



**Advertisement.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that at 11 o'clock on Wednesday the 26th. Instant, will be Sold by Public Auction on the Premises, Twenty Four Lots of Ground, together with the remaining Materials of certain Houses, pulled down by order of Government, situate on the Beach, between the Hon. Company's Granary, and the Sea Custom House.

J. H. D. OGILVIE,  
COLLECTOR.

Madras, 19th. February 1866.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

SADRAS VENAI GA MODELLIAR.  
VENA-SASRACHELLA JOSEYVOLOO.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 27th. March next, will be sold by Sheriff's Sale, on the Premises between Four and Six in the Afternoon, A large House and Ground situated at Triplicane, on the East Street of Coougoobah Muntanpam, between the House of Sautanneey Venetickimab and Kalliooour Venetickella Chitty, measuring in length from North to South 160 feet, and in breadth from East to West 46 feet, together with a piece of Ground adjoining, measuring in length from East to West on the North Side 70 feet, and on the South Side 38 feet, and in breadth from North to South 52 feet, or thereabouts, being the Property of the above named defendants, and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Conditions of Sale 10 per cent. to be paid immediately on the amount of purchase, and the residue in 10 days in default of which the purchaser to be held responsible for the full purchase to be held responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon.

The above-mentioned House and Ground were purchased on the 8th. Inst. by Sadras Venai Ga Modelliar, who has omitted paying the deposit money agreeably to the late Advertisement.

J. W. MILLER, SHERIFF.  
Madras, 25th. February 1866.

**Advertisement.**

Messrs. Hope, Griffiths & Wheeler  
DESIRE to acquaint the Ladies of the Settlement, that they have received a quantity of elegant *Woolen and Plain* Mullins, from the Manufactory at Dacca, consisting of Chicoons, Jamdunnas, Jungle Goffas, Roumans, Allantibies, Jungle Tanager, Charconnas, Dorcas, Nyanfooks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO  
A BALE OF FINE TABLE LINEN.

By Permission of Government.

**Bombay Lottery,**

OF 1865.

THE COMMISSIONERS understanding that it will be generally acceptable to the PUBLIC, to reduce the number, and increase the amount of the PRIZES, have resolved upon altering the Scheme, from No. 1. to No. 2. as follows:—

No. 1.  
**OLD SCHEME.**

| No. of Prizes.  | Value of each. | Total Value. |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1 of Rs. 30,000 | is             | Rs. 30,000   |
| 2 — 20,000      | —              | 40,000       |
| 2 — 10,000      | —              | 20,000       |
| 4 — 5,000       | —              | 20,000       |
| 5 — 2,000       | —              | 10,000       |
| 10 — 1,000      | —              | 10,000       |
| 20 — 500        | —              | 10,000       |
| 400 — 150       | —              | 60,000       |

2000 Tickets at 100 Rs. each, is Rs. 200,000

No. 2.  
**NEW SCHEME.**

| No. of Prizes.  | Value of each. | Total Value. |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1 of Rs. 80,000 | is             | Rs. 80,000   |
| 1 — 40,000      | —              | 40,000       |
| 2 — 10,000      | —              | 20,000       |
| 3 — 5,000       | —              | 15,000       |
| 5 — 2,000       | —              | 10,000       |
| 10 — 1,000      | —              | 10,000       |
| 20 — 500        | —              | 10,000       |
| 400 — 150       | —              | 15,000       |

2000 Tickets at 100 Rs. each, is Rs. 200,000

One per Cent. to be deducted from the Prizes, to be applied to Public purposes.

A sufficient number of Tickets being deposited is proposed to commence the Drawing of this Lottery, on the 18th. of May next.

Tickets continue to be sold, at 50 Pags. each by Messrs. HUNTER and HAY, and Prizes in the Asylum Lottery, will be received in payment.

**To be Sold**  
By Public Auction,  
**BY JOHN BURDEN,**  
At his Long Room, in Davidson's Street,  
This Day WEDNESDAY, the 26th. Inst.  
SALE TO COMMENCE,  
AT TEN O'CLOCK,  
The Following Articles.

**FIVE** Corges of Mooreas Cloths  
—six Corges of Chintz—fifty pieces of Salempores—ten pieces of Saphire trim Cloths—fifty pieces of Handkerchiefs—ten dozens of Towels—six cafes of Gin and Brandy, which will be put up in small lots for the convenience of Purchasers—twenty bottles of Rose Water—twelve Reams of Gilt and plain Letter Paper—two Canteens and one hundred and twenty-four Mats of Indian Corn.

AND  
**SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.**

**To be Sold**  
By Public Auction,  
**BY JOHN BURDEN,**  
At his Long Room in Davidson's Street,  
This Day, WEDNESDAY, the 26th. Instant.

**SEVENTY** four dozen of English CLARET, which will be put up 3 dozen in a lot, for the convenience of Purchasers.

**To be Sold**  
By Public Auction,  
**BY JOHN BURDEN,**  
At his Long Room in Davidson's Street,  
This Day, WEDNESDAY, the 26th. Instant.

**A BOX** of Men's Fine Round HATS, landed from the Ships in the Roads.

BY ORDER OF THE  
**MILITARY BOARD.**

**To be Sold**  
By Public Auction,  
**BY JOHN BURDEN,**  
At his Long Room in Davidson's Street,  
This Day WEDNESDAY, the 26th. February,  
611 sheets of COPPER.

**To be Sold**  
By Public Auction,  
**By John Burden,**  
At his Long Room in Davidson's Street,  
This Day WEDNESDAY, the 26th. Inst.

**FIFTY** Corge of Blue Mooreas CLOTH.

For Sale on Commission,  
**BY JOHN BURDEN,**  
**A FEW** dozen of FRENCH CLARET, at 4 Pagodas per dozen.

For Sale on Commission,  
**BY JOHN BURDEN,**  
**AN** Atcheen Bandy HORSE, warranted sound, and free from vice.—Price 50 Pagodas.

For Sale on Commission,  
**BY JOHN BURDEN,**  
**FIFTY** dozen of CONSTANTIA WINE, in Pint Bottles, at 4 Pagodas per 120.

For Sale on Commission,  
**By John Burden,**  
**ENGLISH** Claret, from the house of Urquhart and Robertson, at 12 Pags. per dozen—Champagne, at 18 ditto—a few dozen of very superior Old Hock, at 12 ditto.

**To be Sold,**  
By Public Auction,  
By HEEFKE, FAURE, and Co.  
AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,  
On FRIDAY, the 28th. Instant,  
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

**GLASS-WARE,**  
**MADEIRA,**—CLARET and Water Glasses—A few pairs of Globe Lamps,—Six dozen of Looking Glasses of Sizes, in Gold Furnished and Mahogany Frames,—Mahogany Writing Desks,—a few dozen of Double and Single Padlocks. &c. &c.

ALSO  
Nine Cafes of Gin,—One Cask of Brandy, containing about 120 Gallons,—Eighteen dozen of French Claret.

At One O'clock  
A Dun Pegue Bandy Horse about Six years old, with Plated Harness, warranted a good gver.

A second hand Hood Bandy—Two Single Pole Tents,—  
AND  
A Field Officers Marque, with Baggage Tent.

**To be Sold**  
By Public Auction,  
By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.  
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,  
On FRIDAY, the 28th. Instant,  
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,  
THE FOLLOWING

**FURNITURE,**  
**A LARGE** Bengal-built Cot with Plated Posts—a China Painted Cot—a Sofa with Chintz Covers—a Dozen of neat Yellow Painted Chairs—Blackwood Couches—Pair of Chieraila wood Side Boards with Drawers—and Two Second hand Palankeens.

OLD AND DECAYED  
**NAVAL STORES.**

**To be Sold**  
By Public Auction,  
By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.  
At the Naval Store-house, near the Beach,  
ON AND AFTER SATURDAY,

THE 15TH. OF MARCH NEXT,  
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.  
SUNDRY ARTICLES OF CONDEMNED

**Naval Stores,**  
Consisting of  
CABLES, Hawfers, Cirdage, Sails, and pars, landed from His Majesty's Squadron, in India. A Lit of the whole may be seen on application at my Office, and at the Auction Room.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.  
A deposit of ten per cent. to be made at the time of Sale, on the amount of each lot, and the whole to be taken away in three days after the day of Sale, otherwise, the deposit will be forfeited, and the Articles remain the property of the Crown.

THOS. HO-BEASON,  
Naval Officer, Madras, 14th. February, 1866.

For Sale on Commission,  
**BY JAS. RANKEN,**  
**A BENGAL-BUILT PALAN-**  
KEEN, light, easy, nearly new, and has not been used since it was painted in a fashionable style.  
A London-made GOLD WATCH with Seconds.  
A Good French WATCH.  
The above will be Sold on very reasonable terms.

**To be Sold,**  
By Public Auction,  
**BY JAS. RANKEN,**  
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,  
This day WEDNESDAY, the 26th. Instant,  
At 10 O'clock,

**HAMS** and Cheese, Landed from the Ships in the Roads,—French Olives in Quart Bottles,—Mustard in half Pound Bottles,—a few useful and entertaining Books,—a few lots of Bengal Table Cloths and Napkins.  
**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**  
AND  
A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

**To be Sold at Colombo,**  
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,  
On or about the 25th. March next.

ABOUT Two thousand and five hundred POUNDS of JAVA COFFEE, four boxes of MACE, and two boxes of NUTMEGS, weighing 600 lbs. just landed from the American ship PRINCE, Prize to his Majesty's Squadron, cruising off the Isle of France.

ALSO  
**THE SHIP**

**PRISIDENT,**  
a remarkable fast sailer, coppered, about 6 years old, and about 2 1/2 Tons, well calculated for the Eastern trade, American-built, after a French model.  
(Signed) G. LAUGHTON,  
PRIZE AGENT.

Musters of the COFFEE having been sent by the ship Thomas, to Mr. HENRY HALL, Deputy Master Attendant, may be seen on application at his Office on the Beach.

**Fourteenth Asylum**  
AND  
**ROAD LOTTERY,**  
SIXTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING  
IN THE  
**SECOND CLASS,**  
THURSDAY, the 20th. February, 1866.  
No. 4201 a Prize of 100 Star Pagodas.  
Nos. 3582 3244 5012 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.

|      |      |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 43   | 165  | 464  | 329  | 666  | 447  | 282   |
| 313  | 338  | 614  | 911  | 666  | 694  | 1516  |
| 1711 | 1338 | 1932 | 1370 | 1457 | 1890 | 1830  |
| 2075 | 2667 | 2519 | 2077 | 2438 | 2129 | 2046  |
| 2079 | 2566 | 2014 | 2810 | 2755 | 3286 | 3500  |
| 3869 | 3007 | 3096 | 3587 | 3306 | 3551 | 4246  |
| 4163 | 4456 | 4190 | 4356 | 4395 | 4541 | 4038  |
| 4254 | 4320 | 4030 | 4633 | 4070 | 4078 | 4486  |
| 5478 | 5989 | 5227 | 5461 | 5302 | 5536 | 5812  |
| 4251 | 5697 | 5207 | 5110 | 5231 | 5825 | 5876  |
| 5216 | 5680 | 5345 | 5582 | 5260 | 5842 | 5694. |

HEEFKE and SON, AGENTS.

**SEVENTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING**  
IN THE  
**SECOND CLASS,**  
MONDAY, the 24th. February, 1866.  
No. 3465 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.  
No. 3676 a Prize of 200 Star Pagodas.  
No. 1807 a Prize of 50 Star Pagodas.

Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.

|      |      |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 70   | 164  | 221  | 245  | 452  | 520  | 539   |
| 719  | 732  | 685  | 985  | 850  | 991  | 708   |
| 530  | 664  | 1337 | 1448 | 1134 | 1582 | 1236  |
| 1877 | 1738 | 1089 | 1922 | 1887 | 1868 | 1440  |
| 1383 | 1542 | 2188 | 2079 | 2362 | 2338 | 2002  |
| 2423 | 2748 | 2653 | 2391 | 2432 | 3112 | 3608  |
| 3429 | 3601 | 3194 | 3723 | 3100 | 3200 | 3978  |
| 3387 | 3581 | 3165 | 3728 | 3973 | 3038 | 2948  |
| 4607 | 4190 | 4533 | 4728 | 4274 | 4883 | 4939  |
| 4817 | 5486 | 5532 | 5796 | 5041 | 5362 | 5410  |
| 5550 | 5547 | 5248 | 5772 | 5222 | 5209 | 5781. |

HEEFKE and SON, AGENTS.

TO JEROME BONAPARTE.

ON HIS LATE EXPEDITION TO ALGIERS. Friend Jerome, it is plain, thy brother Nat, Well known to be thy deceiving chap, On a fool's errand fend thee out to roam— Dispatch'd in quest of SLAVES—A thing detested— 'Tis to wretched carrying out thy fate, When he has got his bodies of SLAVES at HOME.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 26th. FEBRUARY 1806.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Colonel GEORGE WALKER, to command at Tanjore. Lieutenant Colonel ALEXANDER MACLEOD, to command at Chittidrog. Major DAVIS, 4th Regiment Native Cavalry, to proceed to Europe on furlough. Mr. JOHN SMITH, to be Pay-master, and Garrison Storekeeper, at Seringapatam.

BOMBAY APPOINTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. WILLIAM OGLIVIE, Adj. Assistant to the Custom Maffer.

On Monday arrived His Majesty's Ship SCREEPER, Captain Bingham. The Ship THOMAS, Captain Learmonth, also arrived on Monday from Calcutta, and the Snow Minerva, Capt. Dickson, from Point de Galles—Passenger on the latter, W. C. GIBSON, Esq. Master Attendant at Calcutta. By a recent opportunity, the following PASSENGERS have embarked from Bombay for Europe—

Lady Carrington,—Mrs. Hawkes,—Mrs. Worsley,—Mrs. Nesbitt and Mrs. Jollif.—Sir C. Carrington,—Captain Worsley, Royal Artillery,—William Nesbitt, Esq.—Major M. Brattan,—Captain D. Mahone,—Lieut. Wright, His Majesty's 65th Regt.—W. Richard Plasket, Esq.—Ensign Fox, 56th Regt. Captain Burke, Bombay N. I. Lady William Clarke has also embarked from Goa, for England.

His Majesty's Ship TERPSICORUS, has arrived at Trincomalee, after a cruise of nearly two Months, off the life of France. Left His Majesty's Ship PRY, on the 6th. January, in Lat. 9. 39. South, and Long. 59. E. The Terpsicorah brought to, and examined 10 American Ships and Vessels, and 3 Danes, during her cruise, bound from different ports, to the life of France.

The American Brig, Two Brothers, detained by His Majesty's Ship Pitt, arrived at Colombo, on the 6th. instant. She was from Marselles, with a Cargo of Wine, &c. and as the Commander asserted, was bound to Tranquebar. On the 6th. instant, Capt. Turnbull, of the Merchant Sea Service, arrived at Calcutta, in an open Boat, from Rangoon, with Dispatches from the British Government, for the Governor General.—The Danish ship Amazon left Rangoon, eight days prior to Capt. Turnbull's departure, with a Cargo of Timber for Calcutta.

Extract of a Letter from Chaita, Bengal, dated 20th. January 1806.

Having received letters from several villagers in the vicinity of Camp, that they had lately sustained considerable loss from TIGERS, some of which night carrying off their Cattle, a party of 80 and experienced sportsmen, proceeded to the spot, which had been pointed out to them, as the resort of these destructive and ferocious Animals. The first and second day were spent in fruitless search, but on the evening of the third, they were fortunate enough to get sight of one of the two that were reported to be in the Jungle. The first shot having broke at thigh, with a tremendous noise it made a charge at one of the Elephants, but was fired with a prodigious noise, which brought it to the ground. It proved to be a most beautiful TIGER, measuring ten feet and a half in length. The next morning the party succeeded in search of a second, which they succeeded in killing the first shot; this was a male, measuring eleven feet five inches long, and thirteen inches between the ears. The TIGER measured seven, and the claws, three inches and half in length."

COLOMBO—12th. February.

John D'Oyley, Esq. is appointed Agent of Revenue and Commerce, for the District of Colombo.

Letters have been received from the Hon'ble Frederick North, late Governor of Caylon, dated from on board the Baring, in S. Lat. 19. E. Long. 67.—Mr. North, and all the Passengers were in good health.

BIRTH.

At Colombo, the Lady of G. LAUCHLIN, Esq. of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Bombay, D. D. 1806, Esq. to Miss M. MOSEY, Sister to W. T. Mosey Esq. Superintendent of the H. C. Bombay Marine.

DEATH.

At Cannanore, on the 6th. instant, Lieut. THOMAS SAUNDERS, of the 23d Regiment N. Infantry.

CALCUTTA—Arrived, Ships Oriant, Capt. Ramday, from Madras—Antonio, Capt. Giddens, from Ceylon—Super, Captain Whit, from Penang—Portuguese Ships Perez, and Quivider Perez, from China—Ship Solon, Captain Bennett, from Benccolon, left 5th. December. POINT DE GALLE—Pass'd, theeward, the James Drummond, Elizabeth and Lovely Hamme, from Bragg's bound to Bombay.—Arrived the Hon. Company's cutter Antelope from Bombay, bound to Penang—Passenger R. Fisher, Esq.

PICTURE GALLERY.

No. 41.—Sketch of a Political Diving Machine. By Viscount CASTLEREAGH, R. A. A. S. S. A late experiment made in the Thames, near Woolwich, in presence of Lord Mulgrave, Sir Sidney Smith, Mr. Pitt, & Mr. Long, appears to have suggested the idea of this piece. The machine is something like the shape of a man, or, perhaps, more like a mermaid. It appears to have caught two very fine *Plutes*, and taken in a great number of *fish* and *Gastropods*. The *Union Jack* is seen flying at the head of the machine, while "The Pilot that swam the *burn*," in a neighbouring barge, is firing "Down, Down, high Derry Down." In one view, the scene appears like a ship clearing for action, which had thrown its *umber over*; but the motion of the arms, and the expression of the countenance of the crew, one of whom is giving the machine a long pull, correspond more with failors heaving the lead. This piece is done in water colours. The sinking of the Diving Bell, although accidental, and quite foreign to the intention or design of the Artist, is the most beautiful and most admired part of performance. Had the Artist stopped there, it would have been a *chef d'œuvre*.

No. 42.—The Taylor and his Goose.—A Scene in Yorkshire. By FLINT, THORNTON, and Co. R. A. The Tailor appears a *flint* of fire. The Goose is *hissing* hot. The spectator almost fancy that he hears the *his*. The Tailor is in the act of lacing a Colonel's coat. The scene is very defective, being more like the Grandstand on the Race-course near York, than a Tailor's shop-board. The *manifare* is also very bad, and this, I think, is the only part of the picture, which would not be very likely to please a man of fashion. The colours of this piece are top *wind*. It is a happy fetch, without any regard to *order*, or *propriety*. An honest Yorkshire attorney, however, of some taste, considers it a valuable production.

THE ORACLE.—20th. Sept.

The efficient army of the Emperor of Germany is now upwards of 300,000 men, in the best condition and discipline. All the *useful exercise* has been abolished; a concise, but much more effectual manual has been introduced; all superfluous baggage and servants are dismissed, & all officers below the rank of captain are obliged to march on foot. A system of *dress*, better suited to the fatigues of a campaign, has been established for the soldiers; they wear their *hair short*; and all those minutiae, which added nothing to their strength, are dispensed with. Profits are bulled adding to the fortifications of Danzig, and constructing new works on the *Vistula*.

There will be in the next campaign the unexampled circumstance of *three Emperors* at the head of their Armies. *Bonaparte* of course. But *Francis II.* heads his troops, it is said, on the German side; the Emperor *Alexander* will follow his troops to the aid of his brother of Austria. Thus *Engle* meets *Engle* in a conflict, than which the world never witnessed a more important, nor on the result of which greater events depended.

Rumour is busy in affixing the appointment of the new Lord Lieutenancy for Ireland to various distinguished Characters. Among other Lords, *Windsor* and *Pembroke* have been mentioned. We believe the successor to that important situation has not yet been finally adjusted. That of the Right Hon. *Charles Long*, however, has afforded general satisfaction, as a Gentleman in every respect, whose abilities and manners are capable of producing the happiest effect.

A considerable mortality, it is said, has prevailed among the troops embarked in the fleet of war and transports in the Texel; to which, it has, within these few days, been found necessary to land them. The number originally embarked, and which was supposed to have completed the army, destined for the expedition from that port, amounted to no more than 15,000 infantry, and 2,000 cavalry. Of these, no small proportion has been rendered unfit for active service, by the temporary inconvenience to which they have been subjected during the short time they continued embarked. The late Lord *Chatham*,—The following Extract from a Speech of this illustrious Minister, ought always to be had in remembrance— "I thought the Right Hon. Gentleman had known a *Frenchman* & a *Spaniard* before to-day they have neither *faith*, *truth*, nor *honour*, in any intercourse they hold with Great Britain. Seeing that we possess, and envy as the possession of the *Commerce of the world*, they consider all means fair that they can make use of to wrest this *inestimable jewel* from our possession, by *fraud* or *force*; and I have good authority for saying, that even when they hold fast the Olive Branch, they meditate a blow which may be difficult to parry off, or recover from."

Miss *Payne's* beautiful turbans are now rivalled by her mourning hats.—The latter ought to take the lead, as they *costly* & *valuable*. Lord *Castlereagh* ought to avoid *all* *fine* *pieces*, and consequently *fine*. *Westwick* and *Deane* have proved nearly fatal to him. Alderman *Curtis*, yesterday offered in the city, that the *Hungry* troops, in marching to the *sea*, were only going the *natural* way of all *beasts*.

THE HARVEST.

We are now surrounded on every side by the bounteous attributes of the "God of Harvest;" and whether we look to the species of grain, constituting the "Staff of man's life;" or to the bearded ear, which furnishes his most wholesome beverage; or to the bending oat, the chief article of provender for his cattle; we are equally filled with gratitude to the Divine Dispenser of Good, for the great plenty of every kind, with which it has pleased him to generally to fill our corn fields. The crops were never known to be greater, and the weather has hitherto been propitious to their maturity.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

CROWN-OFFICE.—30TH. JULY 1805. Member returned to force in this present Parliament.—Borough of Cockerham.—G. Stewart, Esq. commonly called *Viscount Castlereagh*, in the room of J. Graham, Esq. who, since his Election for the Borough, had accepted the office of Secretary of his Majesty's Manor of Edd Hindon, in the County of Berks. GARRISON.—Captain R. Welford, of the 56th Regt. to be Town-Adjutant in the Island of Malta.—R. Wilson, late Sergeant-Major in the 4th. Battalion of the 27th. Foot, to be Town-Adjutant of Portsmouth, vice Lightwood, who resigns.

ORDNANCE-OFFICE.—17th. Aug. 1805. Royal Regt. of Artillery.—Edward Collyer, gent. to be second lieutenant, vice R. G. Griffin, promoted. George A. Watts, gent. to be second Lieutenant, vice J. Macdonald, promoted.

WAR-OFFICE, August 27th. Royal Regiment Horse Guards.—Lieut. Thoyts, to be Captain. 1st. Dragon Guards.—Brevet Lieutenant-colonel Baltoe, to be Lieutenant-colonel. 2d. Regt. Dragons.—Brevet Lieutenant-colonel Baltoe, to be Lieutenant-colonel. 10th. Regt. Lt. Dragons.—Capt. Palmer, to be Major. 14th. ditto.—Major Talbot, to be Lieut. Colonel. 15th. ditto.—Brevet Lieut. Colonel Seymour, to be Lieutenant-colonel. 23rd. Regiment of Foot.—Major Hon. H. Cadogan, from 23d. Regt. to be Lieutenant-colonel. 38th. ditto.—Major C. W. Doyle, from 61st. foot, to be Lieutenant-colonel. 100th. ditto.—Lieut. White, from 9th. Lt. Dragons, to be Captain. 11th. Regt. Lt. Dragons.—Cornet Thomas Poyser to be Lieutenant, without purchase. 12th. ditto.—Edward Fulton Phelps, gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Westrop, promoted. 13th. ditto.—George Dogberry, gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Mofa, promoted. 14th. ditto.—Major Neil Talbot, to be Lieutenant-colonel, without purchase. Ensign Hoodson Wallace, from the 9th. foot, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Stephenson, promoted.

WAR-OFFICE, August 29th. 7th. Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Cornet Lord John Sarnelott to be Lieutenant, without purchase. 16th. ditto.—Cornet Clement Sweetman to be Lieutenant, without purchase. 20th. ditto.—Cornet John Cook, to be Lieutenant, without purchase. 21st. ditto.—Newcomen Edward Edgeworth, gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Lee, promoted. 22d. ditto.—Richard Biddle, vice Lee, promoted. 23d. ditto.—Richard Biddle, vice Lee, promoted. 24th. ditto.—Richard Biddle, vice Lee, promoted. 25th. ditto.—Richard Biddle, vice Lee, promoted. 26th. ditto.—Richard Biddle, vice Lee, promoted. 27th. ditto.—Richard Biddle, vice Lee, promoted. 28th. ditto.—Richard Biddle, vice Lee, promoted. 29th. ditto.—Richard Biddle, vice Lee, promoted. 30th. ditto.—Richard Biddle, vice Lee, promoted.

WAR-OFFICE, Sept. 7th. 2d. Regiment of Dragoon Guards.—Lieutenant-colonel the Honorable William Blaquiere, from the 2d. Lt. Dragons, to be Lieutenant-colonel without purchase, vice Long, appointed to the 16th. Light Dragoons. 2d. Ditto.—Lieutenant-colonel Robert Ballard Long, from the 2d. Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant-colonel without purchase. 3d. Ditto.—Lieutenant-colonel James Hare, from half-pay of the late 28th. Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant-colonel, vice Blaquiere. 5th. West India Regiment.—Captain Charles A. Worth, from the 2d. Lt. Dragons, to be Major, by purchase, vice Dickson, who retires.

WAR-OFFICE, Sept. 10th. 1st. Regiment of Foot.—Lieutenant Joseph Moore, to be Captain of a company, without purchase, vice Hunte promoted. Ensign David Johnstone to be Lieutenant, vice Moore. Arthur McGregor, gent. to be Ensign, vice Johnstone. 9th. ditto.—Ensign Arthur Saunders to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lockyer, promoted. 10th. ditto.—Hospital-mate —Maddis, to be Ensign. 7th. ditto.—Lieut. Peter Innes, from the 43d. foot, to be Captain of a company, without purchase. Lieutenant James Campbell, from the 64th. foot, to be Captain of a company, without purchase. 11th. ditto.—Capt. Hugh Brady, from the 21st. Light Dragoons, to be Captain of a company, vice Collins, who exchanges.

12th. ditto.—Capt. Robert Stewart, of the 27th. foot, to be Major in the Army. STRAY.—Lieut. Charles Bygrave, from the 43th. foot

to be Staff-captain at the Army Depot, vice Grey, appointed to the Staff Surgeon Wm. Ferguson to be Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, Surgeon John Coats, from half-pay, to be Surgeon to the Staff. Memorandum.—The undementioned Officers are supposed being: Lieut. without leave, vice Capt. J. Edw. White, of the 56th. foot. Lieut. Samuel Murphy of the 27th. foot.

WAR-OFFICE.—21st. Sept. 1805. Light Dragoons, 10th. Regt.—Major-General Wm. Payne, from the 3d. Dragoon Guards, Lieut. Colonel. Lieut. George A. Bouvier, Capt. of a Troop, vice Palmer, from F. W. Elliot, Cornet, without purchase. N. Brown, Cornet, without purchase, vice Goddard, promoted. Foot, 1st. Regt.—Lieut. Simon Hehl, from the Staff Corps, Lieut. vice Hulme, exchanged.

27th.—Brevet Lieutenant-colonel Taviland Smith, Lieutenant-colonel, Captain W. Rowe Knight, Major. Major John Shaw, from Major-General Campsie, Lieutenant-colonel, Captain of Companies of Cavalry; Henry Charles Enright, J. B. Ryan, W. J. Baxter, John Taite, Henry Thomas, from the 44th. F. Regt. Brevet Major, from the 26th. F. John H. Hill, from the 28th. F. Edw. Kelly, from the 28th. F. Lt. Colonel. —To be Lieutenants; Ensigns Geo. Holmes, The Hamilton, M. Lynch, W. H. Ellis, Rich. Langton, from the 28th. F. Hugh McKay, from the 2d. Garrison Bat. the 28th. F. Lt. Colonel, from the 28th. F. —To be Adjutants; G. McDonnell, A. Sayer, W. Rowley, H. Drummond, G. Adon, Rich. Hardcock, Henry Hill, —Brown 39th.—Lieutenant David Carlisle, Captain of a company, by purchase, vice Stobart, retained. 48th.—Lieutenant Thos Bell, Captain of a company, without purchase, vice Edwards, appointed to Major-General Ramsay's Regiment, Lieut. Col. Campbell, Adjutant, vice Kerr, who resigns the Adjutancy. Major-General Champagne's Regiment.—Capt. C. Bird, from the 2d. Garrison Bat. Major, without purchase, vice Shaw, appointed to the 28th. F. —To be Lieutenants; Lieutenant W. Jones, of the 7th. Regiment of Foot, is supposed, Lieutenant George Biffert, of the 47th. Regiment of Foot, is supposed, being absent without leave.

ROYAL MARINES.

An order of council was issued on the 17th. instant, for the establishment of a FOURTH ROYAL MARINE REGIMENT, to be stationed at Woolwich, consisting of 31 Companies, 1 Naval Company, 1 Colonel, 1 Commandant, 1 second colonel, 10 Commandants, 3 Colonels, 4 Adjutants, 2 Adjutants, 1 Quarter-master, 1 Surgeon, 10 Sergeants, 1000 Privates, 1000 Marines, 1000 Artillery, 1000 Cavalry, 1000 Engineers, 1000 Medical, 1000 Clergy, 1000 Chaplains, 1000 Interpreters, 1000 Transports, 1000 Carriages, 1000 Horses, 1000 Mules, 1000 Oxen, 1000 Sheep, 1000 Cattle, 1000 Swine, 1000 Poultry, 1000 Fish, 1000 Fowl, 1000 Bees, 1000 Insects, 1000 Plants, 1000 Minerals, 1000 Metals, 1000 Stones, 1000 Woods, 1000 Trees, 1000 Flowers, 1000 Fruits, 1000 Spices, 1000 Dyes, 1000 Oils, 1000 Resins, 1000 Gums, 1000 Waxes, 1000 Sugars, 1000 Salts, 1000 Acids, 1000 Bases, 1000 Compounds, 1000 Mixtures, 1000 Solutions, 1000 Precipitates, 1000 Crystals, 1000 Minerals, 1000 Metals, 1000 Stones, 1000 Woods, 1000 Trees, 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AN ENQUIRY INTO THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR, BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE ALLIED POWERS.

THE hopes of England, and the expectation of Europe, seem about to be realized, and an active ally, is upon the point of taking the field. It was the early boast of Bonaparte, the field, much, if handed, was no match for France. It was said, as if delivered as his boast, has been ridiculed, it must not be disguised, that if this assertion had been confined to itself, it would have been a preface power of France, it was too true.

Were England to venture a campaign in France, without allies, to say the least, it must be a defeat. The resources of England are not equal to the brazen frontier of the French Republic. An army of 50,000 men would be nothing against the host of France, but an army of 50,000 men would be more than England could afford to purchase.

In these circumstances the efforts of the Ministry have been directed to procure an efficient Ally. — They have at length happily succeeded. — Whilst England, confiding herself to what she is intended by nature, a predominant maritime power, checks the colonial accession, and annihilates the commerce of her enemy, the armies of Russia are about to enter into her territories, and attack her empire in its centre.

This confederacy, it is said, cannot fail to restore the former state of Europe, or at least reduce the power of France from its dangerous preeminence.

Let us not be accused of unworthy despair if we venture to suspend our assent to this conclusion. — Russia is powerful: — Granted; but let it be granted on the other hand, at least granted upon positive proof, that France, too, is a powerful nation; a nation powerful beyond what the British people, and those whose interest it is to write to please them, are willing to acknowledge.

In the present excellence of military science, the event of a war has become almost a thing of calculation. — Let us examine the resources of our enemy, and those of our allies; the collection and comparison will lead us to a probable conclusion.

As this is a point of the first importance, and cannot fail to have a proportionate interest, we shall endeavour to exhibit it clearly and briefly. — Abstracting from it, therefore, all other matter, we submit it under its separate heads, and leave remarks and conclusions to our Readers. — With regard to the resources of France, as the allusions to historical writers have been in direct contradiction to the truth of the case, an examination of these assertions will furnish us with a satisfactory result.

In the first place, it has been asserted that the present real strength of France, that is to say, the pecuniary resources, are inferior to what they were under the Monarchy; that France is on the eve of Bankruptcy; and that misery and poverty pervade the provinces.

This we absolutely deny, and upon the following brief reasons:

1. The Revenue of the Monarchy of France never exceeded six millions.

The Revenue of the Empire upon the conclusion of the last war exceeded 36 millions.

All the interest of the permanent debt of the French Monarchy exceeded its revenue more than one third; so that the Monarchy had in fact nothing to bring towards against any extraordinary occurrence.

The interest paid to the present national creditors of the Republic does not exceed two millions, leaving a clear income of thirty-four millions.

3d. The amount of the collection of the revenues of the Monarchy was one fifth of the whole revenue, four millions three hundred and sixteen thousand, and the amount of the revenues paid out of the revenue was upwards of two millions six hundred thousand, leaving the whole revenue of the State about fifteen millions.

The amount of collection and pensions paid out of the revenue of the Republic, is about two millions, leaving thirty-two millions to meet the expenses of the Government. — The reader will remember that this thirty-two millions is clear of all debts; whereas the whole of the fifteen millions, and one-third more, was due to the creditors of the State, and therefore not available to the State one livre.

4th. And most materially of all, the Monarchy was taxed more heavily to produce twenty-two millions than the Republic is taxed to procure thirty-seven. — Sixteen millions of the present revenue, and the spoils of the Clergy and the Feudal Rights, and since this has been added to the national income, without adding one penny to the former burthen. — The only difference is, that the land-taxes now pay to the State, whereas formerly they were paid to the Clergy and the Lords of the Territories. — The Land pays no more, through the Revenue gains sixteen Millions.

The conclusion from these articles is briefly this, that as the French Monarchy was in debt ten millions beyond its income, and the present Empire has a revenue of thirty-four millions clear of all debt, that the latter is richer than the former, that is to say, stronger in pecuniary resources, to the amount of thirty-four millions.

With regard to the relative state of England and France, it is necessarily included in the above, or, at least, in the following short political antithesis: —

France has no NATIONAL DEBT — no matter how it has been abolished — she has not at present, any.

England has a debt of five hundred millions. France can spare thirty millions without any extraordinary exertion, and in peace as well as war.

England has stretched her taxation to the utmost, and her exertions are indeed wonderful. — Her spirit will support them during the war, but in peace they must ruin.

The taxes in France amount to about twenty per cent. on the national income.

The taxes in England to thirty-five per cent. We should not have been thus full in detail, were it not necessary, in answer to the numerous writers who, for purposes best known to themselves, daily misrepresent the state of France. — France is neither poor nor miserable. Bonaparte is, doubtless, the most hateful of all the usurpers who have ever disgraced the page of history; but he is possessed of too much ability; and too well knows the nature of his tenure, to oppress and impoverish his empire. — The utmost power of France is unequal to the conquest of England, but let us not be deceived by the false reports of our travellers, into the belief that France lies at our mercy, that is at the eye of bankruptcy, and we have only to wait to behold her ruin. She is not miserable, nor are her people as yet starving.

It is such are the pecuniary resources of France, her military establishment is equally a subject of terror. In this point of view Russia is her only equal antagonist. Let us compare their powers.

The population of France has ever been estimated at thirty millions. — We may reasonably add twelve millions for Holland, Switzerland, and the conquered part of Germany, to say nothing of Italy. This will compose a sum of forty-two millions. Her present armies are estimated at 500,000 men.

The population of Russia is estimated at forty millions, but it has this disadvantage in comparison with France, that the forty millions of Russia are spread over the immense space of nearly one-fifth of the whole globe, whilst that of France occupies comparatively a very insignificant territory. The natural consequence of this is, that Russia cannot spare a proportion of her population for her armies equal to that of France. In four parts of her empire she could not raise a hundred men without depopulating a province.

A population thus widely scattered, may make a good militia, but it would be absurd to assert that it is suited to raise a numerous army. It might be brought into use if attacked in their own country, but is not available as an offensive force.

The military force of Russia, therefore cannot be equal to that of France. If Russia can spare two armies of eighty thousand men each, the one after a stated interval, to follow and recruit the other into Europe, it is the utmost that can be expected of her.

The armies of Russia must enter by the way either of Germany or Italy.

It is a point of the first importance, that is truly impregnable is that which is guarded by the mountains of Switzerland. Should the Russians, therefore, after many battles, for it will not be the effect of one or two, succeed in driving the French back upon the mountains, they can drive them no further. — Another very serious consideration here occurs: — The French in this case are within their own bulwarks, and the armies in reserve of France and Switzerland at hand to recruit them. — The Russians cannot procure a man. — The waste of war and defeat is irreparable. The probable event will be, as it was once before, that the Russians will return as they came; they will forget that they are fighting with a nation of Europe, and not with a Turkish army; they will think every thing done by one victory, and enable the French to recover by the superiority of military knowledge, what they lose perhaps on the first onset.

In a single battle the French soldiers perhaps are not equal to those of any other nation in Europe; in a campaign their superiority to every other has been too often manifest.

The ardour of their national character is singularly contrasted with the coolness of their military practice. They receive an enemy's fire — form again, when broken by the attack of the bayonet — yield to superior force, and recover their ground as they see opportunity — and this, not in a battle only, but throughout a whole campaign.

It has been remarked of *Suwarrows*, that in personal powers and demeanour, together with his conduct in battle and victory, he united the character of an ancient hero with the superstition, credence, and ignorance of an *Attila* or a *Brutus*. He wept and prayed, fought a battle, gained a victory, and thought every thing done, nor discovered his error, till upon his march next day, he found himself flanked on both sides, or an enemy on his rear, composed of the army he had defeated, and thought annihilated, a few hours before.

While such is the probable event of an Italian campaign, let us turn to the side of Germany.

Here will most probably be Bonaparte, in person, with the flower of the French army. What is to be said of them? Three, four, five Campaigns of every preceding war, have been consumed in the siege of strong fortresses, and the defence of them when taken. The fortresses are now all in the hands of the French, or level with the ground. Bonaparte begins the war where his predecessors have been compelled to end it. The former bulwarks of his

enemies are now his own advanced posts. There is actually no place of strength between the French territories and Vienna. Metz, Mannheim, and Ingolstadt, are no more. Vienna will experience a *siège* in the first month of the campaign, and Russia will not have it in her power to relieve it.

The populace of Vienna are not the most attached to their Emperor.

There yet remains another view to take of the subject. The Russians, as we have said before, must be employed either on the German or Italian side. Supposing that (in contradiction to all probability) they venture into Germany; Italy is then at the mercy of the French; Naples will not remain a kingdom one day longer; yet one of these alternatives must happen — that Russia must either protect Italy, and thus leave Germany to her fate; or enter Germany, and lose Italy for ever.

It may be said that the can spare armies for both purposes. We are persuaded that no military man will assert this. The armies of Russia will be too distant from their own country (their only free reliance for all the supplies they may require) to venture this division of their strength.

In a word, we have no very sanguine hopes from the present confederacy. It is not complete, the parties have not a single and an undivided aim. Russia will compromise the safety of Austria upon the first reverse, and give her up as spoil to France and Prussia, in exchange for Turkey. Austria is timid, and distracted by a multitude of confederals, & secret Treasons. Russia, jealous of the maritime sovereignty of England, will confine her views within narrow limits; she would almost repine at her own success, if in depressing France, she should confirm the superiority of England.

Another difficulty will be in the disposal of whatever conquests she may make. They must be conquests for *restitution*; there is a common interest with the confederacy to prevent her appropriating them to herself; and the smaller Powers, to whom they of right belong, are too feeble to refuse them. Hence another fruitful source of contention.

BRITISH FLEETS.

LIST OF THE FLEETS UNDER THE COMMAND OF ADMIRAL CORNWALLIS & LORD NELSON.

|                 | Guns. |             | Guns. |
|-----------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| Ville de Paris  | 110   | Spencer     | 74    |
| San Joseph      | 112   | Triumph     | 74    |
| Hibernia        | 112   | L'Acadélie  | 74    |
| Victory         | 110   | Ajax        | 74    |
| Britannia       | 110   | Swiftsure   | 74    |
| Prince of Wales | 98    | Stupis      | 74    |
| Prince Royal    | 98    | Blenheim    | 74    |
| Prince George   | 98    | Revenge     | 74    |
| Prince          | 98    | Mars        | 74    |
| St. George      | 98    | Terrible    | 74    |
| Teneriffe       | 98    | Minotaur    | 74    |
| Resolution      | 98    | Orion       | 74    |
| Raidour         | 98    | Montagu     | 74    |
| Glory           | 98    | Captain     | 74    |
| Dreadnought     | 98    | Belleophon  | 74    |
| Windor Castle   | 98    | Colossus    | 74    |
| Queen           | 98    | Poltergeist | 74    |
| Mistral         | 84    | Goliath     | 74    |
| Caesar          | 84    | Defeat      | 74    |
| Foudroyant      | 84    | Thunderer   | 74    |
| Tonnant         | 80    | Defiance    | 74    |
| L'Impetueux     | 80    | Republic    | 74    |
| Tigre           | 80    | Plantagenet | 74    |
| Campus          | 80    | Conqueror   | 74    |
| Donagel         | 80    | Dragon      | 74    |
| Excelsior       | 74    | Hiero       | 74    |
| Leviathan       | 74    | Diadem      | 64    |
| Belleisle       | 74    | Raisonable  | 64    |
| Spithead        | 74    | Agamemnon   | 64    |
| Warrior         | 74    |             |       |

TOTAL, 59 Sail of the line.

Sir Robert Calder and Rear Admiral Collingwood's divisions, except of Admiral Cornwallis's fleet, and the ships which went from Rear-Admiral Collingwood to the Mediterranean with the Expedition, were to return — all are included in the above list.

LIST OF LORD KEITH'S FLEET.

|                   |    |             |    |
|-------------------|----|-------------|----|
| Edgar             | 74 | St. Alban's | 64 |
| Riphaat           | 74 | Ruby        | 64 |
| Milford           | 74 | Polhemus    | 64 |
| Princes of Orange | 64 | Stately     | 64 |
| Monmouth          | 64 | Dictator    | 64 |
| Agincourt         | 64 |             |    |

IN THE WEST INDIES AND AT JAMAICA.

|                |    |             |    |
|----------------|----|-------------|----|
| Arlas          | 74 | Vanguard    | 74 |
| Namus          | 74 | Thetis      | 74 |
| Northumberland | 74 | L'Hercule   | 74 |
| Eagle          | 74 | Ramilles    | 74 |
| Centaur        | 74 | Illustrious | 74 |

98's cut down to 74's.

The following list of Spanish Ships in Ferrol, were all nearly ready for sea. The 21 French ships are those that were ready and manned, yet we think they have more in Brit ready, but not manned.

SPANISH SHIPS IN FERROL.

|                     | Guns. |                       | Guns. |
|---------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| La Conception       | 120   | Mantanes              | 74    |
| Prince Alphonse     | 120   | St. Ydelfonso         | 74    |
| Mexicano            | 120   | St. Francisco de Asis | 74    |
| St. Fernando        | 120   | St. Felipe            | 74    |
| Nepoleon            | 84    | Oleivas               | 74    |
| Monarch             | 74    | St. Julian            | 70    |
| St. Augustin        | 74    | St. John              | 70    |
| St. Juan Nepomuceno | 74    |                       |       |

FRANCH SHIPS IN BREST.

|                | Guns. |             | Guns. |
|----------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| Le Vengeur     | 120   | Tourville   | 74    |
| Le Republicain | 120   | Guast       | 74    |
| L'Invincible   | 110   | Le Waigui   | 74    |
| Le Vexier      | 80    | Le Batave   | 74    |
| Le Jean Bart   | 80    | Le Brave    | 74    |
| Foudroyant     | 80    | Le Reale    | 74    |
| L'Impetueux    | 80    | L'Aquilon   | 74    |
| L'Alfance      | 80    | Le Diomedé  | 74    |
| L'Ulisse       | 74    | Le Patriote | 74    |
| Jupiter        | 74    | Dix d'Asout | 74    |
| L'Alexandre    | 74    |             |       |

One day last week a gentleman perceiving a crowd near the Admiralty, eagerly inquired of a Countryman, if there was any *Neuvi arrivée* "No, Sir," replied Hodge; "there be none at present, but men be working man hard at yonder MITL, (meaning the *Telegraph*) to make some!"

His Royal Highness the Duke of York is to have the command of the First Regt. of Foot Guards, and not the Duke of Cumberland; and the Duke of Cambridge is to succeed to the Coldstream, *vice* the Duke of York. — Although the letter corps do not admit the primacy of any regiment of Guards over them, as the "Nulli Secundum" on their button, proudly indicates, yet the additional 1,500. per ann. attached to the command of what is denominated the First Regiment (from its having three battalions) gives it a stamp of precedence, of which it cannot easily be deprived.

The Prince of Wales's long intended visit to Milton, in Yorkshire, is suspended, in consequence of the alarming illness of Earl Fitzwilliam, its amiable possessor.

We have received Papers from New York to the 23rd. of July. It is fitted in them, that the British Squadron of two ships, two brigs, and one schooner, which blockades *Caracas*, lately failed in a descent on the island by which they hoped to master the fortresses. The whole leeward part of the island, to within 20 miles of the town, is said to have been laid waste.

Extract of a Letter from on board Le Tonant, dated Gibraltar, 10th. August, received a few days ago: —

"We hear that there are three Spaniards taken up, who had come over from the Spanish Lines, with an intention to blow up the Grand Magazine on the rock. They were discovered by a boy, when it was found that they had undermined some parts of the Rock, and had laid laid along most of the way to the Spanish Lines. There is some talk of our going up to Naples, to relieve a ship that is there waiting upon the King of Naples, in case of an invasion from the French, to carry the Royal Family away."

His Majesty's *chateau* at Kew is proceeding as fast as possible. By the erection of a calculated range of buildings opposite the north front with a Gothic gateway in the centre, the disagreeable appearance of Brentford is nearly hidden from the entrance of the house. Great alterations are making in the Gardens, and several new plantations and walks have been formed, with a view to the future disposition of the grounds, in consequence of the situation of the new residence. Most of the temples have been recently repaired and painted, and a fosse is now digging in a semi-circular direction, which will enclose the house from that part of the garden in which the public may be permitted to walk. From various parts the new building forms a very picturesque object.

FRENCH DIVORCES.

A very humorous Piece made its appearance lately at the Theatre Francaise, at Paris. Its purport is to ridicule the facility with which Divorces are obtained, and the indelicate traffic of getting a Husband or Wife by advertisement or agency. An elderly man marries a young girl of unimpeachable virtue, but of a disposition too extravagant as to tire him of wedlock; he therefore, without having any thing to impute to her of moral defect, resolves to divorce her; and the young Lady, who has nothing to charge her husband with but, a *defect* very natural to his years, resolves upon the same thing; but both carry on the design privately, and determine, before they separate, to provide themselves with other husbands.

Early one morning the gentleman goes to an Office which advertised to supply both sexes with partners, and makes his business known to the matter, with whom a very humorous scene ensues. The matter takes his memorandum-book to enter the description of the old gentleman, and the humor consists in the *quantity* of the portrait which he draws of himself; contrasted with his real features and age; for when the definition is finished, an Old man of seventy appears upon paper to have the activity and features of a youth of twenty-one. Just as the definition is finished, the matter is informed that a Lady is waiting for him; he begs his customer to withdraw into an inner-room, and immediately the *Wife* is ushered in. An excellent scene here ensues between the matter, who is a coxcomb, and the Lady, who modestly will not permit her to dwell on her accomplishments. The memorandum book is then put into her hands, and she immediately selects the description which the Husband had given of himself, and requests to see this handsome, active, well proportioned young fellow. — "You shall see him this instant," says the matter, "he is in the house." — "Heaven be praised!" she exclaims, "but what are my charms to him? (give me some rouge, Monsieur) Can he look upon such a creature — I shall sink with confusion. — Is he so amiable as he describes himself? — O, Heaven! — If he should not like me!"

Which she is in this hurry of preparation, the matter opens an inner door, and encourages the old Gentleman to come forth, who at first hangs back; they soon, however, burst upon each other's view, and the catastrophe ends in a good laugh, and the determination of the parties to live together, and give over the thoughts of a divorce.

St. JAMES' CHRONICLE.—24th. Sept.

MURDER OF MR. BLIGHT.

Yesterday morning Commodore Sir Sydney Smith, K. S. left his brother, Mr. Grenier Smith's house, in Conduit-street, Hanover-square, to relieve Rear Admiral B. Douglas, in the command of the flying squadron in the Channel. The Commodore will hoist his broad pendant on board the Antelope, of 50 guns, Capt. Bazely, at present in the Downs.

The War-Office have, by particular desire of his M. Jesty, appointed a Committee, of which Major Paule is President, for the investigation and final settlement of the accounts of all levies raised in Ireland, by letters of service from this country, during the war.

General Kutwof, the Commander in Chief of the Russian army, has entered Aulstair Poland at the head of 80,000 men.

By an Official Report, the value of the East India fleet amounted to £. 14,300,000. Of this there was on account of the Company 9,750,000. On Private Account 4,500,000. Government receives in duties &c. 5,600,000.

REGIMENTS ABOUT TO BE EMBARKED.

**Cavalry.** 11th. Regt. Horse Guards 4th. 6th. 7th. Regiments of Dragoon Guards, 11th. 23d. 31st. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 9th. 10th. 12th. 12th. 13th. 14th. 15th. 16th. and 21st. Regiments of Light Dragoons, 11th. Regiment of Dragoons of the German Legion 1st. Regiment of Light Dragoons of the 1st. Legion. Total 13,000 Cavalry.

**Infantry.** 6th. Battalions of the three Regiments of Foot Guards. The first Battalions of the 8th. 9th. 14th. 21st. 23rd. 31st. 40th. 43d. 53d. 80th. 91st. 92d. Regiments and 1st. and 2d. Battalions of the 95th. in all 17,000 men.

The following Regiments which are in Ireland have all received orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark.

**Cavalry.** The 2d. 3d. 6th. Regiments of Dragoons, the 10th. 17th. 18th. and 23d. Regiments of Light Dragoons, Total 4,500.

**Infantry.** The first Battalions of the 31st. 9th. 25th. 26th. 28th. 30th. 36th. 45th. 47th. 63d. 67th. 79th. 82d. 97th. Regiments in all 16,000. Total 46,000.

The King's Regiment of Dragoons has also received orders to hold itself in readiness to embark.

The National Guards have been re-established in France.

Captain Lobbs is to sail to the South Sea, with a Squadron of Frigates.

Vice Admiral Sir T. Duckworth is appointed second in Command to Lord Nelson.

The total quantity of Tea imported in the last five years from China, is 233,439 chests or lb. 2,467,495. This quantity does not exceed our annual demand. The same fact brings 3,475 bales or 487,253 pounds of raw silk; 1,143,487 pounds of Pepper; nearly 9,000 quintals of Coffee, and 175,000 pieces of Nan-kin &c. &c.

The Parliament is to meet on the 12th. No. vember.

The return of the East and West India Fleets is said to have furnished the Navy with 8000 men, and five sail of the line were immediately dispatched to join the blockading squadrons.

GENERAL MOREAU and his family arrived at New York, on the 20th. August.

Apprehensions appear to be entertained in Holland of an invasion from England. Orders have been issued to take every precaution, and Amsterdam in particular is putting in a state of defence.

Remittances to an immense amount have been brought over to our merchants by the Pomona frigate, recently arrived from Lisbon. Sir Francis Baring's house alone has received 100,000l. in bad cash.

By letters from the Vistula, we learn, that the interview between the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, will take place at Vilna about the 20th. October.

The Emperor of Germany reached Munich on the 21st. September, accompanied by the Archduke Ferdinand.

The Court of Denmark has made answer to the declaration required by Sweden, that she will continue to preserve a strict neutrality.

The States of Switzerland have come to a resolution to maintain an armed neutrality. The States are to furnish their contingents, and M. de Wattenwy, who will command the Army, consisting of 15,203 men, will fix his Head quarters at Zurich.

A great part of the Austrian army is concentrated and strongly entrenched opposite to Riedlingen on Mount Bulles, on the right bank of the Danube between Riedling, Munderkingen, and Bachten. Its advanced posts extended to the Upper Neckar and the Black Forest.

**CONSEQUENCES OF NAMES.**—The following whimsical List occurs in one of the last Papers:—  
— Married, lately, Mr. Fisher, to Miss Bant  
— Mr. Tait, to Miss Auld—  
— Mr. Haggart, to Miss Stoney—  
— Mr. Fry, Clerk to a Salmon Company, to Miss Pottle of Oyster-Haven.

**A Coroner's Jury, of the most respectable characters in the neighbourhood of Deptford, &c. was yesterday morning sworn in before Mr. Jennings, at the Tavern Lane, near Greenland Dock; after viewing the body of the deceased, they proceeded to examine witnesses; the first called was—**

**Hester Kitchener.**—She stated, that on the 27th of July last she went to live with the deceased, and that on Thursday morning last he left home to go to his family, who were at Margate, and that on Monday morning, at seven o'clock, he returned; that he employed himself on the Monday as he usually did; he rode out; and that a Mr. Graham dined with him; that Mr. Graham left him about three o'clock, and that her master spent the remainder of the day as usual. He came in to his tea, it was then dark; Mr. Spatch took tea with him, and they were together all the evening alone. Mr. Spatch was formerly foreman to the deceased; but on the 25th day of July last he purchased, according to his statement, the whole of Mr. Blight's stock, yard, leaves of building, dwelling-house, and furniture, upon condition that Mr. Blight was to keep possession of the house for a certain time, and that he was to be an inmate. About eight o'clock on Monday night Mr. Spatch came to her in the kitchen, asked for the key of the counting-house and a candle, and that he went to the privy; he knew he went there, she heard the counting-house door through which he had to pass; that she also heard him flur the privy door after him, and at the same instant she heard a pistol go off in the passage of the house. (Here the witness was reminded, that she was on her oath, and to be careful what she said.) She said, she screamed out when she heard the pistol. Her master came into the kitchen, leaned on the dresser, and said, "I am a dead man." She ran and shut the street door; she had just done so when Spatch knocked; she let him in; he ran immediately to the deceased, and said, "O my dear Blight." That they led him into the parlour. Spatch then desired her to go for assistance, which she refused, saying that she was afraid. Spatch told her to take hold of her master's hand, and that he would go. She would not let him, but ran herself into the kitchen and jumped out of a window, eight feet from the ground, and then ran and told Mr. Frost, the publican, what had happened, who, with some other people that were in his house, immediately ran to the deceased's house, and she with them; she never went to bed as long as the deceased lived, but was constantly in the room where he lay, never heard him say he suspected any one.

**Question from a Jurymen.**—How long was Mr. Spatch gone from the house until he returned?—A. Two minutes, not more, if so much, I am sure, I will take my oath of it.

**Q.** How long after you heard the privy-door shut did you hear the pistol go off?—A. I saw the flash before I heard the report; the privy-door shut, and the report immediately followed, at almost one and the same time.

The witness said, she never knew of any firearms being in the house; that she never knew Spatch and Mr. Blight to have any words; and that when the murder was committed she knew no person to be in the house but herself, Spatch being in the privy.

The witness was now called on to state what she knew of Mr. Spatch being fired at on the Thursday night preceding the murders, when she stated as follows:—Mr. Spatch and I were alone in the house, Mr. Spatch complained of being ill, and said he would go down to bed; he sat in the front parlour, with his head on his hand; he desired me to shut the window-shutters, he never did so before; I shut the window-shutters in the room where he sat, he then desired me to go and bring him six-penny-worth of oysters. I went; on my return, I found Mr. Spatch standing at the yard-gate, talking to a man and a woman, he told me he had been shot at; we went into the parlour together; I found, after some search, a ball lying on the floor, nearly about the place where my master usually sat, the blinds of the window were fastened about the room, and Mr. Spatch told me a piece had hit one side of his head. The examination of this witness closed here; it lasted two hours.

A Gentleman next came forward, and said there was a witness below, who could relate something that had taken place between Mrs. Blight and Mr. Spatch about five or six weeks ago—but the Coroner said he would not hear it, unless it related to the cause of the death of the deceased; nor would he learn what was alluded to.

**Richard Frost** sworn.—He stated, that he kept a public-house very near to the house of the deceased; that on the night above stated, the servant-maid of Mr. Blight came to his house, and said, "they have shot for him at last—the villainous beast shot my master! you shall go directly?" He went immediately, and found the deceased sitting on a chair, supported by Spatch. Spatch asked him to go for Mr. Jones, the ferguson, which he did. On his return, he

was often in the room where the deceased lay; he never heard him say he suspected any one; the deceased was in his perfect senses. Being asked as to the Thursday's business, he related the story as he heard it from Spatch and the maid servant, with this addition—that Spatch and the maid servant came to his house after it had happened, and told the story. The deponent asked Spatch what he meant to do? Spatch said he meant to go to bed; he asked him if he had any fire-arms to protect himself? Spatch said he had, but had no ammunition; he, the deponent, offered to lend him powder and ball, which Spatch refused, saying, they would come no more that night, as it appeared they did not want to break into the house.

**Richard March** sworn.—This witness deposed, that he had been employed to search the privy of the deceased's house. That in it he found the ramrod of an ordinary fixed pistol, which was produced. That he found the ramrod standing upright, that it could not have been in the privy long, from the situation it was placed in when he found it, it must have been in a different state had it been long there. He could find no pistol, but said the privy was many yards deep, and thought if a pistol had been thrown in with force, it would have sunk too far for him to find it, unless the privy was quite cleaned out; but that the ramrod being light, could not be forced out of sight.

A conversation here took place as to the propriety of examining Mr. Spatch, when the Jury-room was cleared. On its being re-opened, Mr. Spatch was called in, and sworn. He was first asked, as to the pistol being fired at him on the Thursday, to which he answered, exactly to all that had been said of the murder, as well as to the fact words as has been stated. Nothing new whatever came out on his examination, except that he had become the sole proprietor of all Mr. Blight's stock, &c.

The examination occupied six hours, after which the Jury were locked up for about a quarter of an hour, when they returned a verdict of *Willful Murder*, against some person or persons unknown. A farther investigation, we hear, is to take place before the Police Magistrates.

**BERLIN, 9th. August.**—Bonaparte is said to have declared, that he will not consent to any peace till Malta is restored to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and that a body of French troops shall march into the Neapolitan territories as far as any part of the Russian troops quits the Republic of the seven Isles.

**Cherbourg, Sept. 1st.**—Mr. Arbutnot, English Minister, had, on Monday last, his first Audience of the Grand Seigneur.

So to be Sold.

By Public Auction,  
**BY JAMES DOBBIN,**  
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,  
ON MONDAY the 31. March,  
SALE TO COMMENCE  
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.

THREE hundred Cavalry Saddles and Bridles, and a number of Infantry Sergeant's Jackets.

For Sale on Commission.

**BY JAMES DOBBIN,**  
A FEW Chests of Urquhart and Robertson's Claret—a few ditto of Hock, and a few dozen of real good Champagne.

Freight and Passengers.

TO COLOMBO,  
OR ANY PORT ON CEYLON,  
If to be Obtained,  
OTHERWISE TO ALL THE NORTHERN PORTS  
AND  
CHITTAGONG,

On or before the 10th. of the ensuing Month,  
THE BRIG  
**DILIGENT,**  
CAPT. JOS. PASSO,

Burthen about 1100 Bags,  
For particulars apply to the Commander, Sunnibo Dofs Street No. 46, or to the Printer of this Paper.

For Sale on Commission,

**By John Burden,**  
A FEW Pieces of Bengal Flowered and plain MUSLINS, from 10 & a half, to 13 Pagodas per Piece.

To be Sold  
By Public Auction,  
**BY JAMES DOBBIN,**  
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,  
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 27th. Instant,  
SALE TO COMMENCE  
AT 10 O'CLOCK.

A BOX of Berkeley and Pine CHEESES and a Few HAMS,  
ALSO  
Six Teakwood Door Frames, measuring Nine feet by Four an half,  
Ten Teakwood Window Frames with Shutters and Venetians complete, Seven feet by Three and three-quarters,  
AND  
A DRIP STONE AND STAND.

To be Sold,  
By Public Auction,  
**BY JAMES DOBBIN,**  
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,  
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 27th. Instant,  
SALE TO COMMENCE  
AT 11 O'CLOCK.

A BALE of fine Bengal Muslins, forty covids by two and a fourth—twenty covids of Chittagong long Stockings—ten do. of do. half do.—twelve dozen of Cotton Gloves, and a few dozen of Towels.

ALSO  
Five casks of Excellent BRANDY.

To be Sold.  
By Public Auction.  
**BY JAMES DOBBIN,**  
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,  
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 27th. Instant,  
SALE TO COMMENCE  
AT 12 O'CLOCK.

AN Iron Grey Arab HORSE,  
Four years Old, and about Fourteen Hands high.  
AND  
A Brown Arab Horse, measuring Fourteen Hands One Inch and a quarter high.  
ALSO  
A CAPITAL SADDLE HORSE.

To be Sold  
By Public Auction,  
**BY JAMES DOBBIN,**  
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,  
On MONDAY, the 31. Instant,  
AT 10 O'CLOCK.

A SET of Elegant Engravings, to commemorate the 4 Great Naval Victories—William's Voyage up the Mediterranean, with elegant Plates, (folio).—Do. Quarto, with coloured Plates—a collection of Views in Italy, (folio).—Naval Combats—Dutch and French Cities—Scottish Scenery, with elegant Engravings—Reid's improved Intertell Tables, and a few sets of Prints, 12 Views in the Myfore Country, by Home, in handsome Gild burnished Frames.

To be Sold,  
By Public Auction,  
**BY JAMES DOBBIN,**  
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,  
On MONDAY next, the 31. March,  
SALE TO COMMENCE,  
AT 11 O'CLOCK,  
THE FOLLOWING  
NEW BOOKS,

A FEW Copies of Entincks Pocket Dictionaries—Ditto Dilworth's Spelling Book—Ditto Junius's Letters—Ditto Yorick's Sentimental Journey—Heckford's Historical Anecdotes—Thompson's Works—The Rambler—Johnson's Lives of the Poets—and a Number of Pamphlets.

ALSO  
A few dozen of Essence of Roses—Aromatic Vinegar—Milk of Roses—and Tullington's Balsam.

MADRAS



19  
COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY the 26th. February, 1806.

This Morning arrived a Despatch overland, from England, with intelligence to the middle of October, and Continental Papers to the beginning of November, the MOST IMPORTANT articles which have transpired, are the following.

The Combined Fleet came out of Cadiz on the 19th. of October consisting of 32 Sail of the Line, and on 21st were engaged by ours of 26 Sail under the Command of LORD NELSON. The Action was contended with the greatest obstinacy on both sides, and ended in the CAPTURE of 15 sail of the Enemy—5 Sunk, and 1 burnt, both the French and Spanish Admirals were taken, but, we are concerned to say, that the gallant NELSON was killed in the engagement.

The engagement between the French and Austrians in the neighbourhood of Ulm, commenced, as our Readers are already informed, on the 11th. October, and was continued until the 18th. when the latter consisting of 80,000 men, commanded by the Archduke Ferdinand, were completely cut to pieces by the French consisting of 160,000, and commanded, as it is said, by Bonaparte in person, who had joined Bernadotte after the result of the 13th.

The French were to enter Vienna on the 12th. of November.

On the 26th. of September in Latitude 49 North, and Longitude 11 West, a French Squadron of 5 sail of the line, and 2 frigates, fell in with the Calcutta Man of War, and her Convoy from St. Helena, consisting of three Whalers, the Indus from this Port, and a Prize.—The Calcutta made the signal to disperse and engaged the headmoft Ship of the Enemy.

The Three Whalers are arrived in England, and there is reason to expect that the Indus may also have escaped, as she was seen several hours after they dispersed, running for Admiral Cornwallis's fleet off Ushant.

The Calcutta there is every reason to fear must have been taken.

EUROPE DEATH.—DAVID SCOTT Esq.



SUPPLEMENT.

THURSDAY, the 27th. February, 1806.

OVERLAND DESPATCHES.

Extra of a Letter from Bombay, dated the 15th. Instant.

"By an overland dispatch this day arrived from Bussorah it appears that, the intelligence recently received of the Austrian army posted at Ulm, having on the 11th, 12th and 13th. of October repulsed the French in the attack the latter were said to have made upon it was without foundation.

On the contrary, it is now ascertained that, from the 11th. to the 18th. October, the AUSTRIAN army posted at ULM and its neighbourhood and consisting of 80,000 men was surrounded & completely destroyed.—So completely, it is stated, that not a vestige of it is now remaining—the French seemed to have gained their success by crossing the Danube below Ulm, which enabled them to surround the Austrians and then to take or to put them to the sword.

The ARCHDUKE FERDINAND, who commanded in Chief, cut his way through the enemy and arrived at Vienna with about 1500 Horse, which, is it is feared, is all that has been saved.

Great blame is attached to the Austrian GENERAL MACK, who, tho' he knew the enemy were double the number, remained in his original position, without making a single movement, either to concentrate his forces, or to fall back upon the Russians, who were at no great distance in his rear.

Bonaparte sent the Arch Duke Ferdinand to surrender himself,—but, he replied that he should fight, or die, like an Austrian Prince.

A column of French Troops Commanded by General DAVOUST, were to enter Vienna on the 13th. November.

The Emperor of Germany with his Treasury and all the Archives of Vienna, had retired to Olmutz in Moravia, where he had a considerable force, and was joined by a Russian Army.

The Austrian Army in Italy has had some success, after a repeated series of attacks on the part of the French three days successively—The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners, is stated to amount to 5,000 men—there is however too much reason to apprehend that by the French being in possession of SALZBURG, the ARCH DUKE's communication with the Allied Army in Germany is cut off, and that he will not be able to effect a junction with his Brother the Arch Duke John, who commands 30 or 40 Thousand men in the Tyrol; the French under Angereau having entered Switzerland in his rear.

The only chance of retrieving the affairs of Austria seems to depend upon the contingency of the King of Prussia's joining the coalition; for the attainment of which desirable event the Emperor of Russia, had visited his Majesty at Berlin, and was urging the King of Prussia to active measures, and the Emperor of Germany had entreated the Prussian Monarch to come forward to his assistance, and it is hoped that the first column of Russian auxiliaries amounting to 50,000 men which had been joined by an Austrian Army of Reserve consisting of 30,000 men, and where to be immediately joined by 40,000 Hungarians, and the second column of 60,000 Russian Auxiliaries who were rapidly advancing, would fill be sufficient to expell the French from the Hereditary States.

Under these circumstances should the King of Prussia join the coalition, the French Armies would undoubtedly be in great Jeopardy—they would certainly be

taken in rear and probably furrounded and destroyed.

The Troops that had arrived at Malta under General Craig had proceeded to Corfu, whence they departed in October with a considerable Body of Russian Troops, to land in some part of Italy, supposed by many to be Naples; but more probably Venice, in order to form a junction with Prince Charles on the Adige.

To brighten however the gloomy aspect of Affairs on the Continent—Great Britain has gained another Naval Victory, surpassing any achievement known in the annals of History.

On the 19th. of October last, the Combined fleets of France and Spain consisting of 33 Line of Battle Ships, sailed from Cadiz, to give battle to the British Fleet of 27 Sail of the Line, under LORD NELSON, by whom that Port had for some time been blockaded.

The Action commenced on the 21st. at Eleven in the forenoon, not far from the foundings of Trafalgar.—The British Van was led by Vice Admiral COLLINGWOOD, who supported by the Bellisle, sustained a most tremendous fire for 20 Minutes, while in the act of breaking the Enemy's line.

The Engagement was obstinately fought, and in no instance has the superiority of the British Navy been so eminently manifested.—At 5 P. M. of the 21st. nineteen of the Enemy's Ships had surrendered, five of which sunk soon after, and another was blown up.

Admiral Villeneuve, the French Commander in Chief—the French Rear Admirals Dumontere, and Alagon, have been made Prisoners, & the Spanish Admiral De Alava was mortally wounded—but the Victory had been dearly bought.—The gallant Nelson having fallen in the heat of the action. He received a wound with a grape shot and was carried below, but as soon as his wound had been dressed, the Noble Admiral insisted in being carried on deck—when he shortly after received a second wound more severe than the first, which proved fatal. The illustrious Commander lived however sufficiently long to know the full extent of the last important service he had rendered to his Country, and died in the arms of Victory.

LIST OF THE ENEMY'S SHIPS. TAKEN OR DESTROYED

| ON THE GLORIOUS 21ST. OF OCTOBER. |                     |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| * Santissima Trinidad             | Spanish, - 136      |
| St. Anna                          | - Spanish, - 112    |
| Tongueux                          | - French, - 74      |
| Entreprise                        | - French, - 74      |
| * Redoubtable                     | - French, - 74      |
| * Brestanture                     | - French, - 80      |
| Mont Blanc                        | - French, - 74      |
| Formidable                        | - French, - 80      |
| Niprune                           | - Spanish, - 80     |
| St. I. Nepesercero                | - Spanish, - 80     |
| Scio                              | - Spanish, - 74     |
| Achille                           | - French, - 74      |
| Berwick                           | - French, - 74      |
| Argonaute                         | - French, - 74      |
| Swiftsure                         | - French, - 74      |
| * Argonauta                       | - Spanish, - 74     |
| * Algecras,                       | - French, - 88      |
| L'Aigle                           | - French, - 74      |
| Bahama                            | - Spanish, - 74     |
| L'Aigle,                          | French 74 Blown up. |

The Ships marked with \* Sunk after they had surrendered.

LIST OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

|                  |     |                     |
|------------------|-----|---------------------|
| Victory,         | 100 | Lord NELSON,        |
| Royal Sovereign, | 100 | R. A. Geo. Murray,  |
|                  |     | Captain Hardy.      |
|                  |     | V. Ad. Collingwood, |
|                  |     | Captain Rotherham.  |

|             |     |                        |
|-------------|-----|------------------------|
| Britannia   | 100 | R. A. Earl of Northesk |
| Neptune     | 98  | Captain Bullen,        |
| Prince      | 98  | Captain Freemantle,    |
| Tremeraire  | 98  | Grindall,              |
| Dreadnought | 98  | Harvey,                |
| Tomant      | 80  | Robinson,              |
| Colofus     | 74  | Tyler,                 |
| Bellerophon | 74  | Morris,                |
| Mars        | 74  | Cooke,                 |
| Bellisle    | 74  | Duff,                  |
| Swiftsure   | 74  | Hargood,               |
| L'Achille   | 74  | Rutherford,            |
| Orion       | 74  | King,                  |
| Defence     | 74  | Codrington,            |
| Leviathan   | 74  | Hope,                  |
| Spartiate   | 74  | Barstun,               |
| Conqueror   | 74  | Sir R. Lefroy,         |
| Revenge     | 74  | Israel Pellew,         |
| Minotaur    | 74  | Moorfom,               |
| Thunderer   | 74  | Mansfield,             |
| Ajax        | 74  | 1/2. Lieutenant.       |
| Defiance    | 74  | 1/2. Lieutenant.       |
| Agamemnon   | 64  | Durham,                |
| Africa      | 64  | Harvey,                |
| Polphemus   | 64  | Digby,                 |
|             |     | Redmill.               |

FRIGATES.

|         |                    |
|---------|--------------------|
| Naide   | T. Dundas,         |
| Phoebe  | Hon. J. P. Capell, |
| Eurylus | H. Blackwood.      |
| Sirius  | Brown.             |

Five French and Six Spanish Ships had arrived safe at Cadiz, but three were missing, and it was supposed they have sunk after the Action.

The French, it is mentioned, were the first to withdraw from the conflict.

Capt. Duff, of the Mars, Capt. Cooke of the Bellerophon, and Lieutenantis Woden and Gale, are the only Officers who are named as having fallen in the glorious contest.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Hugh Lord, Registrar to the Court of Appelland Circuit for the Northern Division.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, 14th. February 1806.  
The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army, the following Extracts of Letters from the Honorable Court of Directors.

Dated 31st. July, 1806.

PARA. 5th.—"We have appointed Mr. James Lowther, who is now a Lieutenant on your Establishment, a Writer for Bengal of the season (1804)  
7th.—"Lieutenant Colonel, Walter Wilson, and W. S. Limerick, of your Establishment, retired from our Service the 24th. July, 1804  
8th.—"Mr. Samuel M. Morris, a Surgeon on your Establishment, likewise retired from our Service the same day."

Dated 14th. August 1805.

PARA. 3d.—"Captain Robert Scott, (of whose permission to return to his rank on your Establishment, you were advised in our Military letter of the 3d. ultimo, has since obtained our leave to remain in England till the departure of the first ships of next season."  
4th.—"Mr. Richard Stone, has our permission to return to his rank as a Surgeon on your Establishment."  
5th.—"Lieutenant Colonel Richard Howley, of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England till the departure of the first ships of next season."  
6th.—"Captain John Lloyd Jones, of your Establishment, has likewise our permission to return to his rank."

Dated 11th. September, 1805,

PARA. 2d.—"Captain H. C. Montgomery, of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England till the departure of the first ships of next Season."

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, OCT. 5, 1805.

The KING has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the following Gentlemen, & the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.—  
Sir Francis John Hartwell, of Dale-hall, in the county of Essex, Knight;  
Lieut. Gen. John Doyle, Colonel of his Majesty's 87th. Regt. of foot, and Lieut. Governor of the Island of Guernsey;

Robert Wigram, of Walthamstow-house, in the county of Essex, Esq. Lieut.-col. Commandant of the 6th. Regt. of Loyal London Volunteers.

Claude Champion de Crespigny, of Champignon Lodge, Camberwell, in the county of Surrey, Doctor of Laws :

Manasseh Lopes, of Mariflow-house, in the county of Devon, Esq. with remainder to his Nephew, Ralph Franco, Esq.

John Geers Cotterell, of Garmons, in the county of Hereford, Esq.

Alexander Muir Mackenzie, of Delvine, in the county of Perth, Esq.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint *Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales*, to be the Keeper of his Palace or Mansion House, at Greenwich, in the county of Kent, commonly called the King's House, or Queen's House, within his Manor of East Greenwich, in the said County, with the Garden next adjoining thereto, and the Old Tilt Yard there, and also of his Parks, called Greenwich Park, to the said Palace or House adjoining, with the Lodges and other buildings situate thereon.

#### EAST INDIA HOUSE.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the undermentioned ships were taken up for India and China, and stationed, viz.

*Bombay and China.*—Elphinstone, Captain Craig, *Ceres*, Durnsford, Winchelsea, Campbell, Walmer Castle, Bond, 1200 tons each.

*St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China.*—Pefeveance, Tweedale, 1200 tons.

*Cochin and Bay.*—Lady Jane Dundas, Honble Hugh Lindsay; Hugh Inglis, Fairfax; Bengali, Cumine; Lady Burgess, Swinton; Le Melville, Lennox; Marquis Wellbly; Le Blanc; Marchioness of Exeter; Nash; Lord Castle-rough; Robertson, 188 tons each.

*Canton and China.*—David Scott, —; Alnwick Castle, Gleditane; Essex, Butnam, 1200 tons each.

*Bahray.*—Earl St. Vincent, Samson, 818 tons.

*St. Helena and Bengal.*—Walthamflow, Macleod; Alia, Tremehere; Lord Neilson, —; Dover Castle, 820 tons each.

*China direct.*—Neptune, Donaldson; Arncliffe, Jamefon; Royal Charlotte, Franklin; Thames, Skottowe; Marquis of Ely, —; Cirencester, Robertson; Glancon, Drummond; 1200 tons each.

#### LONDON.—7th. Observer.

On Thursday, the Post Office gave the following information to Lloyd's, which they had received from their Agent at Falmouth;

*Lloyd's Coffee-house, 3d. OB.*

“Mr. Harvey, late Master of the Leicester Packet, arrived at Falmouth on Tuesday last. He failed from the leeward islands in the William, of Newcastle, bound to London with the fleet, & parted upwards of one month since. On the 22d ult. the William fell in with the Haddock schooner, with a mail from Jamaica, being despatched in consequence of the capture of a packet, supposed the Cheltenham, in sight of Jamaica. Mr. Harvey went on board the schooner, which was then in company with the Calcutta man of war, with seven full of vessels under convoy, from the East Indies.

On the 25th. in lat. 49. 40 in long. 11 40. a French frigate came up, being one of a Squadron of five full of the line, and two frigates, then in sight, and engaged the Calcutta an hour and ten minutes, but was then fled. Shortly after 1 line of battle ship came up and commenced an engagement with the Calcutta but it soon ended, and it is supposed she struck. The French squadron also took the William and another of the Leeward Island fleet. What became of the French Squadron or the Calcutta's convoy, Mr. Harvey cannot say, as they saw no more of them, it being nine o'clock at night when the Calcutta was left engaging. The Plover loop of war was despatched from Sicily to Admiral Cornwallis, with the intelligence.”

On Friday the following Extract was issued from the Admiralty :

“ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 4.

“The Commander of the Haddock, states it as his opinion, that the Indus, and the greater part of the Calcutta's convoy, may have escaped by steering for Ullant. He does not know the names of the ships which composed the convoy excepting the Indus, which was the most valuable.”

#### LONDON.—7th. Observer.

A letter from Paris, of the 18th. ult. states, that the two Imperial Courts have, in a joint Note addressed to the Court of Berlin, declared, “that they had no objection to the individual Neutrality of Prussia, but to a Neutral League under the protection of His Prussian Majesty, as such a League would be entirely to the advantage of France, in permitting her to withdraw her troops from Hanover, Holland, and her Northern frontiers, defended as they would be, in that case, by Powers calling themselves Neutrals, but rendering, in fact, the services of Allies. The Neutrality of the

North has, besides, ever since 1803, been violated by the occupation of Hanover by the French, who are now ready to evacuate a country they, in their present circumstances, are unable to defend against the united force of Russia and England.”—It is reported, that in consequence of this Note, the King of Prussia gave orders, according to the desire of Durce, for those military preparations which have since been made.

The intelligence of a Russian force having arrived at Naples, is confirmed by a Letter received from Venice of the date of the 9th. ult. which states, that on the 20th. of August, a force of 15,000 Russians landed at Naples, which were immediately marched to assist in the defence of the north western frontiers, threatened by the French, while General Craig was expected hourly with 5000 men from Malta, to garrison the capital, by invitation from his Sicilian Majesty.

Private advices from the French and Dutch Journals state, that the son of the Elector of Bavaria is detained an *hostage* in France, in consequence of the treaty lately signed between his Electoral Highness and the Emperor of Germany,—a circumstance which sufficiently accounts for the apparent indecision of the former, with respect to his military conduct at the present juncture.

It is propagated, with confidence, that the renewal of the war on the Continent, will be against Bonaparte personally—and his adherents—not against France nor the French Nation. This report has already run the course of the Newspapers: has been made the subject of sapient speculation; and has attained credit with the Public at large. No such plan has been determined upon among the Allied Powers. A manifesto may, indeed, point out Bonaparte personally, as the Grand Enemy of the Peace of Europe. Should Bonaparte be degraded or put to death,—and should he be succeeded by a Government in France, that would separate its cause from his,—and still peace, upon those concessions which the independence and the liberties of Europe so urgently demand;—then, no doubt, the Allies would readily consent to distinguish between the cause of the Bonapartes, and that of France. For the present,—whatever the wishes of the Emigrants,—however we may compassionate the fallen greatness of the House of Bourbon,—it is impossible for the Allies to take a step which might animate against them, and attach with new zeal to Bonaparte, all that part of the French Nation, whose fortunes would be attached, and their prejudices inflamed, by any proposition direct or indirect to re-establish in their country, the ancient order of things. The idea that Bonaparte's mad ambition is the grand obstacle to peace, will not fail to be held out. It would be dangerous to go farther. It would be dangerous to do any thing that might form an *implicit engagement* for the restoration of the Bourbons.

#### DUKES OF GLOUCESTER.

Of the various Princes of the Blood Royal of England, who possessed the title of Duke of Gloucester, his present Highness is the only one who has inherited the title by immediate descent from his father. The first who bore the title was Robert, the natural son of King Henry I. who made some figure in the history of those turbulent periods, being more than once in rebellion against his Sovereign, King Stephen, the successor of his father; with him, the title, for a time, became extinct. The next Duke of Gloucester, upon record, was the Prince Thomas Plantagenet, a younger son of Edward III. and uncle of King Richard II. This Royal Peer also made a conspicuous figure in the history of the day, and often appeared in arms, with various success, against the King's authority; being at length totally defeated and made prisoner, he was confined in the Castle of Calais, where he was shortly after, by the order of the King, put to death, by means of smothering. The next possessor of the title was the famous Humphrey Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester; he was the fourth son of Henry IV. and younger brother of the renowned Henry V. the hero of Agincourt. This Prince was commonly known by the appellation of the Good Duke Humphrey. He was a conspicuous character in the history of his day, and twice appointed Regent and Guardian of the Realm, as well by the choice of Parliament as by the appointment of his Royal Brother. This Prince at length fell a sacrifice to the machinations of his enemies and Court intrigue. He was strangled, with the concurrence, if not by the direction, of his nephew, King Henry VI. He was buried in the great church of St. Alban's, in which his shrine still remains the principal curiosity. With him the title, for a time, became extinct. Its next possessor was the infamous Richard Plantagenet, younger brother of King Edward IV. who conferred the Dukedom of Gloucester upon him, on his accession to the throne, on the total defeat of the Lancastrians. This detested character is better known as Richard III. The title in question, by the

accession of Richard merged in the Crown, and remained dormant a considerable time. It was revived by the unfortunate Charles I. who created his youngest son Duke of Gloucester. This Prince died unmarried, soon after the restoration of his brother, King Charles II. The next Prince of the Blood who was vested with the title, was William, the only son of the Princess, afterwards Queen Anne, by Prince George of Denmark. This young Prince died before the accession of his mother to the throne, in 1700. The title again became dormant, until it was revived by his present Majesty, who, in the year 1764, conferred it on his second brother, Prince William Henry, the late and deservedly lamented Duke of Gloucester.

A new Ship of 110 guns was lately laid down at Deptford, to be called the Queen Charlotte. The Fame, a fine new ship of 74 guns, is building at the same place, and is expected to be launched about the 25th. of next month, about which time the Ocean, of 98 guns, is expected to be launched at Woolwich.

#### MANHEIM.—2d. Observer.

All the French Troops which have passed our City, have gone towards Franconia by the banks of the Neckar.

The French have begun to rebuild the fortifications of Kehl. Workmen are employed on them day and night.

*Carlsruhe, 2d. OB.*—The Emperor Napoleon was yesterday at Ettingen. The same day 11 Regiments of Infantry, and 4 of Cavalry, with a train of Artillery defiled through that Town.

*Stuttgart, 1st. OB.*—Yesterday morning about 8000 French Troops arrived here and were quartered in the town. A Regiment of Cavalry passed on. At 9 in the evening another Division of 4 Regiments arrived. Marshal Ney, with Generals Lison, Malher, Dupont, Ronyer are here at present. Prince Murat, Marshal Lannes and many other Generals are expected here tomorrow, with a number of Troops.

*Banks of the Main, 4th. OB.*—They write from Castel that the King of Prussia has appointed the Elector of Hesse, Commander in Chief of the Prussian Army in Westphalia.

*Strasbourg, 1st. OB.*—The Emperor Napoleon has addressed a Proclamation to the Army. It contains the following passage.

“Soldiers, your Emperor is in the midst of you. You are only the advanced Guard of the Great People. If it be necessary it will rise in a Mass at my voice. We must make forced marches, undergo fatigues and privations of every kind—But we shall triumph over all obstacles, whatever they be, and shall never rest, till we have reared our Eagle on the enemy's territory.”

*Stuttgart, 3d. OB.*—The Emperor of the French arrived yesterday at Ludwigsburg, and went to the Electoral Palace; this morning 16 Regiments of French Dragoons arrived here.

The French Troops were this day informed that WAR was declared.

*Vienna, 29th. Sept.*—The French Ambassador has asked for his Passports.

#### VENICE.—22d. September.

The Archduke Charles arrived the day before yesterday at the Head quarters at Padua. Yesterday an order was published, in which his Royal Highness announces his being now at the head of the Army.

“The remembrance of the events glorious for the arms of His Majesty, which have taken place make me hope, that if, in spite of the eager desire of His Majesty, War becomes inevitable, I shall find in the Army that silent firmness of confidence in itself, that perseverance, that unshaken firmness in danger, that docile courage, and I cannot say it without emotion, that attachment and confidence toward my person, by which the most remarkable days of my life have been signalized, and which have produced exploits in the cause of our Country, the remembrance of which can never be effaced.”

The French have not entirely evacuated Hanover. General Barbon commands the Troops left there.

Bonaparte took the command of the Army at Strasbourg on the 26th. September.

M. Bacher, the French Chargé d'Affaires yesterday gave in to the Directorial Minister, the following note, to be communicated to the Diet.

The present circumstances oblige H. M. the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, to concentrate his strength, in order to provide for the defence of his frontiers to evidently menaced.

His Majesty has therefore been obliged to recall the greater part of the troops which he had in the Country of Hanover; and these bodies, being in the heart of Germany, could not avoid traversing a part of it, to arrive at the points of their destination.

But, tho' the motive and end of their passage be clearly indicated by the present state of things, which is known to every body, and which it is impossible to mistake, His Majesty, wishing to leave no pretext to malevolence, has charged the undersigned to give the German Diet, on the present occurrence, the explanations contained in the present Note.

There are two CRIM. CONS. in *legal rehearsal*, which, from the humorous novelty of some of the scenes, are expected to afford high entertainment, when represented at *Windsor Hall*.

FLATTERY IN RAGS.—“Your charity, dear lady,” cried a beggar, the other day.—“I have no small change.”—“Then, charming Madam, give me your beautiful hair-band to kiss.”—“No, friend, but there's half-a-crown for you.”