# MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXII. WEDNESDAY, 29th. JANUARY 1806. Number 1060.


## NAVY BILLS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT SPECIE is required for the use of His Majesty's Squadron in India, for BILLS upon the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy, and Sick and Hurt Office LONDON, at

**90 DAY'S SIGHT,**

TENDERS are to be delivered into my Office, on or before Tuesday the 4th. February next. On the Envelope to my Address must be written, "*Tender for Supplying Cash upon Navy Bills, at Ninety Day's Sight.*"

(Signed) THOMAS HOSEASON,
NAVAL OFFICER.

*Naval Office, Madras, 27th. January* 1806.

### Advertisement.

## Madeira Wine,

At 200 Pagodas per Pipe,
150 Ditto Ditto Ditto,
*AT THE GODOWNS*
OF
*Messrs. HUNTER & HAY.*

### Advertisement.

## PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in consequence of EXECUTIONS having issued against the Effects of Mr. WILLIAM MELVILLE GIBSON, under which, HIS SHARE in the Goods and Property of the Partnership, lately existing under the Firm of

**Gibson and Smith**

has been seized;—*the said Partnership has been dissolved.*

THE Public are respectfully informed that from this date, the Concern, late of GIBSON and SMITH, at Madras and Trichinopoly, will be carried on, for the sole benefit of the Undersigned,

HARRY HARMOOD SMITH.

*Fort St. George, 27th. January*, 1806.

### Advertisement.

ALL Persons having Demands against the late dissolved Firm of

**Gibson and Smith**

are requested to send in their Accounts to Mr. H. H. SMITH.

*Fort St. George, 27th. January*, 1806.

### Advertisement.

SHOULD the Undersigned, be indebted to any Person, application for payment is requested to be immediately made.

H. H. SMITH.

*Vepery, 28th. January*, 1806.

## FREIGHT.

*THE BRIG LUCONIA,*
WILL SAIL FOR
**COLOMBO**
AND
**Trincomallie,**
ON OR ABOUT
*The 10th. of the ensuing Month,*
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE APPLY TO
MR. CHARLES PEREYRA,
AT THE
*CUSTOM HOUSE.*

☞ N. B. SHE has good accommodations for Passengers.

### To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
BY HEEFKE, FAURE & Co.
AT THE SOUTH BEACH,
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 30th. Instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK.

## Twelve Anchors

*OF SIZES,*
AND
## TWO CABLES.

### To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,
On FRIDAY, the 31st. Instant,
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

A PAIR of Camp Mess Trunks, Containing the following Plate—a Silver Milk Bowl—a Tea Pot and Stand—a pair Salt Cellars and Spoons—a Soup Ladle—a Toasting Fork—Two Corks—Three Table—Four Desert, and Six Tea Spoons.

AND
SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.
*At the same time will be Sold,*

Three Pairs of Silver Chain Epaulets, Five capital Telescopes—Gilt and Plated Opera Glasses—Achronatic ditto—Reading ditto—Gilt and Silver Pocket Compasses—Spectacles—a Silver mounted Sabre—a Pair of Pistols by Kitland—a double Barreled Gun—a Riffled ditto in a Mahogany Case—a set of Gilchrist's Hendostanie Philology in 3 Vols.

ALSO
A Camp Cot—Ditto Table—a Sea Couch with Top—a Tea and Sugar Canister—a pair of Shades—a dozen of Black wood Arm Chairs—a Green Painted Camp Dooly—a new Europe Trunk—and a Set Office Screens Lined with Blue Cloth.

AND
AN INVOICE OF
## JEWELRY.
AT ONE O'CLOCK,

A Field Officers Marquie—a Captains Tent—Single Pole Ditto—and a Necessary Ditto.

### To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY HEEFKE, FAURE & Co.
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On FRIDAY, the 31st. Instant,
AT 12 O'CLOCK.
*TWENTY CHESTS OF*
## SOUCHONG TEA,
*Containing about 80 lb. each.*
which will be put up by one Chest in a lot.

### To be Sold

By Public Auction,
BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,
On FRIDAY, the 31st. Instant,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

THIRTY-Four Bales of Superfine White Cotton, and two Bales of Brown Nankeen Cotton, being the produce of the Bourbon Seed, which has always held a Good Market in London.

### For Sale on Commission.

By HEEFKE, FAURE, and Co.
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
*NORTHWARD CLOTHS,*
JUST FROM THE LOOM,
*At Moderate Prices.*
ALSO,
A FEW PIECES OF
PUNJUM CLOTHS,
FROM 20 TO 32.

### To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 30th. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT TEN O'CLOCK,
*TO CLOSE A CONCERN.*

FIVE Mahogany Writing Desks, brass clamp'd and plain, with secret Drawers—eight pair of very elegant Rich Cut Glass Salt Cellars, on Plated and Gilt Stands—a few Copies of Kerr's Scottish Poems—a quantity of Cut and plain Glass Ware, consisting of Decanters—Tumblers—Claret and Madeira Glasses—Finger Cups—Muffineers, with Silver Tops—Butter Basons, &c.

### To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 30th, Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

TWO Travelling Mess Trunks complete—one Camp Table—one Camp Cot—a Shade and a Case—twenty yards of Silver Lace—a few Bottles of De Velno's Vegetable Syrup—a few Backgammon Boards, with Men complete.

AND
SUNDRY ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.

### To be Sold

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
*On the Beach, to the Northward of Black-town.*
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 30th. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT FOUR O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

A QUANTITT of Duggies, Shimbeams, Joists, Door Frames, &c. &c,

### To be Sold

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
On MONDAY, the 3d. February,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

AN Invoice of Bengal Boots and Shoes—Ladies and Children's Shoes—Huzzar and Half Boot Legs complete—Sheep and Dog Skins, &c. &c.

### To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM.
On MONDAY next, the 3d. February,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT TEN O'CLOCK.
*FIFTEEN CORGE OF*
BROAD AND NARROW
## Brown Nankeen,
AND
*TEN LARGE CASES OF*
## HOLLAND'S GIN.

### Advertisement.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate, of the late CAPT. JOSEPH STONARD, are requested to apply on or after the 1st. of February next, to Messrs. TULLOH, BRODIE, HALYBURTON, and Co. who will settle the same.

*Madras, 20th. January* 1806.

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*Madras, 20th. January* 1806.

### To be Sold

By Public Auction,
BY JAS. RANKEN,
AT HIS ROOMS,
*De Mello's Buildings, Black-town,*
This day WEDNESDAY, the 29th. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT TEN O'CLOCK,
*A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD*
## FURNITURE,
*Consisting of*

TABLES,—Chairs,—Globe Lamps—handsome Couches, &c.—a handsome Bengal made Palankeen,—a Bandy with Hood and Lamps.

AND
A variety of other Articles,
ALSO
*To Close a Concern,*
FIFTEEN DOZEN OF
## MADEIRA WINE,
AND
SEVEN DOZEN OF CLARET.

### For Private Sale.

## BY JAS. RANKEN,

*De Mello's Buildings, Black-town,*

CONIAC BRANDY in cases of 15 Bottles each, at 12 Pagodas, and also by the Gallon, at 14 Pagoda per Gallon. GIN in cases of 15 Bottles each, at 8 Pagodas, of an Excellent quality.

ENGLISH CLARET from Adamson, Purveyer to the Prince of Wales.

AND
A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

### To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
## BY JOHN BURDEN,
AT
*Messrs. Colt, Baker, Hart and Co's.*
GODOWNS,
*NEAR THE BEACH,*
This day WEDNESDAY, the 29th. January,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT THREE O'CLOCK,
THREE HUNDRED MATS OF
## INDIAN CORN.
AND
*At 4 O'clock in the Afternoon,*
NEAR MR. PLUMER'S GARDEN.
ONE Twenty Inch CABLE,
Two Twelve Ditto Ditto.
One Ten Ditto Ditto.

### Fourteenth Asylum

AND
## ROAD LOTTERY,
ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING
IN THE
## SECOND CLASS,
MONDAY, the 27th. January, 1806.

No. 3520 a Prize of 200 Star Pagodas.

No. 2584 3993 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 1281 3231 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

*Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38 | 41 | 82 | 175 | 424 | 524 | 780 |
| 765 | 924 | 884 | 503 | 1173 | 1723 | 1780 |
| 1996 | 1579 | 1617 | 1713 | 1117 | 1347 | 1839 |
| 1829 | 1571 | 1552 | 1051 | 2712 | 2279 | 2177 |
| 2232 | 2275 | 2631 | 2765 | 2574 | 2891 | 2089 |
| 3123 | 3424 | 3690 | 3679 | 3333 | 3403 | 3839 |
| 3104 | 3905 | 3860 | 3892 | 3353 | 3873 | 3532 |
| 3738 | 3945 | 4199 | 4386 | 4974 | 4384 | 4543 |
| 4072 | 4589 | 4134 | 4142 | 4247 | 4997 | 4773 |
| 4843 | 5718 | 5055 | 5746 | 5073 | 5699 | 5630 |
| 5904 | 5682 | 5633 | 5229. | | | |

HEEFKE AND SON, AGENTS.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

La facon tojours varie;
D'objets en objets emporté
Je vous imiter as magie
Cui natt de la deverseté.

SIR,—As I perceive that you have not yet condescended to be influenced by me, and that, however you may stand in the opinion of the rest of the world, you are not regarded by the *beau garcon*, or the ladies, I have taken the trouble to endeavour to convince you, that unless you pay some respect to me, your labour will be useless. But it will be necessary to remind you, that, from the fickleness of my disposition, you must not expect this letter to contain a long chain of arguments, but a jumble of thoughts without order or connection.

I need not yield to any one with respect to antiquity: there is some reason to believe that I was not unacquainted with the daughters of Ceres when *she* was living, and her descendants did not fail to respect *me*, when they had lost the remembrance of *her*. Every ancient nation, renowned either for arts or politeness, have left some monument of my greatness—from the representation on a statue, of the robe of Augustus, to the remains of a buckler of a soldier of Hannibal, or the tattered remnants of a sandal of Julius Cæsar.

But you must not imagine that I have no influence upon modern times, or upon more distant nations: I have had equal power over the polished Frenchman, and the savage Greenlander; I first instructed the inhabitants of our friendly Islands to distinguish themselves by the whalebone placed in the nostrils; and it was I who first taught the ladies of China, that little feet were necessary to beauty. But the government of those nations, which have become ancient by time, I have left to Custom, who, although he never gains an authority which I have not previously resigned into his hands, yet afterwards curtails the extent of my power, with the rigour of an usurper.

My influence, indeed, is seldom felt by the Affairs above once in a century, when I perhaps produce some singular revolution in their ideas, or their manners; but the commotion speedily subsides, my power is soon laid asleep, and those who have regarded me, sink again into their former sentiments and circumstances.

The bigotry of the Turk, the pride of the Spaniard, the coldness of the Russian, & the heaviness of the German, are too great to allow me to flourish in any of their respective nations; even the *Frenchman* is not so much my slave as he formerly was, except in the government of his country. Under the auspices of Bonaparte, it is in vain that I am cherished; for I love not to reside where I can be hurt by oppression, or checked by authority.

It is in England, where every one can execute the whims of his own imagination without fear, where the Men are superior to control, and the Women above restraint—that I delight to dwell; my votaries are not there arrested, because their coats are lined with a particular colour; nor are they obliged to forbear going to a theatre, because it is the Emperor's birth-day; a book is not suppressed because it contains novelties, or a Newspaper prohibited because it publishes truth.

In the beginning of the last century, my female disciples were distinguished by the nakedness of their bosoms, and the height of their head-dresses, the feathers of which sometimes equalled in length the rest of the body; I was then the patron of cold formality and clumsy dignity—the gentlemen moved along with an air of state and importance, and the ladies seemed always as if they were casting down their eyes with contempt upon a lover whom they despised.

It would be useless to repeat all the varieties of dress & manner, by which those who wished to honour me have been distinguished; my male admirers have sometimes been known by the smallness of their hats, the largeness of their boots, and the neatness of their spencers; and the ladies have endeavoured to gain my favour by imitating the dress of the men; sometimes by unnatural restraints, and at others by artificial protuberances.

It has been under my patronage that most of the productions of the present day have been ushered into the world—from the poetry of Pye to that of Dalacruſca or Mrs. Robinson. Plays without number, although possessed neither of spirit nor delicacy, have owed their support to me. I have inundated the English press with the doleful ditty of Leonora, and the insipid productions of Kotzebue. The reveries of modern reformers, and the enthusiasm of pretended philosophers, have owed their favourable reception to my good offices. You may perhaps be surprised, Sir, that, while I know these productions are absurd, I patronise them; but you have paid little attention to the world, if you do not know, that I seldom decide according to my judgment; that I am sometimes confounded by boldness, and sometimes corrupted by flattery: notwithstanding, therefore, I perceive the ridiculousness of the claims of those whom I praise, yet I continue my applause; after the pretensions of those who strove for it are condemned.

By these means my power has become so great, that in the world of dress little attention is paid to *decency*, when put in competition with me; and in the republic of learning, the pen of criticism, when in opposition to my opinion, is employed in vain.

But as the changeableness of my disposition is proverbial, it will not be wonderful if many of those productions which are, and many of those which are not, excellent, lose my patronage. If you are therefore inclined to believe, that your Paper contains news which may have not been remarked, wit which has not been celebrated, or information which has not been admired, you may attain eminence by flattering my followers. You may attract the attention of the men, by descanting upon the fickleness and levity of the women; and please the ladies, by dwelling upon the inconstancy and falsehood of the men. If you use these methods to gain notice, I may venture to prophesy, that your reputation will speedily eclipse that of Woodfall; and that you will soon become one of the principal favourites of FASHION.

# THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 29th. JANUARY 1806.

A PACKET is now open at the General Post Office for the reception of LETTERS for EUROPE, by the Honorable Company's Ships under despatch.

On Sunday arrived the Ship Trial, Captain Smith, from Chittagong, left 9th. and on Monday the Brig Betsey, Captain Snowball, from Rangoon, left 5th. Instant.

At the period of the Betsey's departure, from Rangoon, and for some time previous, the usual confidence, and freedom of Trade, had obtained between the Birmah Government, and the British Subjects trading to that Port.

The Ship Thomas, Capt. Lermonth, arrived at Colombo, from Calcutta, on the 9th. Inst.

On the 10th. Inst. the Ship Sarah, Captain Crawford arrived at Point de Galle from Penang; Passengers, Capt. Sheldrake, and on the 12th. arrived the Snow Minerva, from Bombay: Passenger, Major Hamilton.

On the 9th. Inst. the Ship Dundee, Capt. H. Ross, arrived at Calcutta from Penang.

The Ship Fortitude, Capt. Hughes, has also arrived at Calcutta from China, left 25th. Dec.

From the above and other recent arrivals at Calcutta, we are led to conclude that the Enemy's Privateers have quitted the Bay.

PACKETS were open at Calcutta, on the 13th. Inst. for Letters to Europe by the Hon. Company's Ships, Lord Duncan, — Lady Castlereagh,—Surrey,—and Walpole.

### *APPOINTMENTS, &c.*

COLONEL CAMPBELL of his Majesty's 69th. Regiment, is appointed to command the Southern Division of the Army.

MAJOR GENERAL HAY M'DOWALL, to Command the Forces in Mysore.

Lieutenant R. Edmonds, to be Adjutant of the 2d. Battalion 10th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant C. F. Smith, of the 24th. N. Infantry, to be Deputy Judge Advocate in Malabar.

Lieutenant Sadler, of the 1st. N. Infantry, to proceed to England for the recovery of his health.

Lieutenant James Smith, of the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Adjutant of the 2d. Battalion of that Corps.

### *BENGAL APPOINTMENTS, &c.*

Mr. C. Luthington, head Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Government in the Secret, Political, and Foreign Department.

Mr. J. Waschope, Assistant to the Agent of the Governor General in Bundelcundt

Captain J. Mount, Professor of the Hindoostanee Language.

### *CALCUTTA, 13th. January.*

Yesterday accounts were received of the arrival of the following ships from Penang, the 23d. December, under convoy of H. M. ship Cornwallis, Capt. Charles Johnstone:—

Marquis Wellesley, Captain Grant,—Auspicious, Captain Barker,—Bellisarius, Captain Lynch,—Bombay Merchant, Captain Frame,—and Eliza Ann, Captain Parsons.

The above four ships formed a part of the Transports, which conveyed the troops from our late Settlement at Balambangan.

The following is a List of the Passengers;—Major Dick, and part of the Volunteer Regt.—Lieut. W. Smith—W. A Venour, Esq. Assistant Surgeon—Lieut. J. Douglas—Miss Master—Lieut. Pollock and, Regt. Mrs Barker, Miss Plumb, — Capt. Dewar, of the Marine Regiment—Lieut. Vincent, Marine Regiment, and Phillips, Bombay Marine—Capt. Sleffor, Volunteer regiment—Mr Frances Mills—Mr. Rodyk—and Mr. Henry Brightman.

The Triton was detained at Penang, a day after the other ships, but is supposed to be now in the river.

The Day appointed for the celebration of her Majesty's birth, having fallen on a Saturday—the Right Honorable Lady William Bentinck, postponed the entertainment at the Government house until Monday evening, in order that the dancing should not break in on the Sabbath day.

On Monday evening, a festive and loyal entertainment was given by her Ladyship, to the inhabitants of this Settlement, at which his Highness the Nabob, attended by his principal Khans, and most of the families of Madras and its vicinity, were present.

The Ball was opened by Lady William Bentinck and his Excellency Sir John Cradock.

In compliance to the day, and agreeable to the custom of the Court in England, the general Mourning was laid aside for the evening—and the dance, with the agreeable intervention of Supper, was kept up with great spirit until an early hour on Tuesday morning.

*Madras Gazette.*

### BIRTH.

On Saturday last, the 25th. Inst. the Lady of LIEUT. COLONEL ORR, of a Son.

At the Presidency, the Lady of D. NEALE, Esq. of a Son.

### MARRIAGES.

At Cochin, CAPTAIN SYDENHAM SMITH, of the 13th. Regt. N. I. to Miss Vandersloop.

At Vizagapatam, LIEUT. RIMRINGTON, of the 1st. Bat. 21st. Regt. to Miss AISKELL.

At Colombo, Lieutenant George Brunett, of H. M. 2d. Ceylon Regt. to Miss Ann Macnamara, Daughter of Cap. Macnamara of the Bengal Establishment.

At Penang, John Hope Oliphant, Esq. Senior Member in Council at that place, to Miss Wedderburn.

### DEATHS.

On the 19th. December. in Camp near Boodi, Captain John Spink, of the Bombay establishment, & Field Paymaster to the Army under the command of Major General Jones.

ARRIVALS.—H. M. ship Cornwallis, Captain J. C. Johnstone, from Penang, left 23d. December.—H. M. ship Psyche, Captain W. Wooldridge, do.

*CEYLON GAZETTE,—15th. January.*

A REGULATION *for the* DISCHARGE *of certain* INSOLVENT DEBTORS, *on the Queens birth day.*

After a full inquiry into the circumstances of several individuals who are confined for debts in the prison of Colombo, it appears, on the one hand, that the Creditors are daily increasing their claims, by the advances which they are, by Law, obliged to make for the sustenance of their debtors while in prison, and on the other, that the debtors are daily becomming less able to pay those claims, by the total stop which imprisonment has put to their respective occupations.

The Governor in Council therefore conceives it to be consistent with the General principles of JUSTICE, and with the particular interests of the Creditors, that the persons of those Debtors should be liberated, but that their Property should be held liable for the debts for which they a renow in confinement. And hereby enacts as follows

1st.—The Sitting Magistrate of Colombo shall forthwith cause to be brought before him all persons who, having been confined for debt in the Prison of Colombo previous to the 1st day of January 1806, still remain there.

2d.—He shall then cause them to deliver publicly to him upon Oath an exact List of all their Property.

3d.—Having done so, he shall cause them to be released from the prison of Colombo at 5 o'Clock on the morning of Her Majesty's birth day.

4th.—No debtor, who is released by the present regulation, shall be again Arrested for any debts for which he is now in prison.

5th.—Every sort of property which, any debtor who is released by the present Regulation may now possess, or hereafter acquire, shall be liable for any debts for which he is now in prison.

### *CALCUTTA,—7th. January.*

Yesterday arrived the ship Udney, Captain Adams, from China, which she left the 7th. December.

The Udny has brought accounts, that the Balambangan ships, had reached Penang, in safety.

The Fortitude, Captain Hughes, is also arrived in the river from China.

On Saturday last, arrived at Kedgeree, His Ma. ship La Dedaigneuse, Captain Proctor.

On the same day, arrived the American ship Arthur, Capt, Talbot, from the Cape of Good Hope, whence she sailed the 1st. November.

Admiral LINOIS was still lying at the Cape; but ready for sea, when the Arthur left it.

The Ship General Baird arrived on Sunday from China. About the 26th. of October, the Island of *St. Julian*, bearing W. by N. the horizon being very clear, the General Baird saw from the Mast-head, a fleet of FIFTEEN SAIL OF SHIPS AND BRIGS, steering to the S. W.

Passengers per Lord Castlereagh, whose arrived from China, has been noticed:—George Baring, Esq.—Lieut. Buck; & Doctor Thomas.

*BOMBAY COURIER,—11th. January.*

On Sunday last, His Majesty's ship Fox, Captain DOBBIE, anchored in the harbour from Bate, whither she had proceeded, in consequence of information received of depredations having been committed to a considerable extent, by the Piratical vessels of the Chiefs of Bate, Goomtee &c. On the 6th. she anchored in Bate Roads, and the following day entered the harbour. A flag of Truce was shortly after sent on shore with the following *Summons* demanding a restitution of the British property captured.

*Summons to Sederam Rajah of the Island of Bate.*

*Bate Harbour, December 7th. 1805.*

1.—WHEREAS several Merchants of Surat and Bombay, have represented to the Honorable Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay, and the British Territory in this part of India that depredations have been committed on their Trade by the Boats belonging to your Island, to the amount of nearly five lacks of Rupees or thereabouts and have petitioned redress for these outrages.

2d.—I am directed by the said Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan, to inform you, that it is the earnest desire of the British Government by all just and honorable means, to preserve Peace and Amity with their neighbours, but the same principle of honor & integrity that makes them just to other nations, makes them also insist on justice being done to their own subjects. I therefore demand the restitution of the Boats and goods so plundered by your people, or the full amount of their value, your immediately compliance with which will prove your desire to preserve the good understanding subsisting between the two States, and remove the displeasure, the outrages of your subjects have occasioned, on the contrary if you refuse this just and equitable demand, I shall immediately consider and treat you as an enemy.

3d.—I have ordered the Officer who will deliver this to you, to wait two hours for your Answer, which I hope and trust will be satisfactory, if it is not, I shall immediately commence hostilities, and all the blood that is shed, and damage done to your Town and Temples will rest on your head.

W. H. DOBBIE.
*His Majesty's Ship Fox,*
*Bate Harbour, 17th. Dec. 1805.*

HONORABLE SIR,

1.—I have the honor to inclose you a Letter from the Rajah of Bate,—Copy of my Summons to him, and what information I have been able to collect of the Force, and Situation, of the Piratical States in this Neighbourhood.

2.—I am happy to inform you that I have succeeded in recovering all the British Property that I can discover to have been taken by the People of Bate, consisting of One Ketch belonging to Surat, with her Cargo of Elephants Teeth, Rhinoceros horns, and a Kind of Gum and Bees Wax; this the Rajah has taken a solemn Oath is all the property taken by his subjects; whether it is or not, it is impossible for me to ascertain, not having any document to prove the contrary; I have therefore received it under his sacred Oath, that it is the whole, and have informed him that regular accounts of the Cargo are at Bombay and Surat, and if it is discovered that he has kept back any part, the British Government will be more incensed and certainly take his Island from him. I had the misfortune to get the Fox aground in the Harbour, when he sent off to offer every Assistance in his Power, and has since supplied us with Water, and sworn never more to molest any thing under English Colours.

3.—I sent a similar Summons to Aramra; they have two Surat Bottilas that they say were taken at the opening of the Season returning from Bombay, one with one hundred bars of Iron in, and some Articles of Baggage. Private property, the other in ballast; I am inclined to believe their account of the first Bottella, as Lieutenant Davidson of the Strombolo, recollects the circumstance of a Bottilla nearly empty being captured by the Pirates, on her return from Bombay to Surat; and that there was some baggage on board her belonging to a Gentleman at Surat, among others a Piano Forte which is now in my possession; he also thinks it possibble, that the second Bottilla might be in ballast; as I have nothing to prove the contrary, I have deemed it advisable to receive them on the same terms I did the Ketch from the Rajah of Bate; the 100 bars of Iron they say, is made away with by the Cooleys; and they have no means of returning an equivalent, but by returning a third Botella, captured some time ago by the Pirates from the People, and sold to some Banyans residing at Aramra; as this is, without doubt, British property, though I cannot now trace to whom it belongs, or when it was taken, I deemed it for the benefit of the Merchants to receive it, particularly as the situation of Aramra secures it from any molestation in my Power, except burning the three Bottillas in question.

4.—It is reported here that two Bottilas richly laden, have been carried into Gomtee. I am only waiting for a fair wind to proceed to that place.

W. H. DOBBIE.

*His Majesty's Ship Fox,*
*Off Jigat, December 27th. 1805.*

HONORABLE SIR,

1.—I take the opportunity of a Boat going to Surat to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Warden's communication of the 2d. instant, and beg to inform you that I have sent to Aramra to demand the Pattamar in question. All the other property that I can discover to have been taken is delivered up, and now in my possession, but I was obliged to use force at this place before the Rajah would acknowledge he had taken any thing: fortunately there was a man on shore who had been brought in by these people a few days before, in a Pattamar belonging to Salfer, taken on her return from Goa to Bombay, he came down as the boat that had been on shore with a flag of Truce was putting off, and begged a passage on board.

2d.—Having obtained this information I deemed it sufficient cause to commence hostilities, and opened the fire of the Fox and Strombolo on the Town, which was kept up at intervals all the 25th and 26th during which time the Town was twice set on fire and great part of it laid in ruins; early on the 27th a Flag of Truce came off and agreed to pay the amount of every thing that had been taken—which they acknowledge to be one Cutic a Hoody captured last season, and two Pattamars this.

3.—The man who came off in the boat that was first sent on shore with a flag of Truce, was the owner of the Cargo of one of the Pattamars; he made oath to the value of the vessel and cargo, and having no better guide, I put the same valuation on the other; the Hoody and her cargo of Cotton. I valued on the best information I could obtain of the average price of Cotton at Bombay, and the worth of those kind of vessels there; this appeared to me the most equitable method I could pursue, and I have bills for the amount payable at Bombay—the account of it I have the pleasure to inclose.

4.—I have now with me two Bottilas and a Hoody restored by the Aramra people, and three Botellas and a Pattamar recaptured, and two vessels taken from the Pirates. These I propose to bring with me to Bombay in a few days, and to leave the Strombolo, Lively, and large Pattamars to cruise in this neighbourhood till further orders.

W. H. DOBBIE.

*Statement of the Value put on the Vessels, British Property, Captured by the Pirates of Bwarka.*

| | |
|---|---|
| One Hoody taken last Season bound to Bombay with Cotton Rupe. | 1,900 |
| Her cargo of Cotton supposed to be one hundred bales, at 75 Rupees her bale. | 7,500 |
| The Pattamar St. John and her Cargo, as Sworn to, by Vetoobah Naransansey, Owner of the Cargo. | 3,250 |
| Another Pattamar, name unknown, captured the beginning of this month, from Calicut bound to Bombay. | 1,950 |
| Amount of the Bills, Rupees. | 12,600 |

W. H. DOBBIE.

## *TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.*

*From your hearty Friends, the Adkary or Manager Sadaram, and Rana Moolso Maanick Samany,—from the Island of Baite, and the Divine Dwarkar.*

After Salutation, it is represented, that our Armed or Fleets, having thro' want of attention and mistake, made capture of boats and vessels of Bombay and Surat under your Flag—and the Merchant of those places having made representation to your Government, upon their oaths —you, Sir, have listened thereto, and becoming greatly incensed and in wrath have dispatched against us the very eminent and respectable Captain Debbie, on a King's ship, called the Fox frigate, with a warlike equipment —which officer has received back from us a Kutch belonging to the auspicious Port of Surat, which was at Baite, and the whole cargo of which had fallen into our hands, all which property, we have upon oath consendered and delivered up—and besides this, on the part of the Dwarka-man, have we given, twelve thousand and six hundred Rupees

Not that we had during this season made booty of property, to such an amount; but that without paying the money, we could not effect our extrication; because, our Temple that has for a length of time, remained permanent, was like to suffer prejudice and destruction: we accordingly paid this amount in deference to your greatness, and have got a receipt, Captain Dobbie giving us also a letter of friendship, and forbidding us to molest in any degree the vessels of the Merchants of the Honorable Company's ports: which injunction is most pleasing to us; neither shall we obstruct, or think in any respect of the vessels belonging to the Dominions of the Honorable Company; and when the vessels of our Merchants come to your Ports, you will be pleased freely to give them passports from your Government: and in the event of the Man of Aramra's taking the vessels of the Merchants of the Company's Ports; and not abiding by our requisitions and commands, we are by force and compulsion to cause him to deliver them up. Let your honor's mind be easy on this score. Dated the Sumbut year 1862 Gajut Style, and the 9th. of Pous-sood.

Signed SADRAM,

MULLOO MAUNICK-SUMIANY.
(His Mark).

## TO THE RAJAH OF DAY-DWARKA.

His Majesty's Ship Fox, off Jigatt, Dec 30th. 1805.

I am now returning to Bombay fully relying on your faithfully performing your engagemen ts not to suffer your subjects to molest the British Trade, and I shall be happy to communicate to the Government your peaceable disposition, and desire to establish a good understanding, by preventing the depredations of the Aramara people, for whole good conduct you, with the Rajah of Bate will in future be held responsible.

I have given directions to the Commander of the Sycamboto to receive the Patimar boat Luxoomey with her Cargo and Stores, and I trust you will use all dispatch in getting her brought round to this place and restored to her proper owner.

W. H DOBBIE.

(A Copy of this was sent to the Rajah of Bate)

## LONDON,—6th. August.

It now appears that the object of the late conference at Stutgard, was to carry off the Duchess (the *Princess Royal of England*) with some confidential persons, into France!—That this project originated in the dark Cabinet of the Tuilleries, those who know its head cannot possibly entertain a doubt. The crime of the Duchess was her being the daughter of the King of *England*, and for this she was to be torn from her home, a *hostage*—or perhaps a *victim*.

"Are there no bolts in Heaven

"But such as serve for thunder?"

The letters by the last Mails relate in detail the preparations made by *Russia*. A camp of 100,000 men, is formed on the borders of Gallicia. Large *depots* have been formed, and transports are ready for the conveyance of large bodies of troops to the Mediterranean. The inference is, that *Russia* will directly take a decided part in the war.—These are conclusions which we would adopt with the utmost willingness, but the *haste* of Journalists and Letter-writers has so often *out-run the tardy speed* of that Court, that we are induced to listen with wariness to those reports.—We are not however without strong hopes that the *Tortoise*, in the fable may at length out run the *Hare!*

The first day on *Sale* was imposed in the reign of *William* III; in that of *George* II. it was taken off, for a few years. When Sir Robert Walpole, in 1732, proposed its revival, a long debate ensued in the House of Commons, and Mr. Pulteney made a speech, which is remarkable as a record of the style of living then common to Gentlemen of 400l. a year. He calculated, that Gentlemen so circumstanced, although they did not farm their own estates, maintained upon an average each *twenty persons* in family, and also desired the House to consider "the great waste made of that commodity (salt) about a Gentleman's family, and *the many visitors and their servants*, and the poor necessitous neighbours, that will always be hanging on or about a Gentleman's family, who has an estate of 400l. a year."

*Turning to Windward*, was the favourite diversion yesterday, of certain of our *muslin-clad damsels*, up Piccadilly, & down Pall-Mall, while the *Beaux* remaining in town, attended with watchful eyes to see how many of them "*missed stays.*"—The exhibition altogether, it must be confessed, was upon a *grand scale!*

Every house in France is now decorated with *Statues*—*Philosophy* stands on the stairs and holds a candle. *Modesty* opens the curtains of the bed, and *Mystery* closes those of the *Elegantes*. In all cases the statues of *Liberty* & *Equality* stand outside the *street-door*.

The Parisian *elegant* has now laid aside her *grosses*. The head-dress is now covered with *crowns*, *diadems*, and *serpents*—an *odd*, but not an *unmeaning* assemblage!

*Botany* in spring, *swimming* in summer, *politics* in autumn, and *dancing* in winter, form now the settled *routine* amongst the fashionable women of Paris.

On Friday as some workmen were employed in digging the foundation for a building near the Bedford Nursery, Duke's-road, they discovered a large *coffin*, and on opening it they found the *skelet n* of a man of extraordinary length. At the head of the coffin within was placed a stone *pitcher*, and between the legs of the skeleton was a *dagger*, with an unintelligible inscription.

*Bail Extraordinary.*—An Irish Gentleman yesterday brought a man before a Magistrate for an assault. The prisoner being ordered to find bail to answer the charge, the prosecutor said, "Then, your worship, I'll go and get a friend for one of his bail, and *I'll be the other myself.*"

## LAW REPORT.

*Before Lord* ELLENBOROUGH *and a* SPECIAL JURY.

—— LYNCH, ESQ. v. M'NAMARA, ESQ.

LAWS OF HONOUR.

This was an action brought by Michael Henry Linch Esq. against James M'Namara, Esq. and the declaration stated, that the plaintiff was a Cornet in his Majesty's 2d. Regiment of Life-Guards; and that the defendant, intending to incite and provoke him to fight a duel, or to be suspected of cowardice, publicly said that he was a scoundrel, and that he would take the earliest opportunity of shaking a whip over him. A second count stated, that the defendant publicly said, the plaintiff was a scoundrel, by means of which divers of the Subaltern Officers of the Regiment refused to do duty with him, to the damage of the plaintiff 5000l.

Mr. *Solicitor General.*—" Gentlemen of the Jury, I cannot help thinking that this action deserves more of your attention than is generally due to actions of slander. It is brought by the plaintiff, a Sub Lieutenant of one of the Regiments of Life-Guards, against the defendant, for endeavouring to fix a name upon him, which, if he deserves, he must give up his profession, and all hopes of preferment. The object of endeavouring to affix that name was either that he should be disgraced, as Captain M'Namara vainly supposed he would be, by submitting to it, or that he should expose himself to the certain death which always attends *the pulling of a Trigger* by Captain M'Namara.

It is necessary to state to you that the Defendant and his friend (Mr. Barry) had been engaged in a brawl in the streets upon an occasion in which a man of the name of Dixon, a servant of Mr. Lynch, was present; and I am now entitled, by the verdict of a Jury, to say, that Capt. M'Namara and Mr. Barry were the aggressors, because Dixon brought an action against Capt. M'Namara for the part which he had taken in the transaction; and Captain M'Namara had the benefit of examining his friend (Mr. Barry.) Mr. Barry was examined, and excused the conduct of his friend as well as he could; but either the excuse was disbelieved, or it was thought inapplicable to the case; for notwithstanding the full benefit which Capt. M'Namara derived from his evidence, the Jury found a verdict for Dixon with 20l. damages.

Capt. M'Namara and Mr. Barry, but particularly the former, insisted that Mr. Lynch should discharge his servant on account of what had passed. Mr. Lynch acted like a man of conscience and a man of honour. He said, you have chastised my servant yourself, but it shall appear that he has misconducted himself, I will discharge him. Such has been the conduct of Captain M'Namara and Mr. Lynch; and you will judge that one or the other of them has acted an honourable part, and that the other, I do not say which, has acted a contrary part. Lieutenant Lynch felt gratified at the line he had pursued. He was pleased, when the Jury found the verdict which they did, that he did not yield to the pressing instances of Captain M'Namara, in discharging a servant who had been grossly ill used. What I have now to observe, was the first intimation to Mr. Lynch of Mr. M'Namara having used these scandalous terms, but before I proceed, it will be as well for me to state what is the duty of an Officer, on an occasion like this, not only as it is impressed by the general law of the land, but also by the law military, and the Articles of war.—You know, that to accept or give a challenge is an offence against the law of the land. It is also an offence against the articles of war, and every Officer who sends a challenge to another ought and is by the articles of war disgraced; and every Officer who accepts a challenge is, as he ought to be, disgraced; and notwithstanding any fanciful rules which these Gentlemen set up for themselves, they will find, by referring to the Act, by which they ought to be governed, that, instead of gaining honour, they expose themselves to disgrace and punishment. By the 7th. Article of War, it is enacted, that if any Officer commanding a guard shall permit any person to fight a duel, or to send or accept a challenge, he shall be deprived of his commission. By the 5th. Article it is enacted, that whatever Officer shall upbraid another for refusing a challenge, he shall be punished as a challenger, &c.

The commission of the plaintiff, as a Cornet of the second regiment of Life-Guards, was proved.

Major Catland was examined by Mr. *Garrow*, and proved that the defendant made use of the words stated in the declaration in his presence, and in the presence of most of the Officers of the regiment.

Lord *Ellenborough.*—" Is there no possibility of inducing the parties to tread back some of these steps, and endeavour to make peace. I wish to know, whether a feeling of what is right may not actuate the parties in coming to a proper understanding, without going further in this business. It may assume a more serious aspect than a mere civil action; it may assume the shape of a misdemeanour; therefore they had better agree."

Mr. *Erskine.*—" I represent one of the bravest and most honorable Officers in his Majesty's service, and it will be found that he has no more to do with what constitutes the *gravamen* of this affair than I have. But be that as it may what the Solicitor-General has stated from the Mutiny Act is so clear that we can have no doubt about it."

Lord *Ellenborough.*—" The dismission of this Gentleman from the corps should be put an end to, and then this action may be dropt."

Mr. *Garrow.*—" If what is proper to be done is done, we will drop the action."

Mr. *Erskine.*—" I cannot consent that this action shall be hanging over Capt. M's head; I do not enter into such a convention. His Lordship has directed what shall be done, and I accede to it.

Lord *Ellenborough.*—" If the action is discharged there is no mutuality."

Mr. *Garrow.*—" Your Lordship must keep in your hands the means of doing justice. It is not my Learned Friend's making a speech that will satisfy the justice of this case."

Lord *Ellenborough.*—" Where I see that important interests are concerned, the peace of the Public, and of this Corps, I wish, if possible, to prevent more irritation. All *combinations*, of whatever nature they may be, are attended with most dangerous consequences. They are dangerous among the lower classes of the Public, and the law always visits them with the utmost severity; and therefore, if I observe such an offence connected with the case before me, I cannot avoid adverting to it. You will understand me as not observing on any thing which has yet been proved; but fearing, from the opening of the Solicitor-General, that something may be proved from which more mischief may result, I wish, while it is not too late, to conciliate the difference.

Upon a perfect understanding that every thing would be adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties, the Jury were discharged from giving a verdict.

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

CLINCH v. GUNSON.

This was an action on the case to recover a compensation in damages for the injury alleged to be done to the Plaintiff by the Defendant having told another person, that he had heard that the Plaintiff had been guilty of drinking a most shamefully seditious toast in a public company. As to the *first* words of the toast, it was not attempted to be argued that they were seditious—they were, "THAT MR. PITT'S RIBS MAY BE MADE A GRIDIRON OF." But *the rise* to which this *Gridiron* was to be applied, according to the alleged toast, was such as neither a loyal subject nor one possessed of a common feeling of humanity could hear mentioned without the utmost horror.

The Counsel for the Plaintiff, contended that a man's character was not to be frittered away upon mere hear-say report, which seemed to be made up like the story of the House that Jack built. He also made use of another part of the evidence, which stated that the Defendant had said that he would write to the Secretary at War about the business. This, he maintained, was going beyond his duty duty, as that could be alone the duty of the Commandant of the Corps. He also stated, that he had heard of a person having been prosecuted some years since for having used the very same expressions, and therefore he supposed that the story was false as well as being malicious in its nature.

The Learned Judge commented on the whole of the case with the utmost ability, and left the Jury to decide the question whether the Capt. had made the charge which he brought against the character of the defendant from malicious motives, or from a sense of duty as an officer.

The Jury withdrew for upwards of half an hour & returning gave in a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 40s. and 40s. costs.

The Directors of the East-India Company have presented to his Majesty TWO SIX POUNDER GUNS, which were taken at *Seringapatam*, and brought to England by Marquis Cornwallis, in the Swallow packet. They were cast in the founderies of TIPPOO Sultan, it is supposed, under the direction of some Frenchmen, who were at that time in the service of that Prince; the ornaments are far superior to any of our pieces, the muzzles representing tygers heads. The are to be mounted on carriages, and, we understand, are then to be placed on each side of the great gun in the Park that was brought from Egypt, which has been so much admired by all military men for its size and ornaments.

It is reported at Paris, that when Augereau ordered his army to embark on board the fleet under Gantheaume, the troops, *to a man*, refused to obey, until their arrears were paid.

A Rattlesnake, lately brought to paris, is exhibited for the amusement of BONAPARTE's subjects, who, notwithstanding their experience in serpents & *reptiles* of every sort, find in this animal something to gratify their curiosity, and something to talk about, without the fear of offending their tyrant. Some facts are, however, mentioned respecting this snake, which are worth the repeating. A goldfinch was thrown in to it; but the rattlesnake, instead of devouring the bird, has admitted it to the greatest familiarity. The goldfinch perches on the head of the reptile and sings, while the latter appears by no means insensible to the notes of his feathered companion.

## HOW TO BADGER A MINISTER.

If he form alliances, or send out expeditions, you may talk of our blood and treasure being loosely, wantonly, and prodigally wasted, whi e poor Old England is left naked and defenceless. If, on the contrary, when the danger is at our doors, he calmly and firmly wait s in a defensive attitude, using every means to concentrate the national force, and to direct it as occasion requires to the necessary point, then you must change your battery, and abuse him for not sending out expeditions to distress the enemy, by depriving him of *pepper* to his *soup*, and of *coffee* for his afternoon repast.—*Probatum est.*

## GERMAN DRAMAS.

We shall offer a few remarks on the nature and probable effects of the *German Drama*, to which, at the present moment, we seem to be to partially attached. The habits and manners of men take their form, in an essential degree, perhaps, from the Dramas whose moral laws have an effect next after those conveyed from the pulpit, or promulgated in courts of justice. Mr Burke, indeed, has gone to far as to observe, that "the Theatre is a better school of moral sentiment than Churches." If this be the case, how much has the Dramatist to answer for in the tribunal of virtue, whose works have a tendency to shake the foundations of virtuous principles, by giving to the world a taste and vicious system of morals, under the specious colours of amiable sensibility! Such charge may, we think, be justly urged against the present race of German writers. *The Sorrows of Werter*, that fascinating and mischievous effusion of sensibility, has been the model of all that refined and polished vice, which, while it has charmed, has betrayed its tender and susceptible admirers into the guilt of moral error. From such sources does the modern German Drama derive its origin, and the features of the offspring are stamped with every parental likeness. To every close and accurate observer, marking the connection between dramatic representations and the manners of society, it must be clearly apparent, that morality can have gained little or nothing by the introduction of this exotic into English soil. It is a noxious weed, which poisons the growth of every native plant; "a mildew'd ear blasting his wholesome brother." It is impossible we can too much reprobate the exhibition and effects of such pieces as *The Stranger*, and *Lovers Vows*; wherein the violation of the sacred marriage vow, and the indulgence of unrestrained libertinism, be not merely palliated, but exhibited as traits of superior virtue, manifested by a sudden and unlooked-for repentance of the guilty parties.

## MODERN RESCIUSES.

Of all the mania and whimsicalities with which men have been seized within a few years, there is none, we think, more prevalent than a desire to excel on the stage. People of all ranks, occupations, & degrees, are equally infected with this captivating and fashionable distemper. We now hear, instead of the old fashioned notice "that such a regiment of militia is to be reviewed on Thursday next," that the officers are to perform Hamlet, Cato, or any other celebrated tragedy; the principal part by the Colonel. We shall now hear, instead of a military man having seen service, that he has performed two campaigns in some country theatre. I have no doubt, but that in case of invasion, those heroes who have fought so valiantly in the service of the buskin, will be equally courageous in a field of battle; and that there will be Richards and Richmonds, and Catos and Cæsars, in every regiment. But this mania (as before observed) is not by any means confined to the army alone, nor are Colonels the only heroes who bow to the dominion of Thespis:—lawyers's clerks, tallow-chandlers, soap-boilers, and the whole tribe of tradesmen, are equally infected with this powerful and overcoming insanity.

At Huntingdon Assizes for 1619, the upright Judge Doddridge, reproved the Sheriff for not having returned persons on the Jury who were of sufficient respectability. The Sheriff, however, took care against the next assizes, to present the following singular list, at which the Judge smiled, at the same time applauding his ingenious industry.

Maximilian *King* of Tortand.
Henry *Prince* of Godmundeshester.
George *Duke* of Somersham.
William *Marquis* of Stukeley.
Edward *Earl* of Hartford.
Robert *Lord* of Wassley.
Richard *Baron* of Bythorpe.
Edmund *Knight* of St. Neots.
Peter *Squire* of Easton.
George *Gent* of Spaldock.
Robert *Yeoman* of Barham.
Stephen *Pope* of Welton.
Humphrey *Cardinal* of Kimbolton.
William *Bishop* of Bogden.
John *Archdeacon* of Paxton.
John *Abbot* of Stukeley.
Richard *Friar* of Allington.
Henry *Monk* of Stukeley.
Edward *Priest* of Grantham.
Richard *Deacon* of Catsworth.

The late *marvellous* account of the invisible agency in the house at Sawston, by which, if any Lady enter, the is said to return with tattered garments, can find a parallel only in the account of a more liberal phantom, which about 40 years ago occupied an old house in Whitefriars, Chester, where, if any female entered with a rent in her gown, an invisible hand was sure to *sew it up!* The tradition still exists in that city, that a *sempstress* had been murdered in the house alluded to, and who for years made an invisible use of her needle with uncommon dexterity.

*Flying a kite* in *Ireland*, is a metaphorical phrase for raising money on accommodation bills—and on a recent occasion, when the Irish Chancellor, Lord *Redesdale*, enquired into the meaning of the expression, he was informed by the Solicitor General of that kingdom, "that, in England, the *wind* raises *kites*, but in Ireland *kites raise the wind.*"

*FIRST*

Calcutta Town Hall Lottery,

FOR 1805,

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING.

JANUARY 1ST. 1806.

Nos. 2790 and 4371 Prizes of 10,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 498 and 1220 Prizes of 5000 Sicca Rupees each.

No. 929 a Prize of 1000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 839 2215 2314 2644 3092 3836 & 4962 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Prizes of 120 Sicca Rupees each.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 250 | 4727 | 3743 | 4868 | 4879 | 3006 | 3139 |
| 3590 | 2653 | 4656 | 2793 | 4606 | 1078 | 4099 |
| 3881 | 4813 | 424 | 1980 | 4125 | 2586 | 525 |
| 3914 | 2084 | 2904 | 1538 | 2135 | 3032 | 4079 |
| 467 | 4214 | 4192 | 2681 | 2382 | 1659 | 3034 |
| 4430 | 2685 | 3626 | 4112 | 4443 | 444 | 1142 |
| 2388 | 3851 | 70 | 910 | 2057 | 287 | 2216 |
| 2479 | 887 | 1304 | 1005 | 2008 | 3154 | 1666 |
| 3570 | 778 | 734 | 3117 | 4880 | 1615 | 4390 |
| 575 | 2260 | 3241 | 1651 | 2351 | 4451 | 2686 |
| 1603 | 3677 | 991 | 887 | 642 | 1521 | 3242 |
| 4335 | 3390 | 1134 | 3013 | 251 | 721. | |

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING.

JANUARY 3D. 1806.

Nos. 3718 and 2444 Prizes of 5000 Sa. Rupees each.

Nos. 3031 1298 and 1958 of Prizes 1000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 3269 4889 503 1342 791 227 and 4448 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Prizes of 120 Sicca Rupees each.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1524 | 3456 | 3375 | 1156 | 4607 | 104 | 4574 |
| 1395 | 1530 | 2494 | 43 | 4625 | 3371 | 1947 |
| 3701 | 3158 | 1215 | 1306 | 1181 | 2981 | 723 |
| 1679 | 4165 | 4331 | 1446 | 2094 | 3754 | 482 |
| 4074 | 3491 | 1594 | 3600 | 827 | 2787 | 117 |
| 286 | 2273 | 1829 | 1487 | 1597 | 646 | 4091 |
| 2752 | 366 | 4710 | 1628 | 4149 | 2661 | 1657 |
| 1985 | 1968 | 3876 | 783 | 4197 | 368 | 1676 |
| 309 | 3463 | 1688 | 2304 | 4004 | 2283 | 1431 |
| 2219 | 2341 | 3473 | 2024 | 4457 | 1984 | 4355 |
| 4958 | 1281 | 1257 | 1102 | 668 | 3110 | 2356 |
| 1943 | 2477 | 1191 | 3699 | 700 | 560 | 968 |
| 3260 | 4116 | 1926 | 2690 | 592 | 3744 | 1611 |
| 655 | 1923 | 3423 | 1396 | 65 | 2226. | |

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING,

JANUARY 6TH. 1806.

No. 1927 a Prize of 5000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 4421 1600 3741 & 3980 Prizes of 1000 Sa. Rupees each.

Nos. 3782 4552 3106 1581 1840 636 and 4177 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.

Prizes of 120 Sa. Rupees each.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5120 | 19 | 3019 | 818 | 4750 | 1493 | 2803 |
| 1364 | 253 | 539 | 2655 | 312 | 1613 | 4112 |
| 2029 | 1493 | 2800 | 4464 | 2182 | 4598 | 3507 |
| 1780 | 1413 | 4896 | 1409 | 3130 | 3795 | 3539 |
| 1832 | 4017 | 2597 | 3867 | 3249 | 605 | 4027 |
| 3556 | 1687 | 625 | 4899 | 3766 | 3640 | 213 |
| 3479 | 2299 | 1208 | 1859 | 4814 | 3308 | 1936 |
| 4279 | 777 | 1674 | 2937 | 1365 | 192 | 1663 |
| 220 | 4462 | 4517 | 3080 | 3669 | 1535 | 4601 |
| 3203 | 4158 | 4731 | 4904 | 2706 | 4741 | 3419 |
| 4305 | 2044 | 4271 | 1771 | 277 | 3564 | 2728 |
| 3000 | 2673 | 597 | 1228 | 4375 | 3186 | 2817 |
| 3533 | 1695 | 3116. | | | | |

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING,

WEDNESDAY, 8TH. JANUARY 1806.

No. 4718, a Prize of One Hundred Thousand Sicca Rupees.

No. 4385, Prize of One Thousand Sicca Rps.

Nos. 1866 2011 476 1794050 & 4649 Prizes of Five Hundred Sicca Rupees each.

Prizes of 120 Sicca Rupees each.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4591 | 2962 | 2658 | 2336 | 3081 | 3100 | 2804 |
| 3315 | 4628 | 4451 | 3469 | 446 | 4395 | 4932 |
| 605 | 3802 | 2739 | 2405 | 878 | 4137 | 4939 |
| 1 | 3025 | 4260 | 2390 | 2057 | 4968 | 1799 |
| 3336 | 2153 | 4469 | 127 | 1002 | 3547 | 4685 |
| 4786 | 3401 | 2441 | 1815 | 1244 | 2619 | 4901 |
| 657 | 4297 | 4792 | 1758 | 92 | 3555 | 4360 |
| 4870 | 747 | 4093 | 2005 | 4887 | 4761 | 897 |
| 3589 | 4401 | 1329 | 4923 | 190 | 4686 | 588 |
| 2341 | 3919 | 2030 | 3475 | 4249 | 1290 | 870 |
| 1363 | 2805 | 3302 | 320 | 871 | 4161 | 3632 |
| 4758 | 1337 | 4071 | 2289 | 2742 | 4709 | 8 |
| 3925 | 2781 | 2991 | 697 | 3198 | 3581 | 4191 |
| 1059 | 3484 | 1910 | 3410. | | | |

*MARLBOROUGH-STREET.*

Henrietta Spinster, a fortune-teller, was brought up to this office, on the vagrant act. Margaret Collins, the wife of an engraver a Paddington, having had a quarrel with her husband, fought advice from the defendant, who resides in a cot in Talbot-row, Rew-road. Several curious females were in waiting in a room adjoining to that in which the *astrological* business was transacted; and the prosecutrix was introduced in her turn by a *black* serving maid. She gave her informant a shilling, who, on laying out the cards, perceived such *extraordinary events*, that she would be obliged to make her scriptural researches to foretel them. The credulous woman paid four shillings *extra:* and, after half an hour had been spent in researches, she was informed by the old sorceress, that she would fortunately lose her torment on a certain day, and before the expiration of twelve months she would live in pomp & splendour with a great statesman, *Mister Pitt*. The wife, after reflecting on the loss of her spouse, became miserable; and on being questioned by him, she disclosed the secret, and the defendant was taken while transacting business. She was committed.

*STATE PAPER.*

*Second declaration of the Court of Vienna to the Court of France, dispatched from Vienna to Paris, the 3d. of September 1805.*

THE Court of Vienna complies without hesitation with the demand made to it on the part of the Emperor of the French, to explain itself categorically on its intentions, and the motives of its armaments.

It has no intention but to maintain peace and the relations of friendship with France, as well as the general peace of the continent; no desire but to see the interests of the Emperor Napoleon correspond with its own.

But the maintenance of peace between two powers does not consist merely in not attacking. It consists no less essentially in the accomplishment of the treaties, on which the peace was established; the power which infringes these in essential points, and which refuses to give redress when demanded, is as much an aggressor as if it attacked the other unjustly.

The Peace between Austria and France rests on the treaty of Luneville, one of the conditions of which stipulates and guarantees the independence of the Republics of Italy, as well as of the Helvetic and Batavian Republics; and secures to them the liberty of chusing their form of Government; every attempt to oblige them to adopt a Government, a Constitution, a Matter, otherwise than by their free choice, otherwise than by preserving a real political independence, is an infraction of the treaty of Luneville, and Austria has a right to demand and prosecute a redress of the grievance.

The desire of maintaining mutual amity, of calming distrust of preserving the public quiet from greater dangers, may in the midst of critical and delicate circumstances engage the party aggrieved to relent to address, to make use of great moderation in seeking redress of his grievance, to postpone the discussion of them to subsequent negociations: but the respect due to friendship can never impose on him the duty of renouncing the stipulations of treaties; and the power which, after having violated them, declines to enter into explanations, refuses to negociate, and substitutes menace for conciliation, inflicts a severe a wound on the laws of amity, as on the sacred rights of peace.

With respect to the maintenance of public tranquillity, it is required that each state should confine itself within its proper limits, and respect the rights and independence of other states whether strong or weak. That neighbour is disturbed when any one Power arrogates to himself rights of occupation, of protection, of influence, which are recognized neither by the Law of Nations, nor by treaties. When it speaks of the rights of victory, after the peace which has extinguished them; when it employs force and fear in order to dictate laws to a people, in order to oblige them to alter their constitution to its own, or to wrest from them alienations, concessions, acts of submission and incorporation; when it pretends that its dignity is injured by well grounded representations, while its own public print attacks every monarch in succession; in a word when it conducts itself sole arbiter of the fate and common interest of nations, and wishes to exclude other powers from all participation in the maintenance of tranquillity and the general balance; some because they are too remote, others because an arm of the sea separates them from the Continent, while it opposes to the complaints of the Powers nearer the danger, evasive answers, assembling of troops on their frontier, menaces of rupture if they put themselves in an attitude of defence.

It is such a Power therefore which provokes the others to arm, to aliss each other, to unite, in a word if necessary, for their own defence and the public safety.

It is thus that the armaments of the Court of Vienna have been gradually provoked, as much by the armaments of France, as by the visible insufficiency of the road of conciliation to secure a real and lasting peace.

All Europe has witnessed the sincerity of the pacific dispositions of his Majesty the Emperor, by the each with which he has fulfilled the conditions of the treaty of Luneville; by his acquiescence in the enlargement interpretation adopted in the execution of that Treaty, an extension so prejudicial to his interests in Germany; and by his no less conspicuous moderation on the first deviations of the French Republic from the same Treaty, with relation to the other Republics.

Ascribing these deviations to the necessity of securing from all external danger the execution of the plan formed for the re-establishment of Monarchical Government in France, His Majesty without hesitation recognized the state of things established in Italy, towards the end of the year 1802. His confidence in the views of the first Consul, the engagements made by the last to the new Italian Republic, respecting the temporary duration of his Presidency, the public and solemn assurances which have accompanied and followed his elevation to the Imperial dignity, all his entertaining no view of aggrandizement; no with to injure the independence of the Italian States; Finally the engagements subsisting between him and the Sovereign of Russia, particularly on the indemnification of the King of Sardinia, and on a joint settlement of the affairs of Italy: all these motives conceived to produce, and cherish in His Majesty's mind the hope, that the consolidation of the new Empire of the French would soon recal the politics and measures of its Government to relations compatible with the balance of power and security of Europe: and when, some time afterwards, the first reports of approaching changes in the states of Lombardy induced the Ambassador of the Court of Vienna at Paris to ask an explanation on this head, His Majesty was still further confirmed in his hopes, by the official assurance given in the name of the Emperor Napoleon, that the Republic of Italy should not be united to France—and that no innovation should be made contrary to their political independence.

Europe will judge if these assurances have been fulfilled; the Emperor has never ceased to appeal to them, as is proved by the correspondence which took place between the two Sovereigns, and the official and offensible representations, with which the Ambassador Count Philip Cobenzel was charged; and although the Letters in which the Emperor Napoleon imparted to his Majesty his dispositions for the establishment of a Kingdom of Italy were accompanied with menaces and armaments, although every thing then betrayed, what the event has since proved, that the Emperor of the French was determined to support these innovations by force, yet His Majesty has never acknowledged these disputations which were announced to him only as a provisional arrangement; He was contented with repelling the charges, which served as pretext for menace, and with manifesting a hope that the principle of separation and independence consecrated by the treaty, would be maintained by definitive arrangements, which the Emperor Napoleon made dependent on further negociations with the Courts of Petersburgh and London, at the period of the re-establishment of Peace.

These negociations were indeed the only hope that remained to his Majesty of attaining a secure peace by means of conciliation, and of at length restoring repose to Europe, alarmed from North to South, by enterprises encreasing every moment in number and magnitude.

His Majesty the Emperor of the French had made the first advances towards a peace with the King of England —wilhing nevertheless to exclude him from the right of taking any share in the greater interests of the continent. This restriction, joined with jealousies existing between him and the Court of Petersburgh, engaged his Britannic Majesty to have recourse to the mediation of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, who in spite of the interruption of his official relations with France, did not hesitate to interpose his good offices, by sending a negociator for that purpose, and requiring that he should be received by the Sovereign of France.

But the hope founded on all these pacific measures very speedily vanished. New blows were aimed against the political existence of other independent states of Italy, at the very moment that the Russian negociator received the Passport required for his journey into France. The Emperor Alexander from that time believed that he must regard his mediation as compromised. On the other side, French armies were suddenly collected in Italy, in spite of the promise made that there should be no armament there—the formation of a camp of 50,000 men in the plains of Marengo was followed by that of another camp of 40,000 men on the frontiers of the Tyrolese, and the Venitian provinces of Austria: His Majesty thus saw himself forced to make effectual provision for his safety. He then gained a conviction, that the sentiments of peace, amity and moderation, professed by him, met with no reciprocity of sentiment on the part of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, that he could no longer neglect taking the measures necessary for the defence of his rights, and for maintaining the dignity of his Empire.

Such is the cause of the present Armaments—but the same sentiments which have made his Majesty so desirous to avoid employing such measures, have also determined the object of them — The Emperor arms not with hostile views, not to divert the arms of France from the descent upon England, the execution of which after two years of menaces, should not seem to be reserved for the moment in which France has provoked Austria and Russia by enterprizes which her War with Great Britain did not at all authorize. He arms for the preservation of the Peace without which it would be nugatory —to effect an equitable accommodation founded on the moderation of all the Powers interested, and fitted to confirm the balance of Power and the permanent tranquility of Europe.

His Majesty's views in inviting at the same time the principal Court interested, to renew the negociations which had been broken off, had the same tendency. The unexpected manner in which his interposition has just been rejected on the part of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, does not deter him from offering it anew.

He has been more fortunate with the Emperor Alexander; this Monarch who occupies glory a distinguished place in the Senate of the Powers of Europe, the balance & general well being of which are the object of his constant care, reflects in the answer and so which he has transmitted to his Majesty, an equal desire for the conclusion of an equitable and moderate arrangement. He is equally convinced of the necessity of an eventual armament, and thinks himself obliged, in consequence of that very remoteness which is alledged to call in question the right and the importance of his intervention, to advance a part of his troops, in order to bestow on that intervention all the weight and efficiacy worthy of so great a Power.

In order effectually to prove the upright intentions of the two Imperial Courts of Austria and Russia, it is hereby solemnly declared in the name of both;

THAT they are ready to negociate with the Court of France for maintaining the Peace of the Continent, on the most moderate terms compatible with the general peace and security:

That whatever may be the termination of the negociation, and were war to be inevitable, they are mutually engaged to abstain from every enterprize which may tend either to involve them in the internal affairs of France, or to alter the state of the possessions and relations which are at present legally established in the Germanic Empire, or to wound in the slightest degree the rights or interests of the Ottoman Porte, whose pacific views and integrity they are on the contrary ready to defend so far as depends on them;

FINALLY, That Great Britain has made known to them sentiments perfectly analagous to their own, and dispositions equally moderate, for the re-establishment of Peace with France.

His Majesty hopes that the explanations, equally sincere and candid, into which he has entered, will be calculated to dispel the doubts which may exist on the part of His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, on the intentions and motives by which he is animated; and all his wishes will be amply gratified, if these explanations contribute to prevent the misfortunes which he has done all in his power to avert from mankind.

*DUBLIN,—30th. July.*

In the Court of Exchequer, the following curious cause, *Leefield v. Connor*, was tried on an action of trover and conversion, brought by the Plaintiff to recover damages, laid at 20l. for a parcel of gold trinkets, consisting of a watch, seals, pictures, &c. to which the Defendant pleaded the general issue.

*Mr. Curran* stated that his client was a lady advanced in years, and had been in the month of Feb. last, at a dinner party with the Defendant, a grave City Trader—that after dinner the *bottle* going round in that moderate and graceful *minute movement*, befitting the delicacy of ladies, many of whom were in company, and the *cocking* season commencing in Essex-street, his client, stimulated by the Royal sport, with becoming spirit, offered a wager on fighting a main in favour of the county of Dublin against the country of Meath; the competition at the time between the Gentlemen of these counties going on with great vigour and vivacity at the Royal Cock-pit. The Defendant, like a true cock of the game, versed in all the technical formalities of fashionable recreation, replied to the lady's proposal of a wager in manner very befitting a wager, to ascertain whether his politeness, or his sporting propensities, were for the moment predominant—"*Dare, Madam,*" (said he), "*I'll cover you;*" drawing from his pocket a guinea and half note as a stake for the wager.—"*No,*" rejoined the lady, I have not cash or notes about me, but here are articles of value on which I'll hold five to four"—collecting from her *venerable person* all its golden ornaments, & depositing them on the table. The Defendant, dazzled with the lustre of the objects, and conceiving an instantaneous affection for them, might naturally be supposed for a moment to forget so trivial a rule in similar cases, as that stakes are generally deposited in the hands of a third person, to wait the event of the subject at issue:—forgetting this vulgar and too common proceeding, the Defendant seized on the lady's trinkets, one of which, as the learned Counsel, who opened the pleadings, asserted had been diligently set round with hair, and committed them all to the safe custody of his pocket, from which, as appeared, they never after emerged. To recover the property, or compensation for its loss, was the present action.

Mrs. Balfour, of *Trinity*-place, at whose house the *amiable* party met, of which the Plaintiff and Defendant composed two prominent characters, substantiated the principal part of Mr. Curran's statement—other witnesses were brought forward to sustain the Plaintiff's case; one, a lady, who professed herself *not* of the Cyprian Sisterhood, yet knew the Plaintiff and her trinkets, the latter of which she estimated at ten guineas.

Mr. Driscol laid the Defendant's defence on the immoral practices and principles of all the parties connected in evidence with her. He appeared to extenuate the act of seizing the trinkets, which, however, was not proved, on the ground of conspiring to rob the Defendant of the guinea and a half note, of which he was bereft in an outrageous scramble between the nymphs of the party and their paramours.

An evidence was adduced to support this statement, who missed the material parts of his lesson, and seemed to justify the observation of palpable perjury, advanced with much energy by Mr. *M'Nally*, in a short speech to evidence.

The learned Judge, in charging the Jury, lamented strongly that a Court of Justice should be subject to the reception of a cause involving in all its branches a series such of profligacy. All the witnesses, his Lordship said, were apparently involved in one indiscriminate mass of censure and reprobation; however, a point of law struck him respecting the matter of wager, which induced him to recommend to the Jury to find a verdict for the Defendant—one, which on future discussion before a Court, would not preclude the Plaintiff from her right of recovery, if any right she had. His Lordship founded his opinion on a well-known principle, that any contract formed upon an illegal or fraudulent basis, could not in law be sustained; and he conceived that the gambling resulting from *cock fighting* however dignified by the appellation ROYAL, stood in the predicament he adverted to.

The Jury returned a verdict in favor of the Plaintiff—ten guineas damages.

## Administration.

APPLICATION was this day made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, on the Ecclesiastical side, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of MARY HODSON deceased, to be granted to THOMAS HODSON, as Son of the said deceased.

FOWNES DISNEY,
*Madras, 20th. January, 1806.* PROCTOR.

## Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of JOHN HENRY CRUCIFIX, late an Officer in the service of his Highness the Nabob of Arcot, Deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th. and 40th. years of His present Majesty Chapter 79th. Section 21st.—All persons having Claims on the said Estate are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

*Fort St. George, 21st. January 1806.*

☞ *A Supplement will be published in the course of a few Hours.*

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY JOHN YOUNG, IN POPHAM'S BROAD-WAY.