

Sheriff's Sale.

NANDEAMBAUKOM NAUGAPPA MOODELLI-
AR MOOTTEE GRAMINEY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday the 8th.
November next, will be sold by Sheriff's Sale on
the Premises between 4 and 6 in the afternoon, Two
Houses and Grounds Situated at Chindrapetah Viz.
One House in Minerva Graminey Street Measuring
2197 square feet, and the other in Sawmy Naick Street
1072 square feet or thereabouts, being the
same Named Defendant and Seized by
the Court of Judicature.
Conditions of Sale. 10 per Cent to be paid immedi-
ately on the Amount of each Purchase, and the residue
in 10 days in default of which the Premises to be sold
and the first Purchasers to be held responsible for any
loss or deficiency that may arise thereon.
JOHN OAKES, Sheriff.
Madras 29th October 1805

PANTHEON.

THE STEWARDS for conduct-
ing the Entertainments at the PANTHEON,
beg leave to acquaint the Subscribers, that
owing to the very precarious state of the
Weather since the last Assembly, they have
postponed fixing a day for the usual BALL,
but they will take as early an opportunity
as the weather will afford for announcing
the Entertainment.

Pantheon, the 29th. October 1805.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration to the
Estate and Effects of HENRY J.
MADDISON, late a Lieutenant in the
3rd Battalion of the 11th. Regiment of Na-
tional Cavalry, in the service of the Honora-
ble Company on the Madras Establish-
ment, Deceased, having been granted by
the Supreme Court of Judicature at Ma-
dras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq.
as Register of the said Court, pursuant to
the Act of the 30th. and 40th. years of His
present Majesty, Chapter 79th. Section
21st. All Persons having Claims on the
said Estate, are requested to make them
known to the said Administrator, and all
those indebted to the said Estate, are desir-
ed to pay the same to him without delay.
Fort St. George, 25th. October, 1805

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration to the
Estate and Effects of RICHARD
L. RKE, late an Invalid Captain of
Artillery, in the service of the Honorable
East India Company, on the Madras
Establishment Deceased, having been grant-
ed by the Supreme Court of Judicature at
Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS
ESQUIRE, as Register of the said Court,
pursuant to the Act of the 39th. and 40th.
Years of his present Majesty, Chapter
79th. Section 21st. All persons having
Claims on the said Estate, are requested to
make them known to the said Administra-
tor, and all those indebted to the said Estate,
are desired to pay the same to him with-
out delay.
Fort St. George, 25th. October, 1805.

A CARD.

FRANCK & THOMSON
BEG leave to inform the SUB-
SCRIBERS to their LOTTERY for
LUSTRES, &c.
AT THE
DRAWING
WILL TAKE PLACE
On Friday, the 1st. of November,
PRECISELY AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,
IN THE FORENOON,
AT THE COMMISSION WAREHOUSE
OF
Messrs. Heefke, Faure & Company.

The PR
seen at any
at Frank &
&c.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT THE BEACH,
BEHIND THE OFFICE OF
Messrs. PARRY and LANE.
This day WEDNESDAY, the 30th. October,
SALE TO COMMENCE
At 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon.
A QUANTITY OF

Sheathing Boards
PIECES OF
SHIMBEAMS,
AND A NUMBER OF
LONG REDWOOD PILLARS
FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 31st. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 o'clock,
TWO CASES OF
CUTLERY,

CONSISTING OF
Sets of Table Knives & Forks.
A CASE CONTAINING,
FLAT Files—Half Round ditto—Half
Round Rasps—Handsaw Files and
Flat Rasps.
ALSO
TWO DOZEN OF
GARDEN SPADES.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On MONDAY, the 4th. November,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 o'Clock.
SEVEN CASES OF
French Claret,
THREE CASES OF EXCELLENT
PALE ALE,
THIRTY DOZEN OF
BOURDEAUX CLARET,
SEVERAL ARTICLES
OF
FURNITURE & PLATE,
AND
A FEW BOOKS,
&c Hand-bills will be published
and distributed.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT THE BEACH
OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE,
On MONDAY next, the 4th. November,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon,
THREE HUNDRED PIECES
of
TRINCOMALIE WOOD.

Mrs. SMITH'S SEMINARY,
AT PERAMBORE.
YOUNG
in the
matically.—WR-
—GEOGRAPHY
—and the differ
WORK, at Etc.
BOYS whose
years will be admitted.
PERAMBORE, Mad.

Advertisement.

Messrs Heefke, Faure and Co.
THANKING the Gentlemen &
Public at large, for the support so gene-
rously given to them since the establishment
of their AUCTION ROOM and COM-
MISSON WAREHOUSE, most humbly
request that no offence will be taken; that
from this DAY no GOODS will be deliv-
ered from their Rooms without payment.
They are extremely sorry that necessity
and experience oblige them to adopt this
general rule, but hope consideration will
be taken, in consequence of the trifle com-
mission they have on the goods given them
for Sale, which is no more than about 3 per
Cent. after deducting their heavy charges
of House rent and Servant wages, besides
that they are obliged to pay according to
their original engagement the amount Sales
monthly—They foresee that without the
above mentioned condition, they shall not
be able to perform their punctual payment.
They promise by this no distinction shall
be made and no exception, except with
persons with who they have Running Ac-
counts.
They also beg leave to repeat the content
of an Advertisement inserted in former Pa-
pers, that no commands from the country
will be attended to, without ready money
or an order on their Agents at one month.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
ON THE PREMISES,
This Day WEDNESDAY, the 30th. Instant,
BETWEEN THE HOURS OF
Four and Five o'clock in the Afternoon,
If not previously disposed of,
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE HOUSE
and GROUND, situ-
ated in CHINNADRA
Pettah, in the Street
East to the House of
Coondacarra Nineapah
Naick, in South line,
West to the house of Mootaul Bhattan, and
East to the house of Tandara Chitty, lying
in the middle of these; (bearing No. 104),
measuring in Breadth from East to West
thirty feet, and in length from North to
south thirty feet, and five in breadth—pur-
chased after the Bill of Sale of the House
was obtained. The whole forming in
breadth thirty-five feet or thereabouts, to-
gether with the Appurtenances belonging
there viz. Trees and Plantations, Wa-
ter, Fences, Bricks, &c.

Conditions of Sale as usual.
For further particulars apply at
the Auction Room.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,
BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
OUT OF THE BOUNDARY HED
NEAR THE NORTH G
To-morrow THURSDAY, the
BETWEEN THE HOUR
Four and Five o'Clock in the
THIRTEEN SHIMI
Three Hundred and Twen
PIECES,
One Thousand and Th
SHEATHING BOARDS,
AND
One Hundred Ditto of C

For Sale on Com
By HEEFKE FAUR
TWO CAPITAL PATE
THREE BELLED
Hand Orga
WITH MS & TRIA
BY
ROR

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On FRIDAY next, the 1st. November,
At 11 o'Clock,

A FEW Pieces of Izaries—do.
Long Cloths—Ditto Twenty Punjurn
Cloths—Ditto Bengal Doorcas—a few
Fine and Coarse Hats—a few Dozens of
Mens Cotton Hose.

FURNITURE,

Consisting of
Dining Tables—Side Boards—Camp
Tables—Arm Chairs—Couches—a Large
Handsome Black-wood Cot with Bed,
Curtains &c. complete—Two neat Childs
Cots—a pair of Pistols in a Case—Three
Ditto without Ditto—Two Double and
Single Barreled Guns.
AND
A SMALL SET OF
HANDSOME STONE CHINA-WARE,
WITH WATER PLATES,
At One o'Clock,
A Strong Bay Saddle HORSE, with
Saddle and Bridle, the property of a Gen-
tleman who has no further use for him.
A Bay ARAB Saddle Horse.
A Bay ditto.
AND
SEVERAL OTHER HORSES & BANDIES.

For Sale on Commission,

By HEEFKE FAURE, and Co.
EXCELLENT OLD MADEI-
RA WINE in Pipes, at 150 Pagodas.
Ditto Ditto in Quarter Pipes from the House
of Philips, and Co. at 45 Pagodas.
Excellent FRENCH CLARET per D zen
at 5 Ditto.
Ditto Bells Guernsey CLARET Ditto at 5
Pagodas.
OLD MADEIRA WINE, Ditto at 4½ Pa-
godas.
OLD PORT WINE Ditto at 4 Pagodas.
Excellent PALE ALE Ditto at 24 Pagodas.
REAL CONIAC BRANDY Ditto at 6
Pagodas.
Ditto Ditto in Kegs from 5 to 11 Gallons,
at 1 and a half Pagoda per Gallon.
Real HOLLAND'S GIN, in Cases of 15
Bottles, at 9 Pagodas.
Ditto, Ditto, in half Cases of 12 Ditto,
at 5 Pagodas.
BRANDY FRUITS in Cases of 12 Flafls,
at 6 Pagodas.
Red and White CONSTANTIA, in Pints,
at per dozen, 5 Pagodas.
FRONTIGNIAC in 4 dozen cases, at 5
Pag was per dozen,
CONIAC BRANDY, of a very superior
quality, in cases of 12 dozen, at 5 Pagodas by
the Chest.

FOR SALE,

AT
MESSIEURS
Tulloh Brodie Halyburton & Co's
OFFICE,
THE FOLLOWING
J. Gilchrist's
HINDOOSTANIE WORKS,
VIZ.

A COMPLETE Set of HINDOOSTANIE
PHILOLOGY, Consisting of Dictionary,
Grammar, and ORIENTAL LINGUIST,
Star Page. 36 per Set.
The BAGHI OORDOO or HINDOOSTANIE
GOOLISTAN in 2 vols. 10 Do
The ORIENTAL FABULIST, or POLYG.
LOT TRANSLATION of ESOP'S FA-
BLES. 6 Do
The Hindoe MORAL PRECEPTOR, 5 Do
The HINDIE HISTORY TELLER, in 2
Volumes. 7 Do
DITTO, 1st. vol. 4 Do.
A New THEORY of Persian Verbs. 3 D
The Hangee EAST INDIAN GUI-
TANIE,
HINDIE,
FUZER.
The HIN
The HIN
Nagrec
Fort St. Georg

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 30th. October 1805.

THE last Overland Despatches to the 4th. of June, did not afford information, (at least so far as our researches have extended) respecting the departure of the latter Fleet of India-men for this Country. From the general, and indiscriminate impress of Seamen, which took place in May, we are led to imagine that the Fleet had not sailed, at the period above mentioned. It consists of the following Ships:—The *Jane* Duchess of Gordon, Captain Cameron, Tigris, Captain Graham, Ann, Captain Masson, Glory, Captain Beaver, Diana, Captain Northampton, Captain Barker, Sarah Christiana, Captain Mackeson, Union, Captain Muter, and Euphrates, for Madras and Bengal. The *Comet*, Captain Moring, Europe, Captain Gelston, Streatham, Captain Dalrymple, William Pitt, Captain Edmeades, for Madras direct. The *Sir William Pitt*, Captain Christopher, for Bombay and Bengal; and the *Northumberland*, for St. Helena and Bengal.

Extract of a letter dated Malulipatam, 17th Oct.

"The Tapals recently arrived from Madras, have been eight days on the road; this detention has doubtless arisen from the heavy fall of Rain which has been experienced in the Circars:—The Country around Bunder is entirely covered with Water;—the Tanks are all nearly full, and the ensuing Crop is of consequence; expected to be abundant."

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, Senior Judge of the Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Southern Division.
Mr. John Dennis, Deputy Postmaster at Vizagapatam.
Major Vefey, to be Barrack Master in Malabar and Canara.
Lieutenant E. Frazer, to be an Assistant to the Officer commanding the Cadet Company.
Captain Deacon, to relieve Lieutenant Maclean, of the Madras European Regiment, from the charge of Native corps at Sunkentacoli.

CEYLON APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. P. F. THORNE, Assistant to the Superintendent of Cinnamon Plantations.
Alexander Wood Esq. Sole Commissioner on Ceylon for renting the Government Farms.
John Deade, Esq. to be Secretary to the said Commission.
John Macdowall, Esq. to Act as Pay-master General during the absence of Mr. Wood.
Major General MAITLAND has been pleased to make the following appointments until His Majesty's pleasure be known.

The domination by Major General Wemyss of Lieut. McDonald to a Company by purchase in the 19th. Regiment (vice Honner promoted) not having been confirmed, that Officer reverts to his former Rank, and is now appointed Capt. in His Majesty's 19th. Regiment without purchase, vice Honner promoted.

Ensign Henry Sapte to be Lieutenant, vice Percival promoted in the 18th. Regiment.

ad. Lieut. Hugh Wemyss from 1st. Ceylon Regt. to be Lieut. vice Ball promoted in Colonel Baillies Regt. 66th. Regt.—Ensign and Adjutant Peter Duncan to be Lieutenant.

ad. Ceylon Regiment—Lieut. John Innes from His Majesty's 66th Regiment to be Captain of a Company, vice Baynham Deceased.

ad. Ceylon Regiment—Ensign F. A. Fanning from His Majesty's 56th. Regiment to be first Lieutenant.

BENGAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. C. H. HOFFNER, Assistant to the Register and Second Assistant to the Magistrate of the Zillah of Buaugulpore.
Mr. JOHN GILMAN, to the Office of Subordinate Superintendent of Vaccine Inoculation at Bareilly.

CALCUTTA—10th. October.

On Monday, the Purser of the Honorable Company's ship Mercati, reached town, with accounts of the arrival of that vessel in the river, from Bombay the 4th. Sept. touched at Madras, & subsequently at Malulipatam, which she left the 29th. ultimo.

Passengers:—Colonel Kirkpatrick—Lieutenant Colonel Wilson—Captain and Mrs. Dalrymple and daughter—Dr. Ure, and Mr. Thomas Barrett, from Madras.—Capt. J. C. Sheen, from Bombay.—Lieut. Moorhouse, from Malulipatam.—and Mr. Thos. Parr, from England.

The ship Tay, Capt. Thos. Meik is arrived in the river from Madras the 23d. and Malulipatam the 27th. ult.—Passengers, Lieut. Colonel Tanner, and Mr. H. Chitty, Mariner.

The following vessels are also arrived.
Arab ship Fatty Salam, and brig Prone, under Burmah colours, from Pegue.

Arab ships Fatty Mobaruk; Fatty Romany; Fazy Allum; Ally; Sultany; and Grab Bud-dry, from Muscat.

We understand, that in lat. 22 20 N. long. 59 East, the Fazy Allum was boarded by a French Privateer, supposed to be *La Belle Paule*; they detained the ship six hours, overhauled her Papers, and took away ten casks of water: the Privateer is described as a Frigate built in France.

twelve ports of France, accounts reach the brig, whence the ultimate. Passengers:—Mr.

CEYLON GAZETTE, 16th. October.

NOTICE is hereby given, that whenever the Government of Ceylon may have occasion to draw Bids, as upon the several Prefectures of India, the mode invariably to be adopted for their disposal (with such reserves as Government has already made and which will be explained at the Secretary's Office) will be to let them up to Public Sale at Colombo—or such other Station as may appear most advisable, of which Sales, due intimation will be given in the Ceylon Govt. Gazette.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) R. ARBUTHNOT,

Chief Sec. to Govt.

COLOMBO.—Arrived October the 13th. Ship Hunter, Capt. J. Williams, from Calcutta.—Passenger, Elizabeth, Capt. P. Taboner, from Calcutta.—Passenger, Captain Stubbs.—13th. Ship Mayant, Capt. J. Kilton, from do.—Tallyho, Wm. Cochran, Esq. POINT DE GALLE.—Arrived October the 13th. Ship Frederick, Capt. J. Pringle from Calcutta.

BOMBAY—16th. October.

On Wednesday arrived the Ship Duncan, Captain Brown, under Jury masts, having been completely dismasted, during the late gale of wind; we understand the gale was exceedingly severe, blowing in heavy squalls attended with almost incessant rain; the *Sir Edward Pellew* carried away some of her throats during the gale.

On the same day anchored in the harbour, the ship *Rahimshaw*, Captain Megson, belonging to His Excellency the Persian Ambassador.

On Thursday arrived His Majesty's ship of War Victor, Captain Bell, bearing the Persian flag at her fore-top-gallant mast head. In the evening anchored in the harbour the ship *Jehangier*, Captain Howell, having his Excellency the PERSIAN AMBASSADOR and Suite on board, and on the following morning at sun rise the Persian flag was saluted with seventeen guns; a deputation was immediately sent off by Government, to congratulate His Excellency on his late arrival at Bombay.

We understand His Excellency does not mean to disembark before Friday next. Chintzpoll-house is fitting up for the reception of His Excellency.

On Thursday arrived the Brig Active, Captain Rolland, from Cochin, left on the 15th. ultimo. On her passage up the Coast, she was chased into Cananore on the 24th. by a ship and a brig, supposed to be French Privateers.

On Monday arrived the Cruiser Rodney, Lieutenant Davidson, from Surat.—Passengers; Mrs. Maddison, Lieutenant Colonel Maddison His Majesty's 65th. regiment; Captain Robert Bentley of the Engineer Corps, and James Mackenzie Esq. of the Bombay Medical Establishment.

By a Letter received from Tranquebar, on Monday last, we learn that an American Ship had arrived there, which had sailed from the Isle of France on the 1st. ult. the Commander of which, mentions the death of General De Caen.

BIRTHS.

The Lady of W. LIGHT Esq. of a Daughter.
The Widow of the late Mr. J. KING, (formerly a Surgeon on this Establishment) of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

At Calcutta, JAMES WILKINSON, Esq. to Miss CHARLOTTE CAROLINE LEFFLER.

DEATHS.

At Purneah, GEORGE CURTIS Esq. of the H. C. Civil service.

At Agra, CAPT. W. PRYOR, of the Bengal N. I. Lately, at Balambangan, H. WARING Esq. Assistant Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment.

At Bombay, CAPT. DANIEL R. BLANCHFORD, of the Engineers.

At Colombo, the Infant Daughter of Sir EDMUND CARRINGTON.

On the 21st. ultimo, drowned by accident in Saugur Roads, Lieutenant Roger Parker, of H. M. 6. h. Regt. A young officer of much promise, and highly esteemed and regretted by his Corps.

In Fort William, Capt. H. K. ERSKINE, of H. M. 53d. Regt. of Foot, recently arrived.

At Sea, on board the Lady Jane Dundas, on the 18th. June, two days before the arrival of the *F. Helena*, MRS. BUCHANAN, the Lady of the D. C. Buchanan, of the Bengal Establishment.

LONDON—8th. May.

Merchandise have been taken for carrying into order of His Majesty in Council for embargo in all the ports of the kingdom except cruisers, and those laden with provisions. About 12 or 1500 men pressed in the Thames, and a likewise ordered in all the Ports of the

Yesterday underwent an examination of hours, before the Committee of the Commons. Mr. Long was likewise

—The greatest activity is exerted in equipping an Expedition. It about 8000 men. The 8th & 24th. form part of the number. The viewed by his Majesty, this morning at Park, and afterwards set out for

at Sir J. Saumarez has arrived in from Jersey.

way from the Mediterranean which days ago, had a very narrow escape, and only one day's start of the *Julon* when it passed the straits of Gibraltar

Private letters from Petersburg, received by the last Hamburg Mails state, that the Russian Government is resolved not to accept the Subsidies of Great Britain. M. de Novozilkoff was on the point of going to Paris to execute an important Mission there.

BARBADOES MARCH 25th.—The fleet from England composed of 143 sail arrived yesterday under Convoy of the Profelyte frigate, and Elk floop of war.

LONDON MAY 10th.—Official advices have been received of the departure of two other ships of the line from Rochfort.

General Damas lately arrived at Flushing in his quality of Adjutant of Bonaparte. He brought private instructions in consequence of which there has been a Meeting of all the French Generals in that Cantonment. It was generally reported that the expedition against England was to be attempted without delay.

Letters from Cork of the 6th. and 7th. May mention that the seven Regiments (among which were the 62d. and 93d.) destined for the West Indies, had been recalled as they were under weigh, in consequence of the news of the sailing of the combined fleets from Cadiz.

Sir John Orde is returned to Portsmouth in the Glory of 98 guns.

The fair American recluse, MADAME JEROME BONAPARTE, is at present very little seen. This interesting young Lady has hitherto confined herself to the society of a few friends, by whom she is equally admired and respected for her many amiable qualities. She is now at Dover.

Cork MAY 28th. Yesterday sailed His Majesty's Ships *Triumph*, Captain Inman, and *Leda*, Captain Honyman, having under Convoy 35 sail of Transports, with the 8th. 24th. and 83d. Regiments on board for foreign service.

MONTEUR, 14th. May.

All the intrigues of Woronzoff at London have failed. The Emperor Alexander declared that he would not depart from his system of neutrality, that he would not make a common cause either with England or France; but that he should not refuse his good offices for the re-establishment of Peace; that, however, he was not disposed to offer his intervention unless equal moderation was shown on both sides, and all pretensions to superiority reciprocally abandoned, that the peace of the world might be then fully established, when the sovereignty of princes by land as well as sea was consecrated. We are assured that in consequence of these dispositions the Emperor Alexander has written to the Emperor Napoleon, and that M. Novosiloff has set out for Milan.

The long contested cause between Miss H. M. Williams and the Printers and Bookfellers of Metz has lately been decided, by the Arrêt of the Supreme Tribunal of Revision at Paris, which has confirmed the sentences of the various departmental tribunals in Miss Williams's favor, and adjudged to her, according to the law, the price of 3000 copies of her last publication, intitled the correspondence of Lewis XVI. The bookfellers pleaded their right of reprinting, on the principle that the letters being proved to be authentic documents of a public functionary, were the property of the public, that no action could be, since the author of these letters had been dead upwards of ten years; and that the prosecution had been instituted, not by Miss Williams as the law requires, but by the Grand Judge, Minister of Justice. These various objections were overruled, and the penalties which the law inflicts awarded to their full amount against the defendants.

CORONATION OF BONAPARTE, AT MILAN.

May 24. In order to celebrate the present grand Epoch, and manifest by public demonstrations the universal joy, the spectacles during the ensuing week will appear and be distributed in the following order.

Sunday the 26th. May. Day of the Coronation—there will be a general Illumination in all the City, and fireworks will be exhibited in the Forum Bonaparte.

Tuesday 28th. In the afternoon in the Circus of the Champ-de Mars, a horse and a Chariot race, a contest of a Baloon.

Wednesday 29th. In the morning, in the hall of the Minister of the Interior, will be distributed rewards to the persons the most distinguished by their industry in the various manufactures; and portions to the young Ladies, belonging to families that have ten children in life. The rest of the day, and during the night, there will be popular diversions in the public gardens, with an illumination of the gardens and walks at the Ball Gate.

Friday 31st. In the evening, at the Theatre, a Ball and Concert given by the Commune of Milan.

Sunday 2d. In the evening, Fete of the Minstrel.

May 25th. The coronation had luckily been changed from Thursday, which was the day originally appointed, to a hurried day, as the rain never ceased. This morning day appears under more favorable omens, and the sun will illuminate the Fetes of the day. All the citizens have quit the square of the Dome, the

palace walks, the adjoining street, are covered almost entirely with our population, and resound with exclamations of public joy.

All the citizens will enjoy the happiness of seeing their Monarch, who will soon visit the Metropolitan Church, crossing a contrived for that purpose and open on all sides.

After the ceremony of the Coronation, the Emperor-King will go into his carriage, followed by a numerous retinue, and will offer his thanksgiving in St. Ambrose's Church. The procession in going and returning will traverse great part of the City.

MILAN MAY 26th.—The fairest of days has shone on Milan, it is without equal in the past, and offers the happiest augury for the future. Napoleon Emperor of the French, chosen and proclaimed King of Italy, on this day intressed his glorious forehead with the Iron Crown of Lombard Kings: seated himself on the ancient throne which he has re-established; he has sworn before God and his new subjects, to be for them a just and watchful Sovereign, and for his new subjects the bowels of a just and beneficent father. His sentiments have been agreed with his actions, and never has he never will he cease to make his duty and his rights accord.

Mere description can give no idea how brilliant was this happy day. From light till late at night, a succession of public ceremonies, all of extraordinary, or rather of unexampled, magnificence has filled up the whole space, beginning from the consecration and august coronation, which was performed in the cathedral.

The Emperor consecrated King of Italy renewing the pious custom of the ancient sovereigns of these countries, went with a superb retinue to the Church of St. Ambrose; the procession and return presented to an immense and overjoyed crowd of spectators, so beautiful and varied a combination, such subjects of amusement, admiration and interest, that even old men, accustomed to praise past events, as unequalled, testified the most lively enthusiasm. In vain did night attempt to spread her shade over our city she yielded to the brightness of a general and magnificent illumination which marked in characters of fire the contour and admirable form of the Dome. The greater part of the palaces and houses presented devices and inscriptions in unison with the splendor of the illumination.

LONDON, 16th. April.

We understand that petitions will be presented to both Houses of Parliament, from William Todd Jones Esq. now a prisoner in the jail of Cork. This gentleman, who was formerly a Member of the Irish House of Commons, has been in custody since July, 1803, and perhaps a stronger case of wanton oppression was never laid before the Parliament or People of this Country. Mr. Jones is one of those persons who were arrested in consequence of the alarm which the riot in Dublin produced among the Members of the Irish Government; who like a blind man that receives a blow, struck at all within their reach, unknowing whom they struck, or from whom the blow came.

The following extraordinary account is taken from a New-York Paper of the 2d. April. "Last Sunday morning, a Mr. W. of this city, arose before his wife, and had breakfast prepared. The tea was poured out ready for drinking against the came down. Just as they were seated, a knock called him to the door; while he was there, the wife happening to taste her tea, found it too sweet for her, and therefore exchanged her cup for his, he being in the habit of drinking his tea sweeter than she was. He returned, swallowed the contents of his cup somewhat hastily, when looking earnestly at the sediment, he turned to her with a face of horror, and asked, "If she had changed the cup?" Being answered in the affirmative: "Then I am gone," said he; and he died in less than two hours."

Four waggons, laden with dollars, from a Spanish prize at Plymouth, were brought to the Bank yesterday, each drawn by eight horses, and laid to contain, in the whole, forty ton weight.

From the instructions lately transmitted to the different Brigade Majors of Yeomanry in Ireland, we lay the following extract before our Readers.

"You are to receive, from each Commanding Officer, a report of the character and conduct of every individual in his company, and to impress on his mind the necessity of immediately removing any whose principles of loyalty are doubtful, whose conduct has been irregular and disorderly, or who shall be unfit for service if called out."

The amount of the Bank Notes of £1, each, and upwards, including Bank Post Bills, payable seven days after sight, in circulation on the 15th of last month, was 13,781,480l. The amount of the 20. and 10. Notes, in circulation at the same time, was 4,729,450l.

It is remarkable, that the only visit of the Emperor to Paris, is a special Envoy from the Emperor to Paris, to offer an insult, offered by the Pope's Cardinal, to the French Ambassador at Rome.

THE PARSON AND THE FARMER.

KEMP O FILEWOOD.

There was an action by the Plaintiff, a Farmer, against the Defendant, the Parson of the parish, for taking his tithes, by which the Plaintiff's pasture was injured, and he was obliged to send his cattle to depasture elsewhere. Mr. Garrow, in addressing the Jury, told them, that in this case they must put their hands into the pockets of the Reverend Gentleman, who was the Defendant, and transfer some of the money to be found there, into the pocket of his Client: and he was sure the Rev. Gentleman would himself be dissatisfied unless they did it, because he was quite certain that Mr. Filewood was known to be a lover of strict justice, and would certainly with the same measure meted against him as for him. He had not the happiness of being one of Mr. Filewood's parishioners; but it would have been great pleasure to hear him defend upon the text, which he certainly sometimes did, of "Do unto another as you would another should do unto you." And it was in vain that the Jury should be told that the Plaintiff's Client, as they would see by a story or two he would tell them. The Jury, as farmers, very well knew, that if they did not set out their tithes they were liable to an Action for treble the value; and if while the tithes were on the ground, they put in their cattle to graze, they were liable to an Action of trespass. Thus far the law guarded the Parson, and justly so; and, in return, the Farmer must have a little protection; and if, by the obligation of the Parson, his crop was spoiled, he must also have a little redress. To be sure, it sometimes happened that the Clergyman was annoyed in the gathering of his tithes. There was a case recorded in the law books, where a Farmer gave notice to the Parson to attend, and take the tithes of tuns; the Parson and his deputy accordingly attended with his cart; when he came, the Farmer said, "I don't much like the weather to-day, Master Parson, I shall only pull ten turnips, and there is one for your tithe." The Parson, angry, would not take it away; but left it upon the land; and the Farmer brought an action of trespass, which was tried in Westminster Hall, and the Court said they could not approve of the conduct of the Parson; and they said, in strict law, he must be satisfied, for it was a trespass to leave it on the land. He remembered also another case, of the Parson of Battersea, who, in all probability, was not so mild a man as Mr. Filewood, nor so much admired in his neighbourhood.

The Gardeners of Battersea gave him notice that on a certain day they would cut Cabbages, and required him to send for his tithes. He sent his waggon at the appointed time, when they cut ten CABBAGES, and gave him one. The next day they gave notice that they would cut again. He thought he would not be bothered any more, so he sent his maid with a basket for the tithe cabbage. They then cut the whole crop on the sunny side of a hill, and all the tithe cabbages were spoiled before he could procure a cart to take them away. However, his Client had not acted in this way; he had really set out his oats according to notice, but Mr. Filewood refused to take them away. He had already told the Jury, that the Reverend Defendant was an observer of strict right, and always exacted his own tithe rigidly, and must of course be inclined to do strict justice to every other man. He would just tell them a story or two, as he had promised, in order to prove it. There was a fence between the lands of the Plaintiff and the Reverend Defendant, which belonged to them both, and both were bound to keep it in repair, and being most miserably out of condition, the Plaintiff thought he had better repair it entirely at his own expense, rather than have the Parson's boys rooting up his crops. He accordingly repaired it himself, and the Defendant let him go on until it was quite finished, when he gave him notice, that unless he pulled it all down again he would bring an action of trespass against him. It was accordingly pulled down, and the Parson, finding his Hogs continually in the pound, at his expense restored the fence just in the same state as was before he made his neighbour pull it down. But, however, he had the pleasure of pounding in his turn, for Mrs. Kemp had a very pretty little horse, which, seeing some colts go past one day, joined them, and, by way of fellowship and good neighbourhood, followed to the common yard. No sooner did the interference, than he called out to shut the gates, to try him, and send him to the pound. His man at first hesitated, and observed, that the hobby had done no mischief, and might as well be spared; but his persecutor was inexorable, and the poney was sent to the pound, and his master forced to pay a guinea to relieve him from his imprisonment.

Mr. Garrow continued. He told the Jury he always bowed with respect to the opinion of the Learned Judge, they would, therefore, their verdict, give no damages for the tithes; but, if they would not abate the damages in the case, but give a relief of the tithes, and the injured Plaintiff, in being his cattle abroad to depasture.

He would not now tell them any more stories; but, if he had health and spirits to revisit them the next circuit, as Mr. Filewood always had a cause, he would then tell them the story of the carrot-fed, which was better than any they had yet heard.

He then called witnesses, who proved, that the Plaintiff gave notice to the Defendant to take his tithe, on the 22d. of August, but that it was not taken from the ground until the 10th of September, and that in consequence the clover was destroyed under the oat corks, and the Plaintiff was obliged to send out twenty seven head of cattle to depasture at another place, because he could not turn them into that field. In the cross-examination, however, it appeared that the field would not have depastured them for many days.

VERDICT FOR THE PLAINTIFF, DAMAGES TOL.

PILLAGE, TRIBUTE, & CONQUEST.

"Were one of the Powers of Europe to make war as the Romans did, at the expense of the vanquished, and draw its resources for war from War itself, it would attain the Empire of the World."

When MONTESQUIEU, 60 years ago, wrote this sentence, he little thought that, before the completion of a century, there would be a revival of those military politics, which morality, the laws of War, the general feeling, the experience of retaliation, and a strict agreement among the different members of the great family of civilised nations, had long been mouldering on the antiquated rolls of history. Since the decline of the Roman Empire, the invasions made by irregular multitudes were as transitory as those transfusions of rapid plunderers. Able to conquer than to preserve their conquests, after laying a country waste, they abandoned it; or, if, imitating the Vikings, and Normans, they settled on their conquests, it was in a national body—they spent the fruit of their rapine among the vanquished themselves, with whom they mingled, and were, in time, even confounded. Till the reign of Louis the 14th. neither were the regular armies considerable enough, nor the Princes sufficiently rich, to preserve conquests which lay at any distance. Neither Charles the 8th. nor Louis the 12th. would have been able, like the modern French, to have subjugated Italy from the shores of Nice to the Velino. How were they to subjugate, to keep, and to extort the riches of a populous country, without exhausting their armies? Dominion was at an end, with the retreat of those armies, whose Empire rarely extended beyond the scene of the campaign that of the enterprise, and some bad fortresses on the outskirts.

Conquests have become more difficult, they have also acquired more stability. This is one of the effects of the multiplicity and improvement of fortifications, and of the establishment of great standing armies—a scourge, the weight of which, crushing at once Nations and Governments, has converted the finances into a calamity, has introduced disorder into administration, and ripened the cause of popular revolutions.

Produced in the heat of war, and for war, the military Republic of France, having more soldiers under arms than ever Augustus or Trajan had, extended its limits in order to make room for its supererogatory forces, to draw off the riches of the new territories, and to secure upon them the subsistence, pay, and even clothing of its armies; in their turn, the armies served to pillage and preserve the acquisitions. From this double want, have proceeded the military oppression that supports its revenue, and the military oppression which consumes the vanquished state—oppressions that have been spread over those revolutionary emanations, over those revolutionary monarchies, principalities, or republics, which, instead of pillaging in a common way, Bonaparte has designed to incorporate with revolutionary France; either by his military ordinances, called constitutions, by his revolutionary acts, called treaties, or by his voluntary requisitions, called tributes. Settling their equalitarian colonies, the French with the military yoke, also introduced licence, wife laws, and a creative spirit. They opened roads, and established agriculture in the arts—establishments, which, to the continuous monuments of an enlightened munificence. But the spirit of the French Republic has not risen above that of a leader of B. B. B. —the government differs from that of Egypt and Syria, only by its hypocrisy, atrocity, and buffoonery. Always and every where the time, a Committee of Public Safety, five Directors, three Consuls, and one Emperor, with Generals, Ministers, and Commissioners, all have tended, and all tend to a central point—that of converting the right of conquest into a right of universal confiscation.

No species of property, public or private, has withstood their rapacity. Whether hostile or neutral, republican or monarchical, every nation, whose part they experience, has been equally uniform. Each Republic has had as many French and military only ones to Sicily was one of the ravages of the French upon Holland.

Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Syria, and St. Domingo, has been even threatened with an inquiry.

France had itself been previously stripped at home. The cause of this is to be traced to the year 1789, for, at the very outset, the supreme revolutionary power, patronising robbery, making it practically and theoretically a law, put itself at the head of the outrages against property—and that it had established systematically and with high covetousness, it pursued and it pursued it through want. Without the tributes exacted by Bonaparte from Italy, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Hanover, from the Hans towns and German Princes, he would not be able to keep up an army of 500,000 men for six months. This alone evinces not only the policy, but the absolute necessity, required by our self-preservation, to cut off all pecuniary succours in a defensive War, which the usurper may draw to what length his ambition, interest, or vengeance demands or incites.

Let Europe remember this, and be convinced of an undeniable fact, that, wherever revolutionary rulers can penetrate by their intrigues, or command by their armies, plunder follows. Rapine is always their first object, of which ferocity is but the means.

The French revolution was fostered by robbery and murder, two virtues that will adhere to it, to the last hour of its existence, under the Corsican Emperor Bonaparte, now, as under the Flemish *Sans-culotte Robespierre*, ten years ago. Few men have a just notion of the amount of this plunder, under the appellation of requisitions, contributions, loans, and tributes. In general, the enormity of it is far from being suspected. There certainly is no era in history, in which *dissipation and pillage* can be found to have played so extensive a part. A great Empire might be raised, enriched, and made to flourish, with what the revolution, the Republic, and the War have cost France alone, to brutalise, oppress, and impoverish her inhabitants. Let those, who have any religion, honour, or property, of whatever class, country, society, sect, or politics, they be, reflect upon this uncontradictory truth, and they will no longer wonder at the success of the invasion of revolutionary Generals, more expert than former barbarians, who, with their list of emigrated or suspected persons, seize equally on immovable and moveable wealth, on the fruits of the earth, on the produce of trade, on metals, money, forests, men, and the soil itself. By throwing off the *Laurels of War*, as they have done, by making nations hostile or friendly, neutral or allied, caravans to be pillaged, and converting their property into capitals for their military chest, it is easy to subjugate one after another. With the succours of the treasuries of Holland, Italy was conquered—with those of Italy, Venice & Switzerland were subdued—in their turn producing means to enslave Germany. Let us beware that the mines of Peru and Brazil do not serve the ferocious *Usurper* to ruin or enchain the BRITISH EMPIRE!!!

MASTER BETTY'S HAMLET.

produced last night, at Drury-lane, for his Benefit, one of the most crowded-houses we ever witnessed. Of his supposed powers for this arduous character, the opinions, before the drawing up of the curtain, were various and contradictory. We went thither with the full belief that, if this extraordinary Boy had studied the character attentively—under the same able Master who has already led him to fame and fortune—the young actor would easily surmount every difficulty; our conjecture was well founded, for his performance on the whole afforded the highest gratification although there was by no means an uniformity of superior genius throughout.

His *entrée*, which, from his dress, his youth, and the boldness of the adventure, was exceedingly prepossessing, and was honored by the flattering testimonies of partiality. He truly looked the character remarkably well, though it might be objected to him, that he rather too juvenile for what we conceive the author intended.

The first line which he delivered—*A little more than kin, and less than two*—had an effect, and

For I have that within which is delivered as if he felt oppression on his mind, which concealed what he found he could not say.

The first Soliloquy—*O! that this too too solid flesh should melt and resolve itself into a vapour*—had every impressive effect which could wish; particularly in the way he said—*That it should*

But two months dead—no! His mode of conveying the perished with every strong contrast between—*and* when he mentioned *Hyperion* certainly was very successful in the minds of his auditory. This *Soliloquy*, he threw great effect as might have

On the first discovery of his Father's Ghost, when he suddenly exclaims—*Angels and Ministers of grace defend us!* &c.

Master Betty was uncommonly great, and acquitted himself with such admirable propriety as to draw reiterated shouts of applause from all parts of the House. This was one of the finest efforts of acting and speaking we ever witnessed. None but those who were present can form an idea of the wonderful effect produced when he addresses the Ghost, in these words—

I'll call thee Hamlet.

King, Father (*knells*), royal Dane. O, and what me! The whole of this Speech was justly conceived, and delivered in a manner far superior to that of any Actor now on the stage—not even excepting the mighty John Kemble. Not only the whole of this highly interesting passage, but the whole scene with the Ghost, was played in a style which reflected the greatest honor on the Actor.

His scene with *Polonius*, where he *laments*—*For the satirical rogue says, that old men have grey beards*—and that with *Reverend and Guildenstern*—were performed with very great skill.

The Soliloquy—*O what a rogue and peasant slave am I*—was very admirably delivered, and very loudly applauded.

One of the most celebrated Soliloquies in the Play.

To be or not to be, that is the question—was begun with little or no judgment, and became rather disgusting than attractive. Young Betty, however, before he had delivered ten or twelve lines, recovered himself not only in general estimation, but elicited some strokes of excellence which may defy any other performer to attain.

His scene with *Ophelia*—*Get thee to a Nunnery*—was but indifferently played, and did not produce that effect which might have been naturally expected.

His advice to the Players was not one of the happiest exercises of his extraordinary powers. He failed, till he came to that part in which he says:—*Have you strutted and bellowed, that I have thought some of Nature's Journeymen had made them?* &c.

The Closest scene with his Mother was one of the best played of the evening, especially that part in which he draws a contrast between the two Kings. And when he says—*Have you eyes?*

the house appeared in a general convulsion of admiration and applause. Every sentence was well put, and every remark distinguished by such emotions as are seldom experienced from the modern race of Players.

His conversation with the Grave Diggers was also less pertinent than it might have been by more correct study. The memorable passage—*Alas poor Yorick!*—fell from Master Betty's lips too coolly to interest the attentive observer. The remainder of these charming philosophical remarks came also too indifferently and carelessly from the Actor.

The grand concluding scene between *Laertes and Hamlet*, brought forth every effort of Master Betty's skill. He was here also very unequal; but the great superiority with which he conducted himself, astonished every person present. When he says—

Then, venom, to thy work— he expressed himself with such a firm resolution, as to demonstrate the determination in which he held his Uncle when he stabbed him for having been the means of poisoning his Mother, and proving his own ruin. Young Hamlet then fell, evincing the same noble spirit, and the same virtuous propensities, which had distinguished him in his unfortunate career through life.

He has now proved, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that he possesses a mind capable of the very first efforts of the art. The cavilling and illiberal Critic may rack his brains to discover blemishes; but after the twentieth time, we may discover some new beauties.

The following is a somewhat laughable instance of the propensity inherent in the modern French Character to give importance to trifles, and trifling men:

"By an Imperial Decree, given at Aix-la-Chapelle, Sir James Douglas, a Scotsman, a mechanical Engineer, is admitted to enjoy the rights of a French Citizen. His petition stated that he had been two years established in France, and that he had obtained a patent of invention, for making during the space of fifteen years, the machinery for the manufacture of cloths, keeseymores, &c. that he has formed a useful establishment at Paris, for the manufacture of English cloths, &c."

Thus an obscure Scots mechanic, a mere maker of cotton spinning machines, on being admitted to the privileges of a French Citizen, has also obtained the distinction of being admitted by the French Government—a *Spot Boy*! The next account of him may, perhaps, be advancement to the *Legion of Honor*!

Lord Bagot's wood, between Uttoxeter and Litchfield, contains sufficient oak to supply the Navy for nearly half a century. And the Government is said to have contracted for oak-timber for Germany. The cost of a by

ESTABLISHMENT OF
PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND
IN SUNDIA STREIGHTS.

The Chairman reported to the Court, that the Court of Directors had come to the resolution of establishing the Government of the Settlement of Prince of Wales's Island upon the same footing as the other Governments of the Company's Settlements in India, by the establishment of a Governor, Council, &c. which after many years experience, and the most mature deliberation, was found absolutely necessary, in order to render that island of real advantage to the Company's possessions in the Eastern part of India, and productive to their commerce and revenue. The Secretary read the report, stating the several official stations resolved to be appointed, with salaries thereunto annexed. The Chairman entered into a statement of the motives which induced the Court to adopt this settlement. The island had been in their possession, he said, since the time of Sir John Macpherson's earnest recommendation of its importance, eighteen years—and had in fact been productive to the Company of considerable expense. The proposed establishment, however, was designed and calculated to render it of high importance, both in a commercial and political point of view. The intention was to form it into a naval arsenal for the ships of war on that station—for it contained not only an extensive basin, capable of holding the greatest number of ships, we could possibly at any time have occasion for in that quarter of the globe, but it abounded in the ship-timber, and was extremely convenient to Pegu, which contained the most extensive forests of TEAK in Asia. It afforded, besides what the Company's trade extremely wanted in that quarter—namely, a windward port for the protection of their trade, and further defence of their settlements from invasion—to which, from the want of such a port, they were often exposed for many months together—the ships, for their defence, being obliged to go to a vast distance to refit. It was a situation extremely convenient for the Malay trade—it commanded the whole trade of the Coast of Coromandel and Bay of Bengal, and was well adapted to form an emporium for the whole commerce of India on the eastern side. Its produce in pepper alone was from one to two thousand tons a year—while, from Bencoolen, which cost the Company such immense sums of money, the produce in this article never exceeded three cargoes in a year. With respect to the establishment proposed, though, from the number of official stations just read over, it might appear that this was an official establishment, totally, yet he could assure the Court, that there was scarcely one official station added to the number which already existed in the island—that the salaries annexed, though apparently high, were but moderate; liberal, considering the expenses those Officers respectively must be unavoidably exposed to in the country—and that they must be strictly excluded from all commerce, by which means only the settlement could become lucrative to the Company. He added, that for any expenses incurred for the accommodation of Government in that quarter, the Company would be reimbursed by the Government at home—that, however, it would be the object of the Company cautiously to feel their way, in the course of their progress, and not launch, in the first instance, into an expensive system, upon mere experiment, but let experience alone point out the occasion for progressive expenditure. This measure was deemed necessary upon the fullest deliberation by the Court of Directors, who had given him instructions to form an arrangement upon the subject, upon which he, and his worthy Deputy, were actually employed, when they received an application from Government upon the subject. With a very great part of the papers which had passed on this subject, much political reasoning was blended, which he trusted the Proprietors at large would feel it would not be wise to expose even to their much less to the public eye. For the present, he presumed, it would not be desirable to go into any discussion upon the subject, as Gentlemen would be better prepared to discuss it at a future day. He should, according to the ordinary usage, move, that the Resolutions be now approved, subject to the consideration of the next Court of Proprietors.

Mr. Johnson wished to know if this motion was meant as an introduction to any discussion on the subject now, or if it was meant to postpone all discussion to a future day? He conceived, from the short time the Court was in session of what had been just read to them, on a subject of so much importance, they did not now be prepared to go into the discussion. But in all events, he should object to the word *approve*, in respect to resolutions which had not been examined, nor any time whatever taken to consider a subject of so much importance.

The Chairman said, the motion for approval merely *pro forma* pending a future discussion, no man to implicate

on a future day. He had no objection now to hear the sentiments of any Gentleman on the subject.

Mr. Kemble asked, if pepper was the only valuable produce to be expected from the establishment? If so, pepper was already so plentiful and at so low a price, that the Company lost by it.

Mr. Johnson was against the formation of so expensive an establishment, without some better and more explicit grounds were stated in support of it. He was also against any reliance on the promises of Government, which, he said, had so often broken faith with the Company. He supposed they wanted, in the present instance, only to deprive the Company of their right of patronage; to thrust their hands into the Company's pocket, and induce them to incur expenses which they never would reimburse. If he thought the measure was the pure suggestion of the Board of Directors themselves, he should be inclined to give it his confidence and support, from his opinion of their integrity; but suspecting it to be rather an instruction from his Majesty's Ministers, he was, in the first instance, against its adoption. With respect, however, to the boasted advantages of this settlement, he was at a loss what to say upon the slight information already before the Court. If his information was right, however, the Island produced no large ship timber, and the tide rose but nine feet, which rendered it unfit for docks; and as to the necessity for making this situation a naval arsenal, he was astonished to find that after all that had been said of the importance and competency of Trincomalee, it should now be pulled over as of no importance whatever.

The Chairman said, that with respect to the article of pepper, it was a commodity with which this market must be supplied by the Company, or they would not deserve to hold their charter a week. Though low now, it would not always be so. It was an article which the Company's warehouses could not be without; and no man would be more clamorous under the want of a supply than the Gentleman who made the objection. With respect to what had fallen from another Gentleman, he could assure him the measure was not the result of an instruction from Government; and that no instructions not even from that Court, would induce him to adopt a measure he did not approve. With respect to the timber of the island, he could assure them it produced it in abundance, large enough for ships of eight hundred tons. As to the subject of the nine feet tide, there was not an Engineer on the river Phames, who could not tell him, that could be no impediment to the formation of docks, if they were necessary; a circumstance by no means resolved upon in the present case, as some of the first naval arsenals in Europe were without docks.

After some further desultory dispute, the motion of the Chairman passed.

Another Motion was made, and seconded by Mr. Johnson, for requesting that the Papers deemed necessary by the Directors, for the information of the Court, preparatory to discussion, be printed; which was rejected upon a show of hands.

[Times.]

LONDON, 7th. May.

Mr. Pitt yesterday notified to the House of Commons, that His Majesty had been advised (by Mr. Pitt), to direct that the name of Lord Viscount Melville, should be struck out of the List of Privy Counsellors, and that His Majesty had given directions accordingly for the erasure of his Lordship's name.

Mr. Pitt rose to make this communication as soon as Mr. Whitbread had begun his speech, but the latter Gentleman contended, that the communication would come with more propriety after the motion which he had to submit to the House. He then continued his speech, which contained nothing more than a repetition of the arguments that have been so frequently pressed, and concluded by stating, that after the order of the day, for taking into consideration His Majesty's Answer to the Address, and Resolution carried by the House, he should in

“That a humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that Lord Viscount Melville be removed from all offices of trust which he holds during the pleasure, and from His Majesty's privy council for ever.”

In answer to the communication of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Pitt moved to withdraw his motion. He was affected by the speech of himself deeply affected whilst he was towards the close of it, his own keenness of his emotions, was in substance as follows: I am put from the Chair, I think to make a very few observations to me of such a nature, as necessity of agitating the question, on the present occasion. I trusted the Honorable Gentleman, purpose of saying, that I had a

communication to make to the House, which would make his motion unnecessary—that communication is, Sir, that the object which the Honorable Gentleman has in view, is already accomplished. I have felt it my duty to advise the erasure of Lord Melville's name from the list of Privy Counsellors. His Majesty has acceded to this advice, and the business will be finished on the first day that a Council is held for general purposes. Having said this, I shall, with the permission of the House say a few words on the circumstances under which I formerly resented this proposition, and those under which I have felt myself bound to yield to it. The Honorable Gentleman has thought proper to allude to the discussion which took place on the day previous to the recess; & he says, that on that occasion, I declared that nothing then appeared to me which called for my advising His Majesty to erase the name of Lord Melville from the list of Privy Counsellors. I believe, Sir, it is in the recollection of the House, that a motion similar to that now brought forward, was produced by the Honorable Gentleman on the day to which he has alluded.

On that occasion I did state that the Motion appeared to me altogether unnecessary, since Lord Melville had resigned his official situation, and all prospect or hope of his return to office was extinct, as long as the Resolution of the 8th. of April remained in full force. Unless the House varied their decision, that determination was an insuperable bar to the Noble Lord's return to power. At that time it did not appear to me to be the sense of the House that such a Motion should be persisted in, or that it was at all necessary after the Resolution of Censure on a former evening. Many Gentlemen who concurred in this Resolution thought, that the wound which had been inflicted should not be aggravated by any unnecessary circumstances of severity; that when the justice of the public was satisfied, the feelings of the individual ought not to be outraged. Even several Gentlemen on the other side of the House did not seem to wish that the Motion should be pushed to a division. The motion was accordingly withdrawn, and in room of it the House agreed to lay the Resolutions before the Throne, and to await the ultimate decision of His Majesty. By following this course, it was imagined that the same result would be obtained without wounding the feelings of the Noble Lord, who was already sufficiently afflicted by the general decision of the House. This step then being taken, it did not strike me that it was at all expected, that it was my duty especially to advise His Majesty to erase the name of Lord Melville from the list of his Privy Counsellors. If I had conceived this to be the general wish of the House, I should unquestionably have bowed to it, but not viewing the matter in this light, I did not conceive that I was bound to give the advice which the motion of the Honorable Gentleman is calculated to enforce. Since that time, however, in consequence of the notice of the Honorable Gentleman to renew his motion, I have felt it my duty to ascertain what is the prevailing feeling of Gentlemen on the subject. I have had occasion to ascertain the sentiments of respectable Gentlemen on both sides of the House, and feeling reason to believe that the step to which the motion of the Honorable Gentleman is directed, was considered expedient, I have, however reluctantly from private feeling, felt it incumbent on me to propose the erasure of the Noble Lord's name from the list of Privy Counsellors. I contend, Sir, and I am not ashamed to confess, that I did not advise this step without a bitter pang, but a sense of public duty gave way to private friendship and esteem. I will not erase from my bottom feelings of private affection; but I cannot suffer these feelings to interfere with what I find to be the declared sense of a majority of this House. I own the step was by me reluctantly taken, but it was not for me to dispute the wisdom, or to thwart the wishes of Parliament. After what I have said, I trust the Honorable Gentleman will see the propriety of withdrawing his motion. Every public object is now obtained which the motion could accomplish, and I am sure that the Honorable Gentleman has candour and humanity enough not to press discussions, the only effect of which must be to wound the already severely afflicted feelings of an unfortunate individual.

THE TERMAGANT.

TOM, disputing one day with his termagant wife, said, “DOLL, you're the torment and plague of my life.”

“Not a day can elapse, but, with arguments new, some brawl or contention's occasioned by you; Indeed, in your Face is most fully displayed, The wicked, ill-temper'd, extravagant jade.”

With tears to apparent, in fury, DOLL cried, “I'm surpris'd you should ever have made me your Bride.”

“Indeed,” reply'd Tom, “what you say's very true”

“It is what has surpris'd many more besides you!”

EUROPE DEATHS.

Marquis of Landdown, Sir William Pultney, Francis Barlow Esq, and Puget Esq, a Director of the Bank of E

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

W. M. Gibson,

TAKES this opportunity to return his thanks to his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, for the support he has received, and to acquaint them, he has THIS-DAY

ADMITTED
MR. HARRY HARMOOD SMITH,
A PARTNER,
IN THE BUSINESS,
which will be carried on,
UNDER THE FIRM

Gibson & Smith,

who solicit a continuance of those favors from their Friends and the Public.

Madras, 18th. October, 1805.

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A GARDEN HOUSE,
SITUATE AT VIPERY,
ON THE WEST SIDE,

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ADJOINING TO
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For particulars apply to
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BRANDY,

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At One Rupee and a Quarter.

For Private Sale.

(With the PRIVILEGE of the MORTGAGES.)

BY ORDER OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE LATE FIRM OF
MESSIEURS

Chase, Chinnery, McDouall & Co.

A GARDEN HOUSE, situate near Choultry Plain, contiguous to the causeway, with FURNITURE, in the occupation of His Excellency SIR EDWARD PELLEW, Bart. and Rented to the Honorable Company, for 150 Pagodas per Mensum. For further particulars apply to the Agent, at his Office in Popham's Broadway.

ED. WATTS,

Agent for the Trustees.

Madras, 9th. October, 1805.

For Private Sale.

BY ORDER OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE LATE FIRM OF
MESSIEURS

Chase, Chinnery, McDouall & Co.

A HOUSE, situate in the Fort, at the corner of the North Street, near to the Ramparts, and occupied at present by the SUDDER ADALUT COURT. For further particulars enquire at the Office of the Agent in Popham's Broadway.

ED. WATTS,

Agent for the Trustees.

Madras, 9th. October, 1805.

For Private Sale.

BY ORDER OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE LATE FIRM OF
MESSIEURS

Chase, Chinnery, McDouall & Co.

A GARDEN HOUSE situate on the Banks of the River of St. Thome, known by the name of the Castle. For further particulars enquire at the Office of the Agent in Popham's Broadway.

ED. WATTS,

Agent for the Trustees.

Madras, 9th. October, 1805.