS:

Madame Schmalz—Madame Guirart—Messrs. Feirre Roberts—J. Taylor, and Calkeman.

The Capt. Ship Fame had sailed for Bombay, on which ship Captain Balcan, late of the James Sibbald, and a Captain, a young lady of the Charlotte, had taken to a passage, Captain Allison and Mr. Ogilvie, late of the Fame, had quitted the Island for America.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 30th. September.

Major General MAITLAND is pleased to make the following Appointments till His Majesty's pleasure be known.

Captain Blackall, 5th. Regt. to be Major. Lieut. James Campbell, 5th. Regt. to be Major. Major General Wemyss, 5th. Regt. to be Major.

verts to his rank as Lieutenant, in consequence of His Majesty having filled up the succession, and is now appointed Captain to the vacant field Officers company, in that Regiment.

The nominations by General Wemyss of Ensign Driberg to the 19th. and Ensign Cadenaki to the 5th. have not been confirmed by His Majesty they are therefore to be struck off the strength of their respective Regiments.

His Majesty not having confirmed Lieutenant Trench, as first Lieutenant, but having appointed him 2d. Lieutenant in the 1st. Ceylon Regiment, date of commission 1st. June 1804, he is to take rank accordingly.

Thomas Rodney gent. to be second Lieutenant, in the 2d. Ceylon Regiment.

Captain Young late of the 2d. Ceylon Regiment having been appointed at Home, to a company in the 8th. he will immediately join that Regiment.

Captain Redwood of the 5th. regt. has leave to proceed to the coast for two months on his private affairs.

Captain Mudge of the 19th. regt. has leave to proceed to Europe for twelve months from the date hereof for the recovery of his health.

Captain Worsley of the Royal Artillery will command at Madura till further Orders.

LONDON, 5th. April.

Much remains to be said upon the Catholic claims, and the policy of granting them, but there can only be one opinion as to the temperance, modesty, and delicacy with which the petition is worded.—It is one of the most cautious and measured addresses we ever read.—It would be unpleasant and uncandid to anticipate the result of this petition, but it is conjectured that it will meet with the strongest opposition, upon the principle of the claims themselves, from one party, and upon the unfitness of the present time for introducing them, from another.

If a full toleration be conceded to the Catholics, it is necessary to repeal every restriction on all other Religious Sectaries; and the Dissenters may, in this event, confidently look forward to the completion of their favourite object,—the repeal of the Test Act.

EAST INDIA.

On Tuesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the EUROPE, for Madras, was ordered to sail to Gravend the 13th of April, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs the 21st of May.

Foreign intelligence has been received to a late date. It appears that the neutrality of Naples is confirmed by a formal act, and that Bonaparte is content, for the present, to remit his exactions in the territory of this kingdom. The French General ST. CYR, has therefore, received commands to restrain the French troops within the lines of demarcation, unless compelled to pass their limits by some act of aggression.

From Constantinople we learn that the Divan has evinced a degree of unexpected firmness in refusing to acknowledge Bonaparte as Emperor of the French, though pressed to it by a very crafty note of Talleyrand, who ascribes their former refusal to a faction in the Turkish Ministry, inimical to the peace of Europe, and the interest of the oldest and most sincere ally of the Porte, France.

The Reis Effendi is said to have returned an answer to this, very peremptory and laconic; that the Divan were not to be directed in their intercourse with Foreign Powers by any other motives than those of their interest and their honor, and that the Porte, in refusing to acknowledge the Emperor Napoleon, had been guided by the protestations of other Powers, and regard to its own essential interests.

Deffaines, has lately received from America six armed fast sailing schooners, and one brig; the former mounting from 10 to 12 guns, the latter 18 twelve-pounders, and one brass eighteen-pounder, that goes on a swivel. He expects shortly six other vessels from America of the same description.—He has appointed two Admirals, and 20 *Chefs de Escadres*; he means to extend his marine forces to 4000 men, and has actually now in commission upwards of 20 armed vessels, containing from 70 to 100 men.

The encampment about to be formed on Coxheath is to comprise seventeen battalions.

We hear with pleasure, that a subscription has, within these few days, been opened at Lloyd's for the purpose of bringing up and putting out to service the numerous orphans now at Gibraltar, whose parents were carried off by the dreadful fever which lately raged there.

Nothing can afford a more striking contrast, than the variance of salaries paid to the first-rate Performers of former, and of present times. Miss Lavinia Fenton (afterwards Duchess of Bolton) was tempted by Mr. Rich from the Haymarket to Covent-Garden, in the year 1728, by a salary of fifteen shillings per week; on the success of the Beggar's Opera, to secure this valuable actress, he raised it to thirty shillings; and such was the rage of the town respecting her, that she was obliged to be guarded home every night by a considerable party of her confidential friends, to prevent her being run away with.—In 1805, the Young *Reliques* receives in salary and benefits to the amount of five hundred guineas per week and the country managers are conspiring how to run away with him from London, upon terms as preposterously extravagant.

A *Crim. Cas.* attended with some whimsical circumstances, is soon likely to furnish ample scope for gossip scandal; in consequence of the secret expedition of a young fellow of great dahl and fashion, to one of the squares at the west end of town.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint:

John Lloyd Williams, of Gweran, Esq. to be Sheriff of the county of Cardigan, instead of Henry Gref-wold Lewis, of Llynwngreus, Esq.

John Hill Harries, of Prickeley, Esq. to be Sheriff of the county of Pembroke, instead of George Harris, of Prickeley, Esq.

Charles Rogers, of Stannage, Esq. to be Sheriff of the county of Radnor, instead of Thomas Grove, of Cwm Eilan, Esq.

And His Majesty was also pleased to make the following Amendments upon the Roll:—

Derbyshire.—William Bagshaw to be William Chambers Bagshaw, of the Oakes, Esq.

Worfolk.—William Moleley to be John Moleley, of Toltice, Esq.

Yorkshire.—Henry Fane Chomley to be Henry Chomley, of Houltham, Esq.

Some fault has been found with the custom of wearing *Boots* in a certain assembly. Where is there more *Jeckey-ship*?

In the new measures against smuggling, it is to be hoped something may be done to prevent Bills from being smuggled through Parliament. It has been advanced upon high authority that of late years the rich have been more taxed than the poor. This doctrine is new, but it is not the less absurd. The more or less of taxation is not to be estimated by sums of money, but by the ability to pay; and on this principle (the only consistent one) when can it ever be said that the rich are more taxed than the poor?

The uncommon advancement of the Isle of Man in population, agriculture, and trade, is chiefly to be ascribed to the benevolent Statute which permitted to it the import of Salt, free of duties, but for its filthiness and internal consumption. The Island has tripled its number of inhabitants since the passing of that Act.

Found in a Bachelor's Portfolio, the following requisites for a wife:—Good Temper, Health, Good Understanding, Agreeable Physiognomy, Figure, Good Connections, Domestic Habits, Resources of Amusement, Good Spirits. Conversation Talents, Elegant Manners, Money.

BALLINASLOE FAIR.

The Clerk of the Fair's return of Sheep at the late sales was as follows:—Sold 78,798; unsold 5,501; total in the park 84,299.—The Horned Cattle amounted to 21,914, which were all disposed of in one day.

There are a few peculiar circumstances usually attendant on this great cattle mart of Ballinasloe not generally known. The various flocks of sheep thus exhibited in Lord Clancarty's Park are very skillfully kept in their almost numberless detachments, by the adroitness of the several classes of shepherds with sticks, and without the use of a single dog. All *Women* of whatever rank, are prohibited admission in either fair of sheep or cattle on account of a disastrous occurrence many years past, from the appearance of some *red cloaks*, at which the bullocks became so indignant, that they broke down a great part of the Park stone wall, and extending their front in this wild career, carried away other fences before them, and very considerably injured the proprietors. The sheep also formed an *assault*, and followed their horned leaders. From that period, if an unfortunate female stray into the Park, a cry (we believe unknown in *Arcadia* of *W—*, *W—*!) resounds from every quarter, until the fair offender flies the field.

The shepherds and attendants ranged round the various flocks on this occasion, generally amount to between twelve or fifteen hundred men. Nothing can exceed the regularity of their conduct during the business of the fair, but that being over, they seem to claim, as by prescription, an insupportable libation of their favourite *whiskey*, and its indispensable consequence, a *row*: with these genial rites, the last fair was thus duly closed: The shepherds, who assembled at all the several public houses through the Fairtreet, in proportion as they became *whiskied*, began brandishing their sticks, impatient for the signal of affray: about five o'clock, one of the 2d. distinguished of this tribe of *Pan*, flung forth into the middle of the street, and exclaimed aloud—"Blood and Thunder, who dare *snaze*?" [*sneaze*]. A knight of the Irish *Reece*, instantly threw himself in the front of the challenger, and replied—"By *Jesús*, I am the *lad* to *snaze* in your teeth?" Upon this, the street was filled with uplifted sticks, & they set to till having a belly full of their favorite row, they left off by general consent, and retired to their respective liquor houses, to heal their wounds with never failing *whiskey*. Fortunately no accident occurred beyond the customary returns, of broken heads and bloody noses.

A late statistical view of Spain, gives that country between 36 and 44 degrees of north lat. with a population of 12 millions upon 127,760 geographic miles, or 75 persons to a mile. In 1801, the persons belonging to the Religious Orders were 188,625. The Army upon the peace establishment was 60,000. The Marine, 50 ships of the line, and the revenue, at a French estimate, at 142 millics is of francs. The national debt in 1776, was about three times that sum. It has 22 universities, in which are 16,000 scholars. It is thought that common opinion does not justice to the Spanish literature. Madrid is the only city which is reckoned to have a population beyond 100,000 souls. Most of their great cities fall below half that number. It is affirmed, that no country ate more unmarried persons. In 1787, above two millions of each sex were unmarried, and it was reckoned that the number of married persons decreased. The true character of Spain is not derogatory of true greatness. It has an integrity and rigour that in favourable circumstances would not leave it inferior to any national character in Europe. But the national industry is impeded by a vile and degrading superstition, and nothing is left to be accomplished by genius and enterprize.

JEU D'ESPRIT.—"How can my Lord, prefer *puissance* to *virtue*?"—"My dear, it is so like MATRIMONY—such a charming compound of opposite qualities!"—"Ay, my Lord, I am the *weak* party, I suppose?"—"No, my love, you are the *strong*, with a dash of the *acid*, and no small portion of the *spirit*."

ORIGINAL REMARKS

ON THE POLITICS OF EUROPE.

It has been confidently reported that Bonaparte has not renounced his efforts to fix upon the British Cabinet the stigma of rejecting all overtures to pacification, and persisting to continue the War in spite of the willingness of France to open a negotiation for concluding it. Single intrigues for pacification are very masterly political stratagems, and have something in them of artifice and cunning beyond even the usual stretch of the Cabinet of St. Cloud. The Emperor of the French perceives the industry with which England is beating up for allies in all parts of the Continent, and is desirous to forestall her in the market, not by converting the Powers to whom she applies, into neutrals, or warlike auxiliaries for herself, but by infusing into them a prejudice against the cause of England, and representing that there is nothing which Great Britain and her allies can hope to conquer by arms, which he is not willing to bestow upon them by friendly negotiation.

Whilst we therefore are hunting abroad for assistance to prosecute the War, the Emperor very cunningly attacks us with confederacies, to recommend and awe us into peace—for upon whatever motives he may desire it, we are persuaded his sincerest wish is peace. Not, indeed, that we would impute any miraculous conversion of his mind, or that it is not occupied, as usual, with plans for the subjugation of this country,—that its destruction does not, as usual, supply the vision of his morning dreams, and compose him to his evening sleep; but that he finds it convenient to change his plan of attack, and revert to the more secure pacification.

Bonaparte has ever found peace the most favourable time of conquest—he then continues his destructive progress unchecked and unobserved, and whilst the rest of Europe is lulled in the slumber of inaction, and lays down its head in confidence upon the faith of treaties and guarantees, he spreads the net of a relentless despotism around her, and destroys her freedom and independence in the moment of imagined security.

Excipit incautum, patriasque obtruncat ad aras.

Who but recollects the fearful interval between the Peace of Amiens, and the breaking out of the present war? In that interval, Bonaparte obtained more than by his success at Marengo, or that of his rival, *Morgan*, at Hohenlinden. During that fatal period, he established himself in the sovereignty of France—he established himself first Consul for life, with the right of naming his successor—he extinguished the hopes of the Royalists by the form which he gave to the new constitution—he possessed himself of Italy and Switzerland—he riveted the chains of Holland and Spain, and was preparing to give a very formidable character to his maritime and colonial exertions.

We made war with him,—and what has he done since? He has been crowned EMPEROR! but this has added nothing to his real power—for so long as he exercised dominion over the faculties of the country, it was of little consequence what title he should give himself.

It is thus evident that he hopes to do more by Peace than by war, and if we had suffered him to give his own interpretation of the word PEACE, he would have kept terms with us as long as we liked. This is precisely the state of things which he desires; he wants us to recall our fleets into harbour, to remit the mercantile obstructions of the sea, and raise the siege of the coast; for it cannot be dissembled that the severest mortification he has hitherto experienced has been the extensive blockade we have undertaken of the whole line of coast from Hamburg to the Bay of Naples.

It is reported that our Secretary of Foreign Affairs has received a very important communication from the Prussian Minister—it is likewise stated that the King of Prussia has evinced a desire to second the negotiation made by Bonaparte, and has recommended to our Cabinet the adoption of the overtures.

That the Emperor of Prussia should endeavour to enforce the proposals, is not all incredible, because it is the object of Bonaparte to persuade all the continental Powers that he desires Peace with England, and Prussia is well known to be immediately within the reach of his influence.

The King of Prussia has, doubtless, been consulted by the English Cabinet, on the means of retrieving affairs on the Continent, and it is generally believed that his language held out no hopes of his co-operation.—Indeed when we talk of restoring the balance of power, we make a proposal to the continental States which they are not likely to relish, and in which they cannot join—for a restoration of the destroyed balance would not fall heavily upon France alone, but would destroy the balance of Europe more generally. King of Prussia, by the partition of Poland, has been the Emperor of Russia, by the present possession of the Republic of the Seven Isles, and abridgement of the Ottoman consequence, which was so necessary for a balance in the scale? Who again, has destroyed it more than AUSTRIA, by annihilating the Republic of Venice, and thus, instead of leaving Italy to succumb itself by the opposition

of its own little Republic and Kingdom, converting it into a kind of commonage to be shared amongst every kingdom who could get possession.

When we talk, therefore, of restoring the balance of Europe, we hold a language equally unpleasing to friends and foes, and amuse ourselves with an impracticable theory.

All we can attempt are specific and defined purposes, such as the restoration of the independence of Holland and Switzerland, and the reconquest of the Netherlands—but these are plans in which Prussia has no interest—or, if she has any, can only have one opposed to the claims of Austria.

It is very probable, therefore, that Prussia should recommend Peace, because, in fact, she has almost a detached interest from the quarrel. Prussia is a new Power; the balance of power was never made with any reference to her—at the period when that system was established, Prussia was neither begotten nor dreamed of—we may even venture to say that she owes her present eminence to its perpetual infractions—she has crept from one, and conquered from another, and lived upon the common booty of all.

If Prussia, therefore, has joined to recommend the overtures of Bonaparte, we can only say that it is so far unpleasant as it makes us utterly despond of all assistance from her, and, at the same time, involves us in the disagreeable dilemma of sacrificing the essential interests of the kingdom, or rejecting her proposal.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE.

The following is the detailed abstract of the Documents accompanying the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the appropriations necessary for the support of the Government;—

APPROPRIATIONS NECESSARY FOR THE YEAR 1805.

	Dollars.
Civil List, including the civil expenses of the territory of New Orleans	611,911
Miscellaneous Expenses	315,982
Intercourse with Foreign Nations	269,550
Military Establishment	912,922
Naval Establishment, including 71,430,76, as an appropriation for the crew of the frigate Philadelphia	1,240,445

ESTIMATE.

Legislature, including stationary, printing, fuel, &c.	228,568
Executive, President, and Vice-President	30,000
Department of State	27,304
Treasury Department	73,277
War Department	20,460
Naval Department	21,170
General Post Office	11,360
Compendium to Loan Officers, &c.	26,250
Surveyor General's Department	200,000
South of Tennessee	3,200
Officers of the Mint	10,600

GOVERNMENTS OF TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Territory of New Orleans	31,240
Mississippi Territory	5,500
Indiana Territory	5,500
Valuation of Lands, &c.	13,595
Miscellaneous	20,000

JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice and five Associates	21,500
Nineteen District Judges	26,200
District of Columbia	5,200
Attorney General	3,000
District Attorneys	3,400
Marshals	1,600
Expenses of Courts, &c.	4,000

Light House Establishment	126,776
The Receipts of the United States, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1804, were	17,435,192
Expenditures for the same period	12,552,067

BALANCE IN THE TREASURY 4,882,225

Reports continue to prevail within the circle of French influence, that the King of Prussia is actively negotiating, not only to prevent a rupture between Russia and France, but to bring about a reconciliation between France and this country.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The following will give an idea of the Commercial progress, and of the relative situation of America with the principal European States.

The Exports from the United States, between the 1st January 1804 and the 30th Jan. 1805, of Domestic and Foreign Produce, were as follow.

	DOLLARS.
To Great Britain and her Colonies	25,369,073
France and her Colonies	8,255,013
Holland, East and West India Colonies	4,323,433
Spain, and her Colonies	4,534,589
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	3,079,732
Portugal, and her Colonies	2,305,538
Denmark, Norway, and Islands	1,802,585
Sweden and Swedish West Indies	265,470
Italy	1,571,605
Prussia	319,025
Malta	19,109
Austrian Ports in Adriatic	42,025
Morocco and Barbary States	36,757
Cape of Good Hope	34,524
China	172,425
East Indies, generally not particularized	2,259,733
West Indies, ditto	1,794,104
Europe, ditto	335,453
Africa, ditto	35,358
South Seas	826
North west Coast of America	58,000

Total Dollars 58,000,091

Of this sum 13,594, were foreign produce, 2,724,523 of the exports to Holland, and 3,312,820 of those to other parts, were of domestic origin.

The exports of domestic produce, to 42,405,96.

LONDON,—14th. March.

Tuesday, Lords Fingall, Sbrewsbury, Kenmare, Southwell and Trimble, Sir Edward Beller, Messrs. Scally and Ryan, as delegates from the Irish Catholics, waited on Mr. Pitt in Downing-street. Lord Fingall concisely presented the object of their mission, which had been previously communicated in a letter from his Lordship, enclosing a copy of the Catholic Petition. The delegates expressed the wish of the Catholics that Mr. Pitt should present the Petition, and also their reliance on his support for the attainment of their object. Mr. Pitt acknowledged his former promise, and entered into a very detailed statement of the reasons which induced him originally to take up the cause of the Catholics, adding, that those reasons still preserved their full force in his mind. He complimented in very high terms the disposition and conduct of the Catholic Body, and stated that no man could feel more zealous to promote their interest than he did; but yet he begged to decline presenting their Petition or supporting their claims at present. He assured the delegates that he was quite free from the bigotry and prejudice which stood in the way of the complete accomplishment of their wishes, and expressed his regret in very explicit terms, that an obstacle in a certain quarter rendered it imprudent to agitate, and impossible to obtain their claims at the present moment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Premier is said at present to labour under certain religious perplexities, and wavers very much in his belief. His difficulties lie principally between "the Catholic Church" and "the communion of Saints."

The Young Roscius appeared again at Drury-lane last night, in the character of Hamlet, and with undiminished praise and powers of attraction.

The Members of Opposition have agreed to dine together once a week during the Session, at Paylee's, in St. James's-street.

The proposed tax on salt has given rise to many jokes, but unfortunately, none of them appear likely to keep.

The collection of antique marble, shipped by Lord Elgin for England some years since, and which was lost at the entrance of that port of Cerigo, the ancient Cytherea, we are happy to hear, has for the most part been regained by means of the famous swimmers of Calimmo, and is now on its way to England. Among other articles is the marble seat of the Prytanum, at Athens.

The lawyers corps have suffered nothing in their profession by their military acquisitions. They are not, perhaps, quite so quick in their motions, but their *feam fights* are admissible.

It is a remarkable circumstance that the Archbishop of Canterbury has been twice held by the sons of Butcher. Cardinal Wolsey was the son of a butcher of Gloucester. The late Archbishop Moore's father was also of that trade. It was on the former that Pitt, the Translator of Virgil, wrote this celebrated extemporaneous instance of alteration.—*Butcher, by Butcher, but by Bishops bred.*

How high his Honour holds his haughty head.

Prince Barinsky, who is about to marry an English lady, has on his Estate in the Ukraine, 100,000 peasantry, which, like the cattle, are his own absolute property!

The pleasures of HORSEWHIPPING appear to be almost as expensive as those of CRIM. CON. when a gentleman is compelled to pay five hundred pounds for a single exercise!

Scarcely any thing more audacious has been attempted, than the insertion, in an Official Gazette, of a letter taken by violence from a Messenger of State in a neutral country by the soldiers of Bonaparte. The public will recollect the circumstances of the robbery, which is at last avowed by its author, and the stolen property unblushingly produced.

M. Schimmelpenninck, the present Pensionary of Holland, before the Revolution, was a man very little known—a *barrierer*. He is of a good family, his behaviour, since he has been in a political situation, has gained him the esteem of many of his countrymen. It is said the Palace of the late Stadtholder at the Hague will be appropriated for M. Schimmelpenninck, his family, and suite.

Through the humane intercession of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to extend his mercy and forgiveness to thirty-one female prisoners who were under transportation; several of them having their liberty granted them, and others their sentence mitigated to imprisonment in the House of Correction.

On Tuesday last, a man was executed in the Sessions-house of the county of Essex, by a woman present with him, who confessed to her, that he was one of those concerned in the murder of Lord Kilwarden.

His Majesty's ship *Pomona*, a frigate of 38 guns, has been launched at Messrs. Brindley and Co. at the Medway. She was contracted for by the Navy Board, and was built by the same firm, which has launched several other vessels, with great success, without knee or keel.

Her ingenious invention, which is expected to be the subject of a Bill of Mortality, is the subject of a Bill of Mortality, which is expected to be the subject of a Bill of Mortality.

The Bills of Mortality, which is expected to be the subject of a Bill of Mortality, is the subject of a Bill of Mortality, which is expected to be the subject of a Bill of Mortality.

Not long since a Gentleman having occasion to see a neighbouring friend, called at his house, and was informed he was gone out. To save the trouble of calling again, he expressed a wish to see the mistress, but she also was gone out. Wishing, however, not to go without accomplishing his business, on saying he would wait in, and sit by the fire till one of them returned, was told by Pat, "Indeed, Sir, and you can't, for that is gone out too!"

The surgeons who have entered Volunteer Corps may find a military life rather repugnant to their habits; but they are at all times ready to bleed for their country.

The appellation given to unmarried Ladies in this country is thought to be rather homely. May it not be intended to intimate that upon them the destiny of mankind depends. The fates, by the Heathen mythology, are represented as *Spinners*.

Admiral Dekker, when at the Cape of Good Hope, had a serious Quarrel with the Government there, for the improper confinement and ill usage of some of the English; which went so far, that the Admiral ordered the Governor—(which by the Old Constitution he had the authority to do)—to deliver to him the gates of the Castle. This circumstance may explain the reason of Dekker having quitted his command at the Cape, and of his being put in arrest on his arrival. As one of the Old School, he is not likely to wish for employ among the Verheuls, and other Upstarts.

Butany Bay is stated to be in a most prosperous and flourishing state. *Quere*, may not the description make thievery thrive at home, from the transporting idea of living in so prosperous a colony?

Bonaparte, among the mal-contents at Paris goes by the name of the Devil. In the dispositions of these two great characters perhaps some resemblance might be traced; but we do not see how they can be considered like each other in their persons, unless that both are described as having horns.

NAVAL LOTTERY.—The earliest Lottery that is recollected was in 1569, consisting of 40,000 lots, at 10s. each 1*l*. The prizes were plate, and the profits were to go towards repairing the havens of the kingdom. It was drawn at the west door of St. Paul's Cathedral—and the drawing which began January 11th, continued incessantly day and night till May, 6 h. There were then only three Lottery Offices in London.

Porter.—The quantity of this once wholesome beverage now annually consumed, in the metropolis alone, is computed at 40,000,000 of gallons, or 160,000,000 of quarts.

TREASURES OF THE GRAND SEIGNIOR.

The pages of the fourth and last chamber, called the Treasure Chamber, have the exclusive charge, under the orders of the Chief of the Black Eunuchs, of the preservation, and account of all the treasures which are concealed in the Seraglio. The Grand Seignior appropriates, during his reign, a treasury chamber, in which he deposits all the riches he accumulates from year to year. At the end of each year, his Keeper Aga (or Chief of the Black Eunuchs) makes an inventory of all the purses which have been filled, shuts them up in a coffer, and the Grand Seignior comes himself in state, and affixes his seal thereon. At the death of each Grand Seignior, the treasury chamber is closed, and sealed with the seal of the Grand Visier; and all the great officers of the Seraglio, and over the door of the Chamber is placed, in letters of gold, the following inscription:—"In this is the treasure of—Sultan." The more the Sultan has amassed, the more they believe his reign to have been happy and fortunate. They pretend that this Seraglio contains immense riches, of which the reader may form some idea, when he learns that it is a great calamity which can make them draw upon the treasures of their predecessors. It is the custom of the Turks to regard, as sacred, the riches of the Seraglio, which cannot, or ought not to be employed, but in the last extremity. A Sultan of Constantinople will procure money by the most atrocious exactions, rather than break in upon the treasures amassed by his ancestors.

PARISIAN NOVELTIES, &c.

When a Belle does not go to the Theatre, and knows not how to pass the evening, she chooses either the Pictureque Theatre, Francoys's Riding House; or the Cabinet Phantasmagorical. This last amusement has the preference, and a *petite maitresse* never thinks herself well diverted as after having conversed an hour with theatrical spirits, or a thousand different monstrosities; she cannot contain herself, particularly with the joy, when the bleeding apparition approaches the assembly, and makes hideous contortions. Lastly, if the apparition is so terrible as to deprive the *petite maitresse* of her senses, she is at the height of her wishes, and relate the day after, her night's adventure with an inexpressible pleasure.

What an amusing theatre is this!—*Petit Coiffeur* says she; what a night!

It is said that she intended three times to go to the theatre, but now she has decided to have a man play about him. The play is a new one, and is called "The Hospital of the Holy Spirit."

Besides her AMUSEMENT, her dressing table (a phylax) the periodical publication, an ALTER, or Grecian tripe, burning,) and the new play

STRENGTH OF FRANCE.

Extra from a late Publication, on the Strength, Projects, &c. of France and Russia.

As to the military force of France, it appears to be equal to the military force of the rest of Europe, Russia excepted; "The peace of Nimègue made the dominions of Louis XIV. the most compact and populous kingdom in Europe; that of Utrecht extended them to Spain and the Indies, and a natural consequence was the consolidation of the military preponderance of that monarchy. The present situation of Holland, Germany, and Italy, was then foreseen, and the rising of Great Britain itself was predicted." It is shrewdly and sincerely remarked, that the former was the "preliminary" to the subjection of Europe, and the latter the "definitive treaty;" the one put France in an offensive position, the other destroyed the defensive means of all her neighbours.

From a general review of the subject it appears, that

"The political advantages which the republic in a military point of view, possesses, in preference to her neighbours, are,

"I an immense, secure, annual revenue.

"We have already observed, that the European territory and industry of France, are capable of producing, without inconvenience to the public, 30,000,000. sterling to Government.

"Or, if we take 15 per cent. as a medium assessment by cadastre, of the property and income of the nation, it will give the said sum and upwards.

"From these thirty millions deduct about two millions, which the Emperor is yet pleased to allow to the creditors of the state, and there will remain a clear and unincumbered revenue of 28,000,000. sterling. A sum equal to, if not exceeding, the unincumbered part of the revenues of all the independent governments of Europe. Add to this, that, in all other European States, the public imports, as they are raised, amount to upwards of thirty per cent. upon the income of the taxable part of the community.

"2. The military organisation of the republic.

"By the conscription-laws, every male is liable to serve in the lowest military capacity: there is neither legal exemption nor privileged preference; and consequently, there is no subject for jealousy in the army, nor for discontent in the community. In France upwards of six millions of men are able to carry arms; of these two millions and a half are between 15 and 25. Any number of these young men may be armed and put in motion by a parole d'ordre; for both the legislation and sovereignty of the republic are in the staff of the army: the military is the only road to consideration and power. And such is now the reputation of that profession, that, to avoid the contempt of the public, it is necessary either to serve or to have served. These are advantages which no other government possesses.

"3. The frontiers and avant-postes of the republic.

"In a defensive point of view, since the meridian of the Roman power to the present time, no state had ever its frontiers so judiciously covered as those of the French republic now are. The strength of the frontier lines of monarchical France has often been proved; the subjugation of Holland, Switzerland, and Italy, renders those lines now, we may say, inaccessible. Those vassal auxiliaries, being acknowledged by the rest of stupified Europe as independent states, may either serve as neutral outworks, or will have to maintain French armies sufficient to oppose any force that can be brought against them. Considered as offensive, the strength of her frontiers, and the localities of her several dependents, must necessarily give to the armies of France a decided preponderance in Europe. From the Ems, up the Rhine, to Basil and Feldkirch; from thence by Verona and the Adriatic sea to Calabria, the republic is covered with a chain of double and triple lines of natural barriers and military posts. Secure at home, her avant departments open to her armies every part of the continent from the Morea to Pomerania; Bonaparte's legions may be at the gates of Vienna and Berlin before the Austrian and Prussian cabinets have any suspicion of hostile intentions. Lord Paramount of Naples, and other military and naval Rations in the Mediterranean, puts the Turkish government under the immediate direction of France. With the command of Constantinople, or only enjoying the freedom of navigating the Dardanelles and Bosphorus of Thrace, will France check the operations even of Russia itself; and may make that mighty empire subservient to her future projects.

"We have already stated, that the armies of the republic, employed by managers, able seamen, by managers, may doubtless, secure a do- her neigh- Commanding

the powers, the ports, and arsenals of Spain, Italy, and Turkey, France may very soon possess the absolute sovereignty of the Mediterranean; with the Rhine, she has the forests of Germany for the use of her dock-yards; with Holland she acquires on extent of coast and a chain of sea ports, which may enable her to raise a numerous navy in a few years."

The leading policy of France has ever been to reduce the power and political influence of Great Britain; with the same disposition, she has now more power than she ever had. If France, however, be mistress of the South-west half of continental Europe, Russia claims a similar dominion over the north and eastern parts.

"These two mighty empires are come in contact; Berlin, Vienna, Constantinople, can only be considered as their neutral ports, situate in their line of demarcation." The free, secure and independent communication between the southern provinces of Russia and the Mediterranean is of too great importance to be abandoned; nor is France likely to cede the navigation which it has obtained of the Black Sea. If these two powers then do not go mutual shares in the trade and government of the Turkish empire, an event perhaps impossible, which of the parties is to give up its pretension?

"The Cabinet of Peterburgh must certainly know, that should France be allowed to assume an ascendancy at Constantinople, or to intermeddle in the affairs of Turkey, the fate of Moscow may again be disputed at Pultava! Will Bonaparte retract and leave the seraglio and St. Sophia to the desecration of Russians? In that case a Cossack and Highland army, seconded by a Russian and British fleet, might yet confine the empire of Bonaparte to the Government of his Gables of the west. Or can the ambition of Russia, and the avarice of France be satisfied with a partial partition of Turkey?

"Thus between these two Governments matters seem to come to a crisis."

LIVERPOOL JOURNAL, — 18th. March.

UGLY CLUB. — The anniversary of the Ugly Club will be at William's Tavern, Liverpool, on Wednesday the 18th inst. — Dinner on the table at half-past three. — N. B. Any UGLY GENTLEMAN, wishing to become a Member, will leave his name and qualification at the bar of the tavern. A ballot will take place in favor of two candidates, one with a very large nose, — the other with no nose at all.

For Sale on Commission.
AT MR. RANKEN'S,

NEAR THE MARKET,
BLACK-TOWN:

A SYSTEM
OF
Practical
ARITHMETIC,

ADAPTED TO
BRITISH INDIA,
PUBLISHED BY PERMISSION
OF

His Excellency the Most Noble
RICHARD MARQUIS
WELLESLEY, K. P.

&c. &c. &c.

BY
Griffith Jones.

PRICE TWENTY ARCOT RUPEES.

For Sale,
AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

COMMON INTEREST BONDS,
MORTGAGE BONDS,
WILLS, sufficiently ample for ordinary occasions.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
BILLS OF LADING,
POLICIES OF INSURANCE,
PASS-NOTES, for Goods going to Out-
Stations.

Advertisement.

PRINTED FORMS OF PERMIT for the
EXPORTATION OF GOODS, through
the CUSTOM HOUSE.

FORMS OF PASS for Goods through the
CUSTOMS.

These had at the COURIER OFFICE by
the Editor, or in any larger quantity.
The above Official Forms are correct,
agreeably to the Regulations last
established.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY THE
EXECUTOR AND EXECUTRIX
OF THE LAST
WILL AND TESTAMENT OF
THE LATE
Mr. FRANCIS Xr. D'SILVA,
DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To the Public
IN GENERAL,
THAT THE UNDERMENTIONED
HOUSES
AND
EFFECTS,

OF
THE SAID DECEASED,
WILL BE DISPOSED OF

BY
PUBLIC SALE,

ON THE
RESPECTIVE PREMISES,
VIZ.

ON THE EVENING
OF THE 14TH INSTANT.
A TERRACED HOUSE,
CONTAINING

ONE HALL, four Rooms with
Verandahs, and Upper Room out Houses
and a Cocoon Garden with a Brick Well,
Situated at St. Thome Fort, between the
Houses of Mrs. St. Illers and Mrs. Mary
Connelly, and a small Tiled House, at St.
Thome Coupam.

ON THE EVENING
OF THE 18TH INSTANT,

A HOUSE

Situated in Jones's Street,
Madras, Atapolam, No. 10.

ON THE EVENING
OF THE 21ST INSTANT,

A Spot of GROUND Containing five
Acre lying at Madras Attapolam, out
of the Boundage, adjoining to a Spot of
Ground belonging to Sunca Shashacelum
Chitty.

AND
ON THE 26TH INSTANT,
THE REMAINDER

OF
THE EFFECTS
OF THE
DECEASED,

CONSISTING OF
SOME HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,

AND
GOLD & SILVER

JEWELS,

WILL TAKE PLACE

At a House in Badaria's Street, No. 45,

The Sale of the FURNITURE, &c.
will continue daily, until the whole is
disposed of.

The TERMS of the Sale will be
made known on the spot.

Madras, 1st. October, 1805.

For Sale on Commission.

BY
MR. DAVID YOUNG,

A FEW BAGS OF

SALT PETRE,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

Newly Imported From

BENGAL.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

AT MR. HOGG'S,

On the Mount Road,

On SATURDAY next, the 12th. Instant,

At 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon,

IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF

BY PRIVATE SALE,

TWO Beautiful large BAY
CUTCH HORSES that match, and were
a selection from a Lot: they are worth the
attention of any Gentleman in want of
valuable Draught or SADDLE HORSES
being young and strong.

At the same time will be sold.

A Pair of Young BAY CUTCH HOR-
SES that match.

A Strong, Young GREY CUTCH
HORSE.

AND

A STRONG DUN CARRIAGE HORSE.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

BY

PRIVATE SALE,

FOR

Ready Money.

A HOUSE AND GROUND,
situated in MOOTOMAR CHITTY
Street, No. 29, measuring in Length
from East to West Eighty-five Feet, and
in Breadth, from North to South Fifty-
six Feet,

CONTAINING,

An UPSTAIR ROOM, Four HALLS,
Seven lower Large and Small ROOMS,
and a COOK-ROOM, &c. &c. with a good
Large WELL.

The PREMISES may be viewed,
and further particulars known, by
applying to MR. VARTAN
GASPAR, in ARMENIAN
STREET, Black-town.

Madras, 9th. October, 1805.

To be Sold on Commission.

AT WM. HOWSE'S,

A PERSIAN MARE,

Bandy & Harness

COMPLETE.

AND

A FEW DOZEN OF

MADEIRA WINE,

At Five Pagodas per Dozen,

ALSO

JUST RECEIVED

A QUANTITY OF BENGAL

BOOTS AND SHOES,

By the Last Ship.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and
Testament of the deceased CAPTAIN
JOHN ROBERTSON, of His Majesty's
94th. Regiment, having been granted by
the Supreme Court of Judicature at Ma-
dras, to CAPTAIN JAMES DONALD,
the sole Executor in India, in the said
Will named; All Persons having demands
upon, being indebted to, or holding pro-
perty belonging to the said Estate, re-
quested forthwith to state the same, and
pay their debts, and deliver up the property
to the said Executor.

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