

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

W E D N E S D A Y, 3d. December 1866.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,
Inserting the following lines will much oblige your constant reader.

THE ORLOP DECK.

Aid me kind maids, whilst happily I rebeast,
A theme to whom I find in Semster's rest.
Bodily I venture on the novel feat,
I fear no ocean's frown, no prelate's spleen.
Sons of the world, all their rules disdain,
Oar-bom's honest, and our language plain.
Let Homer's battles and his Iliad be;
Let Milton write his Paradise in rhyme;
His Paradise here, polished in rhyme;
With love and wine, luxuriant flourish;
Be such their objects, I am yet neglected by the
Deep in the palace when
O'er tea to wait her throne
A cavern lies, nether piece
Where glimmering papers
Where wild disorder holds
And careless mortals wand
Half-brother, Orlop, mid
To find thy wonders in d
Sweeping beneath a ham
See Euclypius, I with hi
The pointed reel one han
The other round the trem
His going Myrmidon on
Which in his cup the crim
Have curly, itch, and hot
Death's grim gales fling
Unaw'd young Galien fling
Pill in his rear, and Ca
From neighbouring ma
To what clouds arise,
To our eyes;
Ja's pennon light, with fe
To show the ship, who is
Let us approach the prepar
A cockle shell, is surely f
To him, Japan her warlike
No bloom for him the f
His graceful form no inf
Nor tender couch invites
A pigmy glass, upon his
Grack'd o'er and o'er by
Chickadee's note, the le
A half satiric, Congress
Betwixt with power in
Frisette's quail to and
To geth this meter of an
And an Adam's apple from
Cautious he creeds led
Dilettante cloaths with
To fly rocks eland, ar
Boys a dince, and bow
For social converse, with
Inspiring rapid course
And now I care in the
Remov'd from these, profoundly deep in thought,
His holy mind with lines and dignis
Sits a power in estimation
His efforts fill by me
Oppos'd to him his
Exclaims with Garrick or
His bow now great
And now his talk the
No more for pleasures,
By his own entering
Such is the muddled
Where nature in her
Yet think not meanly
Whence spring the
Sacred beholds the
From whence stole a

fully abridge myself and them of every superfluity, to contribute annually a portion of my income to a *Guardian Society of Female Virtue*; and I entertain too high an opinion of British worth not to believe that every man would be labouring to his means, contribute to the establishment and support of such an institution.

To remedy an evil we must trace it to its source. According to the present prevailing custom, females, in the middle class of society, receive in their education instruction in French music, and other accomplishments, very proper for the higher orders of society, but very unfit, in my opinion, for people of inferior station, whose ideas, thus refined, are too apt to soar above their humble rank; different naturally follows, and, as melancholy experience daily evinces, they become the victims of their vanity, to the ruin of their honour and the disgrace of their families.

Females in the lowest ranks of society, whose parents, not having the means, have not the ambition to make fine ladies of their daughters, are educated in a way more suitable to their situation in life, and being qualified for domestic servitude, become very useful in their vocations.

For the education of boys in the middle classes, we have *Christ's Hospital*, and many other laudable foundations, from whence they are placed out in a way to become respectable members of society; but for their sisters, who have a *frivolous* claim on our protection, we have no institution for educating, and afterwards placing them out in a way even to procure an honest livelihood, much more to become equally respectable with their brothers. The first object of such an institution should be, to have girls taught every thing that may be useful, but nothing that is superfluous; let them be taught all kinds of domestic employment, and the use of their needle, and, when they arrive at a proper age, let them be instructed, under the roof of the institution, in some trade or manufacture suited to their respective talents by the most skillful and ingenious persons in the various branches of trade, capable of being followed by women, or they might be put out as apprentices for this purpose.

At present, women are excluded, by a barbarous custom, and unlawful combination of young men, from many trades which are, in a peculiar manner, adapted to their constitution and strength. This exclusion is very forcibly detailed in two Letters published in the Evening mail, the former, under the signature of a Tailor's Widow, the latter under that of R. B.

The Master Tradesmen who give employment to these combining Journey-men, are at present, completely in the power of their men; for, although they are liable to criminal prosecution for their unlawful conduct, their Masters dare not seek redress, because they well know the consequence would be that no other Journey-men would be permitted to work for them. To such a height have the secret combinations who legitimate in all those combined Societies, raised their power and their ascendancy, that the laws which they inflict carry with them all the weight and importance of an act of Parliament.

The remedy for this evil is as obvious as it is easy: Let industrious women enjoy the protection of a Guardian Society, let their skill and their assiduity be properly directed, and they will soon become such formidable rivals to the combined Journey-men, as to divert Master Tradesmen of all their fears and apprehensions, and induce them to give women that *decided preference* to which they are so justly entitled, and which it would be the interest of every one employing them to promote.

These industrious women, at the same time that they might earn a comfortable subsistence for themselves, might be made instrumental to the training up of girls, under the protection of the society, to a knowledge of the same trades, which by the instruction of skillful persons, might be rendered so extensive, as in a short period, to defray the expenses of the institution, and open a source of benevolence.

A TRUE BRITON.

HOLLAND.

HAGUE, June 18.—Though their Majesties the King and Queen were expected here to-day, a Courier from the head-quarters arrived on Tues-

day evening with certain information, that they might be expected yesterday in the afternoon, and which fell out accordingly. The approach of their Majesties towards their residence was no sooner known, than a flag was hoisted upon the Marine Observatory. At the same moment, the artillery in the Meadow-camp fired a salute of 21 guns, which was continued every half hour, till the Commanding Officer was informed of their Majesties arrival at the House in the Wood. As soon as the first 21 guns were heard, the chimes at the Great Church were in readiness for playing; and the great flag was likewise hoisted upon the town house; and the chimes continued playing half an hour after the last gun were fired. A detachment of the Magistrates set out from the Hague to meet their Majesties to the territory of the Hague, and to present them with some wine, according to custom. The deputation afterwards accompanied their Majesties to the House in the Wood, and then withdrew, having obtained leave for that purpose. Soon after their Majesties, accompanied by the deputation, they found the Dragoons, the Hussars posted to receive them, with General Collear at their head. A band of music was placed in the village of Voorberg, to receive their Majesties; and there, with the military, escorted them to the House in the Wood. A detachment from the first regiment of H. A. S. and an Esquerry, had been previously sent to Delft, to meet his Majesty, and to convey the speediest intelligence of their approach to the Hague. The infantry of the Garrison, under the Senior Officer, formed a line on both sides of the way, and upon the steps of the Royal Residence. Here another full band of music was placed to receive their Majesties. At the Palace, the Ministers were also in waiting to receive them, together with the President of the States, the Elder Secretary, &c. Their Majesties' entrance into the Palace was announced by the band of music. The Departmental administration of Holland had dispatched a Deputation to meet their Majesties on Monday evening at Strijen Sas, and to welcome them to the territory of Holland.

The Vice Admiral Verbeul, with some Generals, Adjutants, and officers of the State, State Messengers, &c. were at Rotterdam on the subsequent evening, there to await their Majesties. A number of triumphal arches extended from the Laan to the Nieuw Oudeinde, where a bridge had been laid, in order that their Majesties might proceed to the Hague in a direct line. These arches were ornamented with green boughs, and being illuminated, had a very good effect. The King and Queen, and the young Princess, were all in the same carriage, encircled by the Guard of Honour, and were also preceded and followed by a great number of cavalry. Next to the Royal carriage came Admiral Verbeul, and some other Ministers and Deputies. Exclusive of the illumination of the triumphal arches, the way which their Majesties proceeded in through the Wood was lighted with flambeaux.

JUNE 24.—Yesterday their Majesties made their solemn entrance into this place. When the procession reached the place of their High Mightinesses, their Majesties were received at the door of the antichamber by the President of their High Mightinesses, and two other Deputies. Having entered the Hall of the Assembly, the King seated himself on the throne, and put on his hat. On the right side and behind his Majesty sat the Grand Chamberlain, and the Aide du Camp General, on the left the Master of the Horse; and the Grand Master of the civil list. All the other officers of State were ranged in proper situations. The Members of the Assembly stood up in their places uncovered on the entrance of the King; but when his Majesty covered himself they followed his example. The President placed himself in his chair directly opposite the King. After the King was seated, he directed the Grand Master of the ceremonies to administer the oaths of allegiance to their High Mightinesses. Each approached the foot of the Throne, and sworn on the Holy Evangelists. When all the Members were sworn, his Majesty delivered the following Speech to the Assembly.

GENTLEMEN,
When the National Deputation came to offer me the

Throne which I ascend this day, I accepted it under the conviction that it was the wish of the whole Nation—that the confidence and the necessities of all called me to it.

Relying on the intelligence, zeal, and patriotism of the principal Public Functionaries, and particularly on your Gentlemen, the Deputies, I have fearlessly set forth in my mind the misfortunes of the Nation in their fullest extent. Animated by the strongest desire to promote the welfare of this good people, and entertaining a hope that I should one day attain that end, I filled those sentiments which, till then, had been ever the object and happiness of my life. I have confided to change my country, to cease to be solely and merely a Frenchman; after having placed my whole life in performing to the best of my ability, those duties which that name prescribes to all who have the honor of bearing it.

I have consented to separate myself, for the first time, from that which from my infancy, has possessed my love and admiration—to lose the repose and independence which those whom Heaven calls to govern cannot have—to quit that, the separation from which would fill me with apprehension, even in the most tranquil times, and whose presence precludes danger.

I have consented to all this—and Gentlemen had I not done so, I would nevertheless yet at the same time, now that by the ardour, joy and confidence of the people through which I have justly been raised, they have proved to me that you are the true interpreters of their wishes, now especially, when I am convinced that I may rely on your zeal, your attachment to the interests of your native land, and on your confidence in and fidelity towards me. Gentlemen, this is the first day of the real independence of the United Provinces. A transient place at all eyes is sufficient to convince us that we never had a stable Government, a fixed destiny, a real independence. Consider that famous people, whom they fought and served by turns, as under the Franks and the Empire of the West, they were never free nor easy.

Neither were they free afterwards, when subjected to Spain.

Their wars, and their repeated quarrels, until the Union, added to the glory of the Nation, confirmed its qualities in point of loyalty, integrity, and honor; for which, indeed it had been always celebrated; but its efforts procured it neither tranquillity nor independence, even under the Princes of Orange, who, though they were useful to their country, as Captains and Politicians, were always desirous of it, by pretending, or endeavouring to obtain a power which they never possessed.

Nor could Holland be considered in this light in later times, when the promulgation of new ideas, and the general agitation of Europe long suspended the repose of Nations.

After so many vicissitudes, so much agitation, so many calamities; and at the same time when the Great States were engaging themselves, ameliorating and concentrating their Government and their forces, this country could enjoy no real safety nor independence, but in a moderate (monarchical State), a form which has not been acknowledged during a long period, and by each nation in its turn, as the most perfect, and it is not absolutely so, yet it is much so as the nature of man will admit. But, doubtless, if perfection were the lot of humanity, we might then dispense with a Government of this kind. Laws would then be founded in wisdom, and obeyed without reluctance or obstacle; virtue would reign triumphant, and enforce its own reward; vice would be banished, and wickedness rendered impotent; but illusions which favour such romantic ideas of human nature are transient; and experience soon brings us back to positive facts.

However, even if we were not so deficient for a country which, though powerful and important, is not sufficiently so for its position, which requires forces of the first rank both by land and sea. It will therefore be necessary for it to form a connection with one of the Great Powers of Europe, with which its amity may be externally assured without any injury to its independence.

This, Gentlemen, is the wish of the Nation has done; this is the object of my Constitutional law, and also my wish upon taking of me an employment so glorious; this is my object in placing myself in the midst of a people who are, and ever shall be mine, by my affection and my solicitude. With pride I perceive two of the principal means of Government and the virtue of the inhabitants.

Ye, Gentlemen, shall be able to see the real supporters of the throne—I wish for no other guides. For my part I can see no ground of difference in religion, or any other nominal distinction—distinctions can only arise from merit and services. My design is only to remedy the evils which the country has suffered. The duration of these evils, and the difficulty in remedying them, will only increase and realize my glory.

To effect these objects, I have occasion for the entire confidence of the Nation, their complete devotion, and all the talents of the distinguished men whom it contains, but particularly of you, Gentlemen, whose zeal, talents, and patriotism are well known to me.

I am at this moment appealing to the good and faithful Hollanders, before the Deputies of the Provinces and principal Cities of the Kingdom. I feel them around me with pleasure. Let them bear to their fellow-citizens the assurance of my solicitude and affection; let them carry the same testimony of these sentiments to Amsterdam; that city, which is the centre of commerce, and of the country; that city, which I wish to call my good and faithful capital, though the Hague will always remain the residence of the Sovereign. Let them also carry the same assurance to their fellow-citizens and the Deputies of that neighbouring city, the prosperity of which I hope very soon to renew, and whose inhabitants I distinguish.

It is by these sentiments, Gentlemen; it is by the union of all orders of people in the state, and by that of my subjects among themselves; it is by the devotion of each individual to his duties, the only basis of real honour assigned to men; but principally to the unanimity which



Government Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday, the 4th Instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be Sold by Public Auction, at the Station of the Madras, a Lot of STALLIONS and Mares, belonging to the Commissary, that have been examined and found fit for service.

By Order of the Military Board, J. M. Fort St George, 1st December.

MILROY'S SADDLERY. For Sale on Commission.

By John Branson, MILROY'S MILITARY SADDLES. Complete with Holsters, and Spanish Leather Flannels, each, Pagodas 37 9 0.

For Sale on Commission. By John Branson, EXCELLENT BRANDY, Per Gallon 35 Tanams.

For Sale on Commission. By John Branson, REAL HOLLAND'S GIN, IN CANS OF TWELVE BOTTLES EACH, Per Case, 5 Pagodas.

For Sale on Commission. By John Branson, THE FOLLOWING ANCHORS. One Anchor Weig 35 2 14, One do do 34 3 7, One do do 33 0 0, One do each do 60 0 0, One do do 52 0 0, One do do 32 1 24, One do do 31 1 21, One do do 31 1 0, One do do 30 2 17, One do do 16 0 0.

For Sale on Commission. By John Branson, APPROVED RHEINISH WINE, AT PER DOZEN, NINE AND A HALF PAGODAS.

For Sale on Commission. By John Branson, A FEW Reams of printing Paper at P. F. C. A very capital ream of Telescope, 6 0 0, One Magic Lanthorn with shades, 15 0 0, One Large Map of the World, 10 0 0, One capital Violin, Clementini, 25 0 0, One pair of Rieux Looking Glass, 65 0 0.

BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, By John Branson, ON THE BEACH, NEARLY OPPOSITE TO THE HOUSE OF Messrs. HARRINGTON & Co. This day WEDNESDAY, the 3d Instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon. FIVE SPARS, OF SIZES, ONE SPAR IN A LOT. ONE LONG IRON TWELVE POUNDER.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, By John Branson, AT HIS ROOM, On SATURDAY the 13th Instant, A VERY VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS, AMONGST WHICH ARE, SOME RARE MATHEMATICAL WORKS. Catalogues will be Published.

For Sale on Commission. By John Branson, A FEW CANDLES OF DAMMER, AT FOUR AND A QUARTER PAGODAS PER CANDY.

KELLY'S SADDLERY. For Sale on Commission. By John Branson, PAINED CASES, WITH LOCKS AND KEYS, EACH CASE containing as follows, viz., A HUNTING Saddle, Prince of Wales's Fashion Complete, together with a double Plated Brille, Ornamented with Fringes, full Tasselled and Hungarian Whip, at the end of the Rein. A Set of Head Stalls and Hobbles for the Legs.

For Sale on Commission. By John Branson, JOCKEY BOOTS from Holy, per Pair, 6 0 0, Leathered Breeches per pair, 8 0 0, Superior fine Scarlet Queen's Cloth per Yard, 4 0 0, Pickled Tongues in Kegs, of 12 each, per Keg, 15 0 0.

For Sale on Commission. By John Branson, FRENCH LIQUORS, IN QUART BOTTLES, Per Dozen 6 Pagodas.

FOR SALE, TWO SHARPS PAN FAN, THE MESSRS. CHINNER Madras.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, By James Dobbin, Tomorrow THURSDAY the 4th December, AT 10 O'CLOCK, EIGHTEEN BOXES OF GUM LAC.

By James Dobbin, AT HIS AUCTION ROOM, Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 4th December, AT 11 O'CLOCK, THREE Chests, one black-wood ditto with Bedding and Curtains, two Black-wood ditto with Drawers, two Black-wood ditto Tables, two dozen Black-wood Arm Chairs, fourteen china bamboo Chests, one Child's Black-wood Cot with Curtains, two Card Tables, and sundry other articles. Eleven hanging Lamps, seven Wall Lamps, one set of White Ivory handle Knives and Forks.

AND A TON JONE. TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, BY JAMES DOBBIN, AT HIS AUCTION ROOM, Tomorrow THURSDAY the 4th Dec. AT 12 O'CLOCK, A CAPITAL double-barrelled Gun, by Knubley, in a case complete—a do. do. by Bais, in a case—a capital single-barrelled Fowling Piece, by Knubley, in a case complete—a single-barrelled Gun, by Burgoyne—a double-barrelled Gun.

AND A pair of Pillows, by Mortimer, in a case complete.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, By James Dobbin, AT HIS AUCTION ROOM, On MONDAY next, the 5th Instant, SALE TO COMMENCE AT TEN O'CLOCK, Sundry Articles of Piece Goods, CONSISTING OF DENGAL, Mullins—Dooreas, and Handkerchiefs—Arnee Mullins—Red and Blue Handkerchiefs—White Cloth—Moorac—Cambays—Blue Cloths—Ventalan Handkerchiefs—Northward Chintz—Gingham—Taffeties—Cootneys—Societies—Saffaca—Sanahs, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, BY JAMES DOBBIN, ON THE BEACH, At the beek of Messrs. Parry, Neill & Co's Office, ON FRIDAY next the 5th Instant, SALE TO COMMENCE AT FOUR O'CLOCK in the afternoon, THIRTY-SIX Arnee—Sixty-nine Joints—Thirty-five Beams—Two Spars—Hanks, &c. &c.

For Sale on Commission. JAMES DOBBIN, a quantity of CHINA GOODS, Consisting of LARGE Camp Dressing Chests, and Camp Chairs—Card Tables—Dressing Tables—Bureau and Book Cases—Almirahs—Lacquered bread Baskets, and Trays—Bottle Stands—Card Boxes, Dressing Glasses with Tea Boxes, Silver Filledgreen Mirrors—A quantity of Pearl Buttons—Parfils, Candles.

TO THE PUBLIC.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING, MONTHLY, A WORK, TO BE ENTITLED, THE INDIAN MAGAZINE, AND EUROPEAN MISCELLANY, PRICE TWO PAGODAS, EACH NUMBER. Embellished with an Engraving, AND CONTAINING ABOUT 100 PAGES OF LETTER PRESS, ON FINE PAPER.

PROPRIETORS of this publication, that they have duly considered what will render the work most interesting to the Public. It is intended, that it shall contain all material intelligence from Europe, the gratification of the Indian Reader; communicate original information, on subjects connected with our Indian possessions; the General Orders of the several Governments in India, and the local News of each Presidency; which cannot fail to afford useful and satisfactory communication to those who may honor the work with their patronage in this Country, and will be a very valuable and acceptable present to their Friends in England.

The following is the general outline of the intended Contents of every Number.

- Indian News. GENERAL ORDERS, of the three Presidencies, including ARMY PROMOTIONS. GENERAL Local Intelligence of Madras, Bengal, Bombay, Ceylon, Penang, &c. ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS RELATIVE TO INDIA, on Affairs of material, can be collected. NAVAL APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA. ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF SHIPS, and Passengers, &c. MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS IN INDIA. POETRY, Original and Selected. RATE of Company's Paper at Madras, Calcutta and Bombay.

European Intelligence.

- MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS, from the English & Foreign Papers. SHORT CHRONICLE OF EVENTS, including an Abstract of the Debates of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain. REVIEWS OF LITERATURE, SELECTIONS OF POETRY, ACCOUNT OF THE BRITISH STAGE, MEMOIR A DRAMATICA. MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS, from the English Press, &c. TRANSACTIONS of Literary Societies. EXHIBITION of the Royal Academy, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS in Europe. PRICE OF STOCKS, in London, Paris, &c. PROMOTIONS in the Army and Navy. PROCEEDINGS of the Court of Directors, and of India Proprietors; AND GENERALLY, All such facts as can be collected, that can contribute to the amusement, or afford useful knowledge to our Friends.

MR. GEORGE CHINNEY, as Joint-Proprietor of the Work, will furnish an Engraving Monthly. The first number will exhibit a view of MADRAS, from the Beach; and every succeeding Publication will contain either a Landscape from Nature, or FIGURES illustrative of the Character, and occupations of the NATIVES: to be accompanied by a description of the Place.

The First Number will be issued February 1st, 1867, and LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of honoring the Work with their patronage, will be pleased to send their names to Mr. J. UNDERWOOD, Junior, Courier Office, Madras.

N. B. All communications on Indian Subjects, will be thankfully received. THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, Governor in Council, has been pleased to sanction the publication of the Work, and has been further indulgent in permitting the Magazine, to be sent by Tappa, within the Limits of his Lordship's Government, at the rate of SINGLE POSTAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS COURIER.

I have not been informed from what...

Oh the bright hills, I see thee... My beloved, oh, come unto me!

The God of Love.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS COURIER.

The realises you have thrown in inferring...

I remain Sir your constant Reader.

Very Yrs December 1865.

Oh that I were my life to dwell... My beloved, oh, come unto me!

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The favor of a PLAIN WRITER is invariably...

LONDON.—JUNE 22.

There is some allusion to some defect made on...

LAW INTELLIGENCE

OLD BAILEY, JULY 5.

A CASE OF SINGULAR ATROCITY.

Eliza Barrett, a young woman fashionably...

Several of the Swiss Cantons, particularly...

It is hoped that Bonaparte will...

Mr. Windham, many other gentlemen...

Papenburg.—The town of Papenburg, which...

YARMOUTH.—JUNE 19th.

A distressing occurrence took place off...

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

On Wednesday, from after twelve o'clock...

MIRQUIS CORNWALLIS.

Notice is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals...

FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF HANDSOME Strong & Quiet Carriage Horses...

FOR HIRE.

By GEO. DUMPERSTON, An In Coach Yard in Blenheim...

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate...

OPHAM BROAD WAY.

and audacious that ever were attempted.

He ordered the trial to proceed. Romney Rowley, who called...

MADRAS MARRIAGE.

At Bangalore on the 29th Current, Captain Broome...

MADRAS BIRTHS.

At Arcot the Lady of Major Walker, 8th Regt N. C. Dragoon...

MADRAS DEATH.

At Hyderabad on the 19th instant, the Lady of Captain...

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On Monday last, the Lady of Stephen Lapinamanday...

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On the 29th instant, the Lady of G. C. Muller, Esq. of...

FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF HANDSOME Strong & Quiet Carriage Horses...

FOR HIRE.

By GEO. DUMPERSTON, An In Coach Yard in Blenheim...

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate...

OPHAM BROAD WAY.

Additional Supplement to the Macras Courier.

URSDAY, the 6th. November 1806.

LORD MELVILLE.

The proceedings on the trial of Lord Melville are now before the public; and every man who reads them, even imperfectly as they are, is enabled to come to some conclusion on the propriety of the judgment of the verdict of the greatest tribunal in the world. He acquitted his Lordship of all the charges which were laid against him. All the calumnies which his political Enemies had industriously multiplied against him, are proved to have been unavailing, and the people of this country begin to perceive that they have been made the instruments of a party. The real crimes of Lord Melville were, that he had neglected his offices in the State, and that he had contributed to the overthrow of one of the most contemptible Administrations, in point of talent, that ever disgraced this country. The former armed against the pathetimentary adherents of Mr. Fox, the latter threw into the scale the few hungry partizans of the Sidmouth and St. Vincent's. Were the public to be informed of the real motives of the authors of all the persecution which this Nobleman has suffered—of the prejudice which has been excited against him—they would find that they had their foundation in lust of power and in revenge. The late opposition conceived the best way of flanking Mr. Pitt's Administration, would be to attack it, not in mass, but in detail; and their first battery was erected at the grand and opportune moment, not to doubt, but to prepare for them by the Commission of Naval Liquor, every one of whom was nominated by Earl St. Vincent. We do not know how far the removal of their Patron had the smallest influence upon the Commissioners, or that the famous Third Report, at least that part of it which threw imputations upon the conduct of Lord Melville would never have been heard of, if his Lordship had not arrived from Scotland with a parcel of proxies in his pocket, and refused the minority from the imbecility and danger of Lord St. Vincent's Naval Administration.

The public mind had been much changed with respect to Lord Melville, even previous to the issue of the trial, was obvious. No meetings of Counties or Corporate Bodies, for the purpose of thanking the Managers of the Impeachment, were thought of. Even that very complaisant and truly ministerial body, the Common Council of London thought on the spot, did not follow the example which was set by the Commons, of thanking the Managers, or of the very temperate and unprejudiced language in which that expression of national gratitude was conveyed. To what could this sudden relaxation of the public zeal be attributed? Was it from any feeling of indifference in the people of the Country towards the result of a great public question? or, was it from a conviction that their honest indignation had been roused for the benefit and welfare of the State, and gratifying the most vindictive mind that ever informed the human frame? It is possible, also, that a comparison of the talents, assiduity, and energy, of Lord Melville, as a Minister, with what has been done by some of his successors, might have had a great share in producing this effect upon the public mind.

The verdict of the Peers has restored Lord Melville, to his rank in society; he is reinstated by it in the public opinion. But are these the only compensations he is to receive for the general and premature censure which has been inflicted upon him? Is the Resolution of the House of Commons, now completely disapproved by the Judgment of the Peers, to remain upon the Journals against him? Is he to be forever excluded from the presence and councils of his Sovereign? Is his name, like that of Mr. Fox, to continue among the exiles from the List of the Privy Council, until another change in the Government shall bring his friends into power? Is he to receive no indemnity for the vast expence he has been put to in defending himself against an unfounded accusation, an expence which even though he was prosecuted him admitted, and which he has been no means equal to support?

These are questions worthy of the public consideration. His Majesty has been addressed upon the disgrace of an old, a faithful, and a meritorious servant; why should he not be congratulated

equally? It would surely not be unbecomingly to swell the tide of popular indignation against Lord Melville, to retract the calumnies which they had been made the instruments of circulating.

The political Enemies of this Nobleman seem to lay some stress upon the circumstance of the verdict of acquittal not being unanimous. Has there ever been an instance of such general agreement upon an Impeachment consisting of a number of Articles? Was the acquittal of Mr. Hastings unanimous? It would be nothing but a waste of time to reason with such men. The disgrace and condemnation of Lord Melville was not confined to their past, for vindictive purposes; and his unanimous acquittal would not have re-echoed them to the verdict of the Peers. We shall have occasion, perhaps, to revert to this subject in a short time. When the name of Lord Melville was struck out of the List of the Privy Council in consequence of the Resolution of censure by the Commons, there was an implied understanding that he should be restored, in case the accusation should be proved unfounded. We shall see whether the four Cabinet Members in the lower House will have the magnanimity to avow the fact, and advise their Sovereign accordingly.

EAST INDIA HOUSE—20th. June.

Yesterday's Quarterly General Court was held at the East-India House, when the Dividend for the half year ending 5th. July next, was declared 5 1/2 per cent.

Recorder of Prince of Wales's List.

After reading the proceedings, of the L. B. Court, with the Resolution of the Directors to grant a salary of £. 4000 per annum to the Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island.

Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. P. Moore, Mr. Huddellson and Mr. Kemble, strongly opposed this Resolution, and considered £. 2500 a perfectly adequate salary for that situation.

The Chairman answered that the Court of Directors having fully considered the subject, were of opinion, that they could not procure any eligible person to fill that situation, in a distant country, for a less sum.

Mr. Johnston contended, that £. 4000 a year was more than Prince of Wales's Island was worth; that it was not larger than the Isle of Wight, and that it was an affront to the name of it, to say that it required a Magistrate with 4000 a year.

The Resolution of the Court of Directors, granting £. 4000 a year, was negatived without a division.

Among the many projected alterations in the various departments of the public service, we learn that it is the intention of the Noble Lord at the head of the Admiralty, to place the present Commandants of the several divisions of Royal Marines, on the retirement, on full pay, to make room for the younger and more efficient Field-Officers of that useful and excellent corps.

LONDON.—June 16.

La Volontaire frigate, lately arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, as she lay at her moorings at Spithhead, on Friday, accidentally caught fire in the bread room, which is very near the magazine, and excited a considerable alarm among the men of war in the roadstead; but by the exertions of the crew it was soon got under, without doing much damage.

His Majesty's Ship *Prince*, of St. Catherine's, 27th. March. 1806.

Str.—I have the honor to inform you, that yesterday, cruising over from Santo Domingo to Coracao, I fell in with two men of war brigs, standing in for the land; at one P. M. being within long range, I commenced firing to prevent their getting in with the shore, and from their getting in with them at two, when a most destructive fire continued for about twenty minutes; but a flow of wind favoring us, the helm was put down, which placed us immediately across the bow of the Commodore; he was directly boarded by Lieutenant Ward and Baker, and Mr. Thompson, and every inch of her decks most obstinately defended; the daughter on both sides was dreadful, and it is with real concern I

state the loss of Mr. John Thompson, the Master who was killed, with eight Seamen; and Lieutenant Wantland Baker, with two Seamen and marines wounded; the comets were blown down in about five minutes the colors were hoisted more, and we took possession of the Phœnon Voltigeur, of 6 guns and 120 men each, French brigs of war, bearing 12000 lbs. and only six months old. It was impossible for two vessels to be more obstinate defended, every thing being cut to pieces, and only one half of them was killed or wounded. I understand they had been roughly handled by an English man of war brig (R. in Dept) the day before.

I beg leave to recommend to your notice my first Lieutenant Ward, whose good conduct, at all times, has been the highest approbation; he is, I think, deserving of a promotion. The death of Mr. Thompson I must sincerely regret, as it, in him his Country has lost a brave and most excellent Officer, he is the same I have formerly spoken of by Captain Bissett, in the company, he has left a wife to lament his loss as a stranger in this country. The wounded Lieutenant Baker rejoice to say will only stay a short time.

The assistance I received from Lieutenant Craig of the Royal Marines (who is also wounded) and his party, deserve the highest praise, for the steady and well-directed fire kept up by them, and their soldierlike behaviour at all times. We had only one man wounded on board, all others were killed and wounded on the brigs decks. The ship's company behaved uncommonly well, and I trust the conduct of all will merit your approbation.

C. B. H. ROSS,

James Richard Dreyer, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the White, Commander in Chief in the West.

The Phœnon, of 6 guns, and 120 men, Freycap, Lieutenant de Vaisseau.

Le Voltigeur, of 6 guns, and 125 men, M. St. Graig, Lieutenant de Vaisseau.

I beg leave to lose you a list of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ship under my command. I have had no account from the prize, but their loss has been very great. The Commodore has lost his right arm.

C. B. H. ROSS,

List of Officers, Seamen and Marines, killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ship *Prince*, Capt. B. H. Ross, Esq. Capt. in an action with the French National brigs *Le Voltigeur* and *Ubacon*, on the 26th. day of March 1806.

KILLED.

Mr. John Thompson, Master—A Mackintosh, yeoman of the Mesta Mathew Meyler, able seaman, Cornelius Carmody (Jr), landman, Thus Watkins, second gunner, Thus Reid, landman, Jacob Reed, able seaman, James Shaw, landman, G. Collier, gunpowery.

WOUNDED.

M. Ward, 6th Lieutenant, Mr. P. H. Baker, third ditto, Mr. W. H. Craig, Lieut. of Marines (lightly), W. Marshall, boatwain's mate, J. Mills, able seaman, T. Scott, ordinary seaman, Ralph Harrison, able seaman, W. Pickswan, ditto, Brian White, quarter-master, Daniel Holl, able seaman, C. B. Key, gunpowery, William Garne private of marines, J. Wright, ditto, and Henry Davis ditto—Total, nine killed and 14 wounded.

LONDON.—June 21st.

The Porte is said to have refused to renew the Treaty of Alliance with this Country. We do not believe one word of it. The Divan is not so blinded to its true interests as to be insensible of the advantages of English connexion. We are the only ally from whom she has nothing to apprehend, from whom she may receive important assistance without possible danger.

A Council of the Cabinet Ministers was held on the 20th June, at the Foreign Office, in Downing Street, at which the Lord Chancellor, Earl Spencer, Earl Moira, Lords Grenville, Howick, Lord Henry Petty, Lord Sidmouth, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Windham, were present.—After the Council despatches were made up to be forwarded to the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna, and two Messengers, Mr. Dreffings and Mr. Proudmann, remained under orders.

A popular hatred against Court Haugwitz in two attempts have been made to assassinate him. On one occasion, it is said, an iron gun was discharged at him, and on another, a large lion, weighing several pounds, was thrown at him

through the window of his bedchamber, and damaged the couch on which he slept.—We do not believe these reports.

Mr. Thugot has been recalled to Vienna. The rumours respecting a Negotiation for Peace will prevail. The Stocks, however, declined yesterday; for the Omnium, which had been sold in the morning at a premium of 8 per cent, fell to 7 towards the close of the market. The speculations on a Peace were yesterday more confident than ever, notwithstanding this depression of the funds, and considerable bets were made on the probability of the preliminaries being signed within a few days. It is confidently reported, that Lord Holland will leave town on Monday for Paris, to conduct the negotiation going on at that capital.

The Duke of Brunswick is daily expected to arrive in this country. His Highness, it is said, comes on a mission from the court of St. Petersburg, and not, as has been reported, in consequence of the investigation of a very delicate nature respecting an illustrious Female, which is stated to be finally and satisfactorily closed. A physician of the illustrious Duke, his Master of Horse, and other persons of his suite, landed here yesterday, and are expected to town

We understand that a presentment has been made to the Grand Jury, at Westminster, of a public defrauder, who is charged in the deficiency of £. 80,000.

Mr. Fuller gave notice on the 16th June in the House of Commons, that he meant to move Lord Melville's expence should be defrayed.

The Lady of Mr. Spencer Smith, who had been arrested and confined in Milan, was delivered from her confinement by an enterprising Neapolitan, and is safely arrived at Prague.

The Cadets at Woolwich will shortly remove into the New Academy on Shooter's Hill, for the reception of 100 young Gentlemen.—This public edifice is said to have cost upwards of 50,000*l*.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, dated Sunday, 16th.

"There was a most dreadful riot in the Spanish prison, owing to a misconception of the Spaniards, that they were going to be transported to our service. It happened just at relieving guard, that the prisoners were very riotous, and tore their bedsteads to pieces; blank cartridges were fired first without effect, when the guard loaded with ball, and fired in amongst them, by which four were desperately wounded. The Civil Power (at one o'clock P. M.) being now arrived, they were told the consequence of holding out; after some resistance, the ringleaders were secured, and lodged in the Caschiot. One Spaniard suffered amputation close to the shoulder, and three were wounded in the legs and arms.—They are now quiet."

"It is generally expected, that a matrimonial alliance will take place between Earl Percy and the eldest daughter of the Marquis of Stafford; also between Lord Henry Petty and Miss Grattan.

Captain Cunningham, late Commissioner of the Dock yards at Deptford and Woolwich.

Lieut. General Francis Dundas was expected at Canterbury on Friday, to resume the command of the Southern District, in the room of Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Moore, about to proceed to Sicily. General M. will be accompanied by Major-Generals M. Frazer and Sherbrooke, both of the Southern District.

It is with great pleasure we announce the arrival of the undermentioned ships off Plymouth, on the 6th. of June:—

- Castle Eden, from Beacoolen.
- Baring from Madras.
- Airy Castle, from Madras.
- General Stuart, from Bengal.
- Travers, from Beacoolen.
- Desvany from Madras, last from Prince of Wales, Island.
- Geormthen from Beagal.
- The Serus and another Whaler.
- They sailed from St. Helena on the 12th. of April.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGES,
AND THE NUMBERS VOTED,
ON LORD MELVILLE'S TRIAL.

On the first Article, charging him with applying to 2000l. of the public money to his own use, previously to January 1786:

Not Guilty - - - - - 120
Guilty - - - - - 15

On the 2d Article, charging him with permitting Alexander Trotter to apply sums of the public money to his own use, and converting to such fraudulent application:

Not Guilty - - - - - 81
Guilty - - - - - 54

On the 3d Article, charging him with permitting Alexander Trotter to draw public money from the Bank, and place it in the hands of his Bankers, Messrs. Courts and Co. in his own name, and at his own disposal:

Not Guilty - - - - - 83
Guilty - - - - - 52

On the 4th Article, charging him with similar connivance, in respect of public money placed by said Trotter in the hands of Mark Sprut, for the purpose of private emolument:

Not Guilty unanimously, being - - - - - 135

On the 5th Article, charging him the same as in the 4th Article, only laying the Act subsequent to January 1786:

Not Guilty - - - - - 132
Guilty - - - - - 3

On the 6th Article, charging him with receiving public money from Alexander Trotter, and applying it to his own use, and in participating with said Trotter in the conversion of the public money, and in procuring to destroy vouchers, &c.:

Not Guilty - - - - - 88
Guilty - - - - - 47

On the 7th Article, charging him with receiving 22,000l. of the public money, without interest, from Alexander Trotter:

Not Guilty - - - - - 84
Guilty - - - - - 51

On the 8th Article, charging that while the said Alexander Trotter transacted the business of the defendant as his Agent, he, the said Trotter, was from time to time in advance, to the said Viscount Melville, in that respect, to the amount of from 10,000l. to 23,000l. which sums were partly taken from the public money, and partly from a mixed fund of public and private money.

Not Guilty, - - - - - 120
Guilty, - - - - - 85

On the 10th, and last Article, charging him with taking at divers times, between 1782 and 1784, and between 1784 and 1790, 27,000l. of the public money, and converting the same to his private use—

Not Guilty, - - - - - 123
Guilty, - - - - - 12

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—July 2.
MESSAGE FROM HIS MAJESTY.

Lord H. Petty brought up a Message from his Majesty, stating:

That his Majesty having, by Message of the 21st April 1778, recommended to the consideration of the House, the situation of the Younger Branches of the Royal Family, the House had in consequence passed an act granting to them certain allowances out of the Aggregate Fund. This however had proved not an effectual mode of meeting the intension of Parliament, which his Majesty (supposed), would be more completely answered by increasing the allowance to be paid out of the consolidated Fund. His Majesty, however, could not on the present occasion, forbear from calling to the attention of the House the great change in the value of money, which had since taken place, and from stating his expectation that the House would make such additions to said allowances as the circumstances of the case might seem to warrant.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 5.

At a Court at the Queen's Palace, the 2d of July 1806, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in council:

His Majesty have been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Dupre Earl of Caledon, to be Governor and commander in Chief in and over the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa within Territories and Dependencies, his Lordship this day took the oath as appropiated to be taken by the Governors of his Majesty's Plantations.

The Earl of St. Vincent failed on Friday from St. Helen's in the Hibernia, to resume the command of the Channel Fleet. [July 7.]

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Towry, to be Commissioner of the Transport Board, in the room of Capt. Hamilton, removed to the Navy Board.

Captain Settle, of the Monarch, to be a Com. officer of the Victualling Board, in the room of Capt. Cunningham, appointed Commissioner of Deptford and Woolwich Yards.

Captain E. J. Foote to the Royal Charlotte yacht.

Captain Ogle, to the Princess Augusta yacht.

Captain Sir E. Hamilton, to the Mary yacht.

Captain Lee, to the Monarch.

Captain Campbell, to the Unite.

Mr. Nelson, Master Shipwright of Sheerness-yard, is removed to Deptford-yard.

Mr. Parkin, Assistant at Sheerness, is appointed Master Shipwright, in the room of Mr. Nelson.

Mr. Jouts, Foreman of Plymouth-yard, is appointed Assistant at Sheerness, vice Parkin; and Mr. Lunn, Quarterman of Plymouth-yard, is appointed Foreman, vice Jones.

LONDON.—June 20th.

On Thursday last died, at Tunbridge Wells, Charles Francis Sheridan, Esq. elder brother of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan.

JUNE, 18.

The Chiffonne frigate sailed on Saturday from Portsmouth for Sicily, having on board Generals St. John Moore, Frazer and Sherbrooke.

We are enabled to lay before our readers the following history and disposition of the French fleets, lately, and at present at sea:—

“ Five fail of the line, six frigates, and four corvettes; sailed from Brest the 13th. of Dec.”

“ Five fail of the line, taken and destroyed by Admiral Duckworth, at St. Domingo.”

“ Six fail of the line, one frigate sailed from St. Salvade the 22d. of April, under Jerome Bonaparte, intended for the West Indies.”

“ One frigate (Volontaire), taken at the Cape; one ditto (Comete), arrived at St. Sebastian's.”

“ Four fail of the line, four frigates, and four corvettes, sailed from Brest the 13th. of December (exclusive of Jerome Bonaparte's squadron), yet unaccounted for.”

“ Regulus, 80 guns; President, 40; Sybelle 40; Surveillante, 18; Favourite, 16, from L'Orient; croizing on the coast of Africa in April last.”

“ Hermoine, 44; Hortonse, 44 Tamise 44; Rhine, 44; arrived at Cayenne, from Cadiz in March.”

“ Guerrier, 48 guns; Kevanche, 44; Syrene 44; Felicite, 44; arrived at Martinique and Guadeloupe in April.”

HONITON, JUNE 8.—This afternoon to the great surprise of the Electors of this Borough, the gallant Lord Cochrane having been last week apprised of the day of election by Mr. Cobbett, arrived here, accompanied by several Gentlemen, in two chaises and four, from Plymouth, with colours flying and with every appearance of an inflexible determination of entering upon a desperate engagement with the Teller of the Irish Exchequer. Mr. Cobbett, adhering to the statement of his address, resigned his pretensions as soon as he found another man perfectly independent ready to stand forward. The greatest hubbub prevails throughout the town. Expresses and post chaises are flying in every direction, and the contest promises to be as warm a one as has been witnessed for some time.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS JUNE 21.

Prince Eugene, Viceroy and commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, writes, that General Lauriston, who arrived at Ragusa on the 26th of May was apprized that the Russian, in conjunction with that Mountengrins, headed by the Greek Bishops were advancing to take possession of old Ragusa. He despatched Captain Sarrant, of the 6th regiment of the line, with two companies and four pieces of cannon, to occupy that post. This officer took a position at old Ragusa, on the evening of the 29th of May. He found the inhabitants in great consternation, the barbarians who were destroying every thing with fire and sword, being within half a days march of them. The inhabitants, moreover, had but little confidence in the French whom they did not conceive by any means equal to mountain warfare. Captain Serrant immediately made a disposition of his force. The enemy, to the number of a thousand, appeared at day break, and began the attack with hideous shouts. The French sustained it calmly, with order and silence, and returned it by a well directed fire. The firing continued for three hours. A corporal perceiving the enemy's colours, rushed forward to seize them, and was killed by musket shot. The barbarians fell upon him, and cut off his head. The French became indignant at this ferocious act; they charged the enemy from all sides, and drove them at the point of the bayonet, to the confines of Cataro. The inhabitants could scarce ever recover from their astonishment, when they perceived the French with their knapsacks on their back scrambling up the rocks and mountains, even better than the mountengrins. These honest people did not know that no obstacles could arrest the Conquerors of the Alps. The second in command of the mountengrins, under the order of the Bishops was killed, and from three hundred of their followers remained upon the field of battle, after having been turned and driven up against some stupendous rocks. General Lauriston, in the mean time, sent three more companies to the assistance of Cap-

tain Serrant, which did not arrive until after the engagement.

On the same day, the Russian frigates proceeded to attack Sant' Croce, on the supposition that Artillerie; but the activity of General Lauriston had provided for it. There were 1000 pieces of cannon, 18 and 30-pounders, and 1000 men, and they were supplied with ammunition.

The Russians made off as soon as they perceived the batteries opened. This event was not only productive of joy, but of a degree of enthusiasm, in Ragusa. The inhabitants, convinced of the power of the intrepidity of the French, no longer trembled, or their sanguinary and mercenary mountengrins.—*Moniteur*.

RAGUSA, JUNE 9.

Four thousand Montenegrins, supported by a corps of Russian troops, entered the territory of Ragusa. They destroyed every thing in the plain of Cognioli with fire and sword; it is difficult to form an idea of their barbarity. Four hundred French, who were sent forward to reconnoitre, compelled them to halt. General Lauriston, informed of the number, ordered Colonel Teffe, with 1500 men, to advance. A battle took place, and the barbarians were driven at the point of the bayonet to the mountains.—*Moniteur*, June 27.

LEYDEN, JUNE 26.

For some days past, reports have been circulated of a negotiation for peace having been opened between France and England. All that is hitherto known upon this subject is, that Lord Yarmouth, who was for a long time detained at Verdun as a prisoner of war, was sent, a short time since to London on board a flag of truce, and, it is presumed, was the bearer of some propositions from the French Government. It is certain, that he arrived at Calais, on the 13th an English flag of truce, with dispatches relative to the history of fishing. On the 15th instant a second English flag of truce entered Calais, with Lord Yarmouth on board, who took up his lodging at the Imperial Hotel, and soon afterwards set out for Paris. We have since been positively informed that his Nobleman arrived in that capital on the 17th instant, charged with a particular commission from this Government, and that he is even employed in the character of a Negotiator.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, June 16.

“ Much alarm has been occasioned here by the unprecedented conduct of the Portuguese Government in laying an embargo on his Majesty's ship the Richmond. This act of violence was evidently done merely to please the French. A smart correspondence took place in consequence, between the Portuguese Government and Lord Strangford, the British charge d'Affaires, whose manly and temperate conduct in this delicate affair deserves the highest praise.

“ It is to be hoped that England will not suffer this insult to pass without notice, as it becomes systematic in Portugal to affront the English flag.

“ The embargo continued for twelve days; but at length the spirited remonstrances of the British Minister prevailed.”

Extract of a Letter from Constantinople, dated the 23d of August

Mr. Hanoverville, was sent by Mr. Adair with the important Intelligence of Peace having been concluded between France and Russia, the latter is to evacuate Cataro, Corfou, and the other Islands; the Seven Insular Republics to remain independent, and the Ottoman dominions to continue as they are: there are, who believe that Peace is secretly negotiating between us and France, and that Lord Yarmouth, is returned to Paris for that purpose;—May it be to the advantage and glory of England, in the mean time I have the pleasure of enclosing a copy of an Italian Gazette Extraordinary from Messina, containing the account of our successes in Calabria, under General Stuart.

“ There has been lately a prevailing report of an action having taken place between the Squadron commanded by Jerome Bonaparte and one of ours, in which the former is said to have been entirely defeated and himself taken prisoner or killed.—But no confirmation has been received of the event.”

I am happy to find that the Letter I had the honour to address you, on the 21st May had reached you, on the 24th June, notwithstanding our differences with Prussia, the passage of English Couriers and travellers, had not been interrupted and the Prussian Minister at Vienna has not refused giving them passports.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 28.

The letters from Arabia bring very unpleasant accounts of the Wechabites. They have lately stopped the caravan with the Pilgrims going to Mecca, shot the Pacha, who conducted them, and killed a number of his people. These rebels are already augmented to a formidable army, and their numbers daily increased, which occasions much uneasiness in the Divan.