MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXII. WEDNESDAY, 16th. JULY 1806. Number 1084.

Europe Goods,

BY THE LAST SHIPS.

MESSIEURS
HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

BEG *leave to acquaint their* FRIENDS *and the* PUBLIC, *that they have received for* SALE ON COMMISSION, *the undermentioned Articles, which will be sold, for Ready Money only.*

LIQUORS,

CLARET, from Gledstanes & Nesbitt, and others, at	Pags. 11	0 *per Dozen.*
PORT WINE, from do.	5 22	*per ditto.*
ALE, from Mark Hodgson,	32	0 *per Hhd.*
RAMS, -	0 14	*per lb.*
NE CHEESES,	1 33	*each,*

OILMAN's STORES,

From J. McKenzie.

Pickles at 1½ per Bottles,	7	0 *per*
Anchovies, at 2½ ditto,		*d.*
Fish & Quins Sauce, at 30 f.		0 *per doz.*
Walnut Ketchup, at 28	7	0 *ditt*
Mushroom ditto, at 22 dit		
French Capers, at		*ditto.*
Sallad Oil, at 22 ditto,	6	0 *ditto.*
French Olives, at 22 ditto,	6	0 *ditto.*
Mustard, at 36 ditto, -	6 22	*ditto.*
Pearl Barly, - -	1 33	*per can.*
Large Pickled Tongues,	1 11	*each.*

PERFUMERY,

FROM SMYTH AND NEPHEW.

Lavendar Water, at 1 & 30 per pint, -	9	0 *per case.*
Honey ditto do. do.	9	0 *ditto.*
Arquebusade, at 1 & 33 do.	10	0 *ditto.*
Eau de Luce at 22 fs. per bottle	5	22 *per doz.*
Essence of Peppermint, ditto,	5	22 *ditto.*
Ditto of Rose, Ditto of Jessamine, Ditto of Maresh. at 1 & 11 do.	14	0 *ditto.*

HOFFMAN AND SONS

CONFECTIONERY.

Small Jars ip. Jam & Jelly, at	2	22 *per jar.*
Large do. do. do. at	4	22 *ditto.*
Small do. Black Jelly,	2	11 *ditto.*
Ditto Strawberry Jam,	2	22 *ditto.*
Tart Fruits, at 22 fs. per bottle,	5	0 *per doz.*
White Wine Vinegar,	3	22 *ditto.*
Raspberry do. do.	6	0 *ditto.*
Cherry and Raspberry Brandy,	6	30 *ditto.*
Syrup de Capillaire, at 17 fs. do.	4	22 *ditto.*
Carraways, -	1	11 *per bot.*

HATS,

From Williams and Whyte,

Superfine Round Hats, at -	4	22 *each.*
Folding Hats with Regulation Buttons and Cockades, at	7	22 *ditto.*
Regulation Hackle Feathers,	2	0 *ditto.*

SADLERY,

By William Tetley,

Officers Saddles complete, at	36	0 *ditto.*
Hunting ditto ditto, at	29	0 *ditto.*
Bandy Harness, at	35	0 *ditto.*
Best Yew Whips, at	2	0 *per do.*

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hessian Boots & Military do, at	7	0 *per pair.*
Shoes, at - -	2	0 *ditto.*

HOSIERY,

Fine Silk Hosiery, plain and open Clock, from 27 to 36 Ps. *per dozen.*

Fine Co do.	from 10 to 18 do. do.
Ditto Half t.	at 5 & a half per do.
Ditto Silk Mitts,	1 to 2 do. per pair.

GOLD EDGE TS, &c.

Gold Ba -	20	0 *per Pair.*
Silver Ditto -	16	0 *Ditto.*
Gold Thread -	2	0 *per Oz.*
Silk Sashes,	10	0 *each.*
Gold Hunting Watches,	60 to 72	*Ditto.*
Silver Ditto, Ditto,	15 to 20	*Ditto*

LOOKING GLASSES.

Looking Glasses, 18 by 17,	40	0 *per Pair.*
Ditto Ditto, 27½ by 16½,	38	0 *Ditto.*
Ladies Swing Dressing Glasses, 49 by 20, at -	45	0 *each.*

Europe Goods continued.

Glass-ware,

TIN WARE, CUTLERY, &c.

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

THEY HAVE ALSO FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION,

MADEIRA in Pipes; from 130 to 160 *Ps.*	
Ditto, in Bottles, at 6 *per Dozen,*	

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A Grand Upright Piano Forte, with Additional Keys	400
A Ditto Piano Ditto, - - - - -	350
A Small Ditto Ditto, - - -	180
A Capital Patent Tabor and Flageolet Hand Organ by Clementi & Co. with 5 Barrells, one of the Barrels playing the Battle of Prague, and other choice Tunes.	400
A Ditto, Ditto, -	350
A Capital Organ with 4 Barrels Drum and Triangle,	250
Small Ditto 4 Barrels Ditto, - -	125
5 Barrel'd Hand Organ by Flight and Co.	140

Clarinets—Flutes—Violins—Violincello, Ditto Bows—Trumpets &c. Military & other Musie.

AND
A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

Advertisement,

Messr. HEEFKE, FAURE & Co. HAVE the Honor to announce to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN at the Presidency and the Public at large, that they are now receiving for Sale on Commission,

A LARGE AND AN EXTENSIVE

INVESTMENT,

OF

MILLINERY & HABERDASHERY,
OF THE LATEST FASHION,

AND OF THE VERY BEST ASSORTMENT, which has been particularly Commissioned out, and the whole will be expose this day Wednesday, the 16th. Instant.

HEEFKE, FAURE and CO. are desired to affix moderate prices on the Articles so as to expedite the Sale, in consequence of which it will not be sold but for ready money.

By order of the
Prize Agents.

To be Sold,
By Public Auction,
By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
AT THE BEACH,
NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE,
On MONDAY, the 21st. Instant,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,
THE SHIP HENRIETTA,
CAPTURED
By His Majesty's Ship
POWERFUL,
ROBERT PLAMPIN, Esq
CAPTAIN.

AS she lies in the Roads, with her Masts, Yards, Standing and Running Rigging, with a suit of Sails, Coppered Bottom, fast sailer, and well calculated for an Eastern Trader.

Dimension 83 feet by 24	draft	14 feet abaft.
		9 forward.
Displaces - - - - -	265	Tons.
Weight of Hull and Rigging	100	
Ballast, Provisions, Guns, Ammunition, and Men,	165	

A List of her STORES may be seen at the AUCTION ROOM.

Conditions of Sale.

Ten per Cent. to be paid down immediately after the sale, the remainder in ten days, in default of which the Vessel will be resold at the risk and expence of the first Purchaser, the purchaser to be responsible for the safety of the Vessel, immediately after the sale.

By order of the
Prize Agents.

To be Sold
By Public Auction,
By HEEFKE FAURE, and Co.
AT THE BEACH,
NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE,
On TUESDAY, the 22d. Instant,
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

THE Stores and Provision, landed from the Ship HENRIETTA, Captured by H. Majesty's Ship POWERFUL, Robert Plampin, Esq. Captain.

4-12 lb. Carronades, 4 long sixes, 6 do. 9 lb. 76 Muskquets, 28 pair of Pistols, 29 Cutlasses, 57 Pouches, 6 Blunderbusses, Boarding Pikes, Arm Chests, Bayonets, 7 Barrels of Powder, 3 half Barrels do. 608 12 lb. Cartridges filled, 5 Boxes of Musket Ball Cartridges, 2 Cases of hand Granades, 1 Bag of small Shot, 1 Cask of Tar, 2 Casks of Grape Shot.

PROVISIONS.

55 Casks of Beef and Pork; 12 Casks of Dry Provisions, 30 Do. of Bread, 102 Bags of Rice; Beans and Calavances, 2 Bags of Pepper, 4 Kegs of Pickle, 1 Keg of Butter, 1 Chest of Tea, 13 Casks of Claret, 6 Casks of Brandy, 32 Case Bottles of Gin, 52 Bottles of Sallad Oil.

ALSO

A quantity of other Stores and Provisions which will be mentioned particularly in the Hand Bill on the day of the sale.

To be Sold,
By Public Auction,
BY J. BRANSON,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
In Yeira Belly Chitty Street,
This day WEDNESDAY, the 16th. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT TEN O'CLOCK,
The Following Articles.
A General Assortment
OF
Ironmongery and Cutlery.

THE Remains of an Invoice of Buttons—Seven Casks of Brandy—Nine Silver Watches.

AND
SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

For Private Sale.
AT J. BRANSON'S.

SUPERFINE Gentlemen's Round	P.	F.
Black Hats, each,	4	22
Ditto Children's Assorted, each,	1	22
Ditto Blue Ladies Cloth, per yard,	4	11
Ditto Black Ditto, Ditto,	4	0
Ditto Scarlet Ditto, Ditto,	5	0
Ditto Ditto Casimere, Ditto,	2	0
Ditto Corbo Bath Coating, Ditto,	2	22
Sets of White Ivory Table Knives and Forks each Set containing 1 Doz. Table, 1 doz. Desert, 1 pair Carvers.	12	0
Black Lead Pencils, per dozen,	1	0
Hams, per lb.	0	14

☞ *The above are just Landed, and will only be Sold for Ready Money.*

For Private Sale.
AT J. BRANSON'S.

THREE Double Barrelled Guns with Patent Breechings, Gold Touchholes &c. in Cases complete, by Nock—each 100 Pagodas.

Three Single ditto ditto ditto ditto, each 60 Pagodas.

For Private Sale,
AT J. BRANSON'S.

THREE Pair of Beautiful Canary Birds that sing delightfully, in very elegant Cages. Price per pair 100 Rupees.

To be Sold,
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY the 17th. July,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT 10 O'CLOCK,
THE REMAINDER OF
THE EFFECTS
OF THE LATE
MR. DAVID YOUNG,
Among which are

STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, Essence of Spruce—a complete Tea set of best White Stone China, with elegant Enamelled and Gold Borders and the cyphers of D. Y. in centre—Sundry Articles of China Ware—a collection of Shells, and a Variety of other Articles.

ALSO,

A Pyebald Horse, with a Chair Bandy and Harness; and a Pyebald Horse, with a Rattaned Bandy and Harness.

To be Sold,
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 17th. July,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT 10 O'CLOCK,

FORTY-Nine Pieces of Bengal Baftes, 25 by 2—fifteen pieces of ditto ditto, 40 by 2.

ALSO
FORTY DOZEN OF
Coniac Brandy.

To be Sold
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 17th. Inst.
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
(If not previously disposed of by Private Sale.)
FOUR STRONG SERVICEABLE
CAMELS.

To be Sold.
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 17th. Instant,
At 12 o'Clock,

A CHOICE Assortment of Straw and Chip Hats and Bonnets, landed from one of the Ships in the Roads.

To be Sold,
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
On MONDAY, the 21st. July,
AT TEN O'CLOCK,

TWO Ladies New Saddles and Bridles complete—Two Pieces of Purple and Black Varsnet—Twenty-two pair of White Kid Leather Short Gloves—Four dozen Long ditto—a few dozens of Burgoin and Windsor Soap—also, an invoice of Ladies Silk and Leather Shoes—Girls ditto ditto.

AND
SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

Advertisement.

THE Creditors of Messrs. BRANSON, JONES and REDDY, are requested to send the amount of their claims on that firm, as soon as possible to the Office of Mr. WILLIAM LIGHT, Solicitor at Madras, as a dividend is about to be made upon the sums already ascertained to be due from them.

WILLIAM LIGHT.

Madras, 11th. July 1806.

CHAPTER, II.

Of the manner in which poisonous substances operate, on the structure of the Animal economy.

Continued from the Madras Courier, dated 9th. April.

SECTION I.—By endeavouring to explain and to reconcile the preceding phenomena, it will be necessary to consider the component parts of the blood, as it is from this source, that our information is to be derived. The more accurate and extensive our knowledge be, of its simple elements, which produce such serious consequences, in many diseases, may, perhaps, impart the best means, to counteract the effect.

II.—Life consists of progressive motion of fluids, thus, the motion of the heart and arteries, depend upon the continual supply of Chyle, and the vibrations will be, as the influx of it, to the heart and arteries. DEATH then is a cessation, of these motions.

III.—Animal fluids at rest divide and become decomposed, and thereby, generate poisonous particles, it is therefore, necessary that they should be in continual motion, to preserve their component parts, to answer the purpose for which they were intended, it is the order of nature, that every thing in it, should be in continual motion changing, and parting with some particles, and receiving others, *Corpora non agunt, nisi soluta*, is an admitted axiom.

IV.—Every thing that exists in nature, which receives an increase in weight or magnitude, is caused by fluids, this is peculiarly evident in animals and vegetables, the former by blood, the latter by sap, both of which, water is the basis, as the nourishment, growth, and increase of every substance, is by a fluid, so then, their several alterations, diminution, decay, and dissolution, must proceed from the same cause.

V.—Chyle a milky fluid compounded of the nutritious particles daily eaten and drank, it is conveyed from the stomach and intestines, into the circulation for the purpose of supplying material, to form new blood, to repair the continual expenditure of it, and renovate the system.

VI.—As the Chyle thus circulates through the lungs, the new blood from it, is then and there formed, and acquires its colouring particles, by an absorption of vital air.

VII.—Blood the primary principle, and common origin of animal fluids and solids. If it be decomposed, the nutritive principle is thereby off, and the solids become dissolved.

VIII.—From this Red compound fluid thus formed, all others are separated, so long as it retains its healthy state.

IX.—When the blood is at rest out of the circulation, exposed to the atmospherick air, it separates into red *globules*, coagulable lymph and *serum*, but some philosophists divide the blood differently, namely, into two parts, *crassamentum* and *serum*, the former the red *cruror* or *coagulum*, the latter, the watery and coagulable part, each of these parts, may be divided into two others, for the *crassamentum*, being repeatedly washed in warm water parts with its red globules and what remains afterwards, is coagulable lymph, which is a gelatinous substance, capable of being hardened by *fire*, until it becomes of a horney nature, and the *serum* when exposed to a certain degree of *heat*, the lymph which remain mixed in it, will be found to coagulate like the white of an egg. If the lymph be obstructed, in the *glandular tubuli*, the irritable muscular and nervous fibres, which depend upon its secretion, loose their action, this pellucid fluid is the immediate cause of animal life and motion.

X.—Blood may be affected, I, By food, II, By respiration; III, By matter made or generated in the system; IV, By absorption; V, By the insertion of poisonous particles, with an instrument which wounds, any part of the system.

XI.—But, when the Blood is penetrated with a putrefactive or poisonous principle, it is confirmed by microscopical experiments, and admits of ocular demonstration, that, it never then separates into its component parts as it does in health. The crassamentum when infected, changes from a bright crimson, to a dark livid colour, & when diluted with water, or, exposed to the atmospherick air, the red globules, *Lymph* and *serum*, do not separate, because, they are in such state, dissolved and combined together by disease. Thus the fluids loose their transparency and healthy qualities, and obtain their colouring and diseased particles.

XII.—When the Lymph be impregnated with diseased bile, it acquires a dark green colour, the effect of putrefaction, and tinges the whole system with it, as is frequently to be seen in dead bodies, in the jaundice, and, in contagious yellow fevers. When the lymph be penetrated with dissolved blood, it obtains a red appearance, which thereby, demonstrates that the lymph is the universal medium, which, conveys those particles, extending throughout the whole system.

XIII.—From the preceding and subsequent observations, it may appear, that, the blood when infected always become, more or less fluid and dissolved, according to existing circumstances, and that, the red globules then becoming combined with other important fluids necessary to life, which, cannot be separated as in health, and thus, the diseased blood escapes out of the sanguiferous, into the lymphatick system, and occupies those internal and external spaces and cavities, which in health are supplied with very different fluids, as bile, urine, coagulable lymph, perspirable fluid, &c.

XIV.—Thus for example when a person has been bitten by a venomous Snake, the wound may be considered, in the first instance, as a local disease, and if the communication, could be immediately stopped, between the part bitten and circulation, no serious consequence might succeed, but, in proportion as the general disease advances in its progress, caused either from a venomous animal, or other poisonous substance in the circulation, so do arise, at different periods of time, the subsequent symptoms.

XV.—I, Difficult respiration; II, Spasms; III, Convulsions; IV, Tremors; V, Continual fainting; VI, Petechial tumors; VII. Buboes occasioned by the diseased blood, obstructed in the lymphatick glands, which, causes them to swell, inflame, and suppurate; VIII, An effusion of fluid and diseased blood in particular parts, of the cellular membrane, conveying the idea of inflammation; IX, The diseased fluid sometimes passes into, or out of, other surfaces and cavities, extending over the whole system; X, Hence the irritable, muscular, and nervous fibres, loose their irritability and motion; XI, Gangrene and mortification supervenes; XII, The conclusion is a decomposition of animal substance.

XVI.—Such derangement may be occasioned by poisonous particles infecting the circulation and may explain, the preceding various opinions which have arisen, concerning the operation of such substances, the symptoms of which, having been considered, as the primary cause of such effects.

XVII.—It may appear then, that those diseases, which have been hitherto considered as originating in affections of the irritable and nervous fibres, and from other causes, are very equivocal, since a disease in the circulation may produce all those symptoms.

XVIII.—From the preceding considerations, it may possibly be with reason inferred, that when a putrefactive principle, has infected the circulation, it causes the most fatal consequences, whence originate contageous fevers, *Dysentery Diarrhœa*, and plague. And that, when the red globules are into state of dissolution, combined with other formerly pellucid fluids may exude into, and in many instances colour the white parts of the whole system.

XIX.—When the fluid is infected, and in such state, it may pass upon the brain or into its ventricles, and cause a phrenzy, dilirium or coma, & sanguifluent apoplexy.* The Aqueous humor in the eye, may be tinged, with the colouring particles of the blood, and explain the reason, why some persons appear to see all objects red, in contageous fevers, and they will appear to be yellow, caused by the bile, imparting that colour, to the Aqueous humor. The diseased blood, then, may, as it frequently does, pass from the eyes, ears, nose, and mouth, which are general symptoms, of a succeeding *Diarrhœa*.

XX.—In the Thorax the diseased fluid may run into the *pericardium mediastinum, pleura*, and interior substance of the heart and lungs, and cause several of the preceding mentioned symptoms of infection.

XXI.—In the abdomen the fluids thus diseased, may escape through, or into the different organs contained in it, as the liver, intestines, Kidneys, and other organized parts, and give rise to various appearances, according to the nature of the organ, which, may be particularly affected, hence, all these circumstances, may be caused by such general and interior derangement.

XXII.—And under such circumstances, the cellular membrane, is found to be materially affected. This membrane invests the most minute fibres, we are able to trace, and is considered as the universal connecting medium of every part of the system. Several diseases, which peculiarly affect it, prove indisputably this connection, namely, in the *emphyseme*, all its vessels and cells become filled with air, in the *anasarca* with water, and in contageous diseases, with fluid and infected blood. Butchers by making a puncture, in any part of it, inflate all its vessels, and cells with air.

XXIII.—Quicksilver injected into the arteries of the arm, leg, or other part, if the collateral veins be tied, run through glands, and *arteriolæ*, into the cellular membrane. When the arteries, have been successfully injected, innumerable branches of lymphatick vessels, are then to be seen on, and in the perioseum and other membranes filled with the injected liquor, which formerly were reluctent, after they are broken, their orifices are then to be seen, like so many coloured points on the surface, or in the membranes, and mercury having been injected into the circulation of a Dog, has escaped out of it through the same passages, as the lymph passes in health, and red blood when diseased.

XXIV.—The immediate cause of what is termed inflammation, (except such cases, as arise from *plethora*,) may be the colouring particles of the blood escaping from the circulation, with the lymph into the membranous parts which were formerly reluctent. In bruises or contusions, the red globules are broken, but not infected, and run into the lymphatick parts and form the livid appearance, which, is to be observed in such cases, and which symptoms disappear when the broken globules are reconveyed to the circulation by absorption, or expelled by perspiration.

XXV.—The interior substance of the brain, conjunctiva of the eye, pleura, mediastinum, cellular membrane, in a healthy state, are then transparent, no arteries or veins, are to be seen filled with red blood, but, when those parts are considered to be, in what is termed an inflammatory state, the vessels by which they are composed, then become conspicuous filled with red blood which were previously pellucid. These facts admit of ocular demonstration, and prove a direct communication, from and into the circulation through the lymphatick system, for if there were not such passages, how could such symptoms appear?

XXVI.—Several eminent modern anatomists and physiologists, have denied a natural passage, through the lymphatick glands and vessels, into the cellular membrane and other parts of the system. But, indeed, Hippocrates upwards of 2000 years ago, seems to have known, that, lymph was separated in glands, for in his book of Glands, he describes them in these words "*Glandularum natura sic se habet, earum quidem natura spongiosa rarœ quidem & pinguis & neque carnem habet reliquo corpori similem, sed friabilem & multis venis refertem.*" And if an incision be made into the body of the glands, a white liquor issueth out of them, "*Quam si secuit, sanguis copious species albus, & veluti pituita effunditur.*

XXVII.—The circulating fluids are continually and materially affected by the atmospherick air, in proportion as it looses its vital principle. It is generally supposed to contain in one hundred parts, twenty-seven of vital air, the other seventy-three parts, are the reverse of it, and termed *azotic gas*, which, is not capable of supporting respiration, it extinguishes bodies in combustion, it dissolves animal fluids, and instantaneously kills animals which breathe it in convulsion.

The subsequent quotation being apposite, may convey an appropriate idea of the nature of poisonous fluids to those who may not have considered this subject.

"Au our d'hui l'on donne le nom de *gaz*, à toute espèce de vapeurs invisibles, qui sont capables de detruire l'elasticite de l'air, qui eteignent la flamme &c. Toutes les vapeurs qui resultent des substances végétales & animales *en combustion*, celles des corps pourrissans & des latrines, sont encore des espèces *de gaz*. L'air fixe, proprement dit on *gaz mephitique*, est un fluide elastique, transparent sans coleur, miscible à l'eau en toute proportion. Il ne differe de l'air commun par aucune de ses proprietes. Mais ce gaz differe de l'air, 1° en ce que sa pesanteur specifique, est plus grande 2° en ce qu' il est incapable d'entretenir la vie & le respiration des animaux. Aussi-tôt, qu'on introduit un animal dans un recipient rempli de gaz, il perit dans le meme instant in convulsion. 3° le gaz mephitique ne peut entretenir la combustion d'aucune corps, parce que cette faculte de même que celle d'entretenir la vie des animaux terrestres, est propre & particuliere a l' air exclusivement a toute autre substance.

"Ansi, non-seulement on ne peut allumer dans le *gaz mephitique* aucune corps combustible; mais les corps les plus inflammables, allumes d'abord dans l'air, & plonges dans le gas mephitique, s'y eteignent aussi subitement que si on les plongeoit dans l'eau, avec cette seule difference que l'extinction dans le gas mephitique se fait sans aucune bruit ne fremissement, & que comme il ne mouille point les corps, ils peuvent être rallumes aussi-tot, dans l'air commun. La quatrieme propriete qui distingue le *gas mephitique* de l'air commun c'est de se mêler avec l'eau en quantité beaucoup plus grande que l'air pur. Une observation qu' il est bon de faire, c'est que quoique le gaz mephitique fasse mourir en un instant les animaux qui le respirent, on peut boire de l'eau qui en est toute remplie sans aucun danger; & qu' au contraire elle est salutaire & propre à guérir plusiers maladies, cela prouve bein que ce n'est pas par aucune qualite caustique ou corrosive particuliere, que ce gaz tue les animaux."

XXVIII—From this quotation originate several points, which require to be considered with attention, because it displays the analogy that subsists between the effect of poisonous vapours and venom of animals, for although those which breathe them former, are instantaneously killed by it, yet, water and other fluids impregnated with it may be taken into the stomach, and is considered as a salutary remedy in several diseases—this shows that those particles are not composed of caustick or corrosive substances—but, that, the fatal consequences only result, when the air or venom impregnated with it, as we shall hereafter endeavour to show, come in contact with the circulation.

XXIX.—The atmospherick air being a thin elastick fluid, some part of which gravitates upon another, if therefore, the gravity of any one part be diminished, the more heavy air, would rush in from all sides, to preserve the equilibrium, which must obtain in all fluids, and hence, may it not be presumed, that, as the light vital air becomes disengaged from the lungs, the *azotic gas* would occupy all the spaces and cavities, formerly filled by vital air?

XXX.—In proportion then as the vital air be disengaged, thereby, may, succeed into the lungs, an over proportion of azot, which cause all the symptoms of infection, and under such circumstances, in an advanced stage, the lungs of poisoned animals have been found to contain no vital air, because, it is generally expelled in proportion to the effect, and progress of a poisonous principle in the system.

XXXI.—The continual subtraction of several principles of the blood, as the separation of various fluids from it, & in respiration the lungs disengages and exhales in large quantities Hydrogen, which must necessarily increase the quantities of azot in the circulation, which may intervene and penetrate between the red globules and fluids in which they circulate, so that they combine together, and then the blood loose its vital principle and is no longer capable of supporting life.

XXXII.—At particular seasons of the year, and at different periods of time, the atmosphere may vary considerably from its healthy state, and the blood may be affected in the same degree, as it contains more or less of oxygen or azot, in particular instances, the blood may contain very little of the former, not sufficient to support life, or the nature of an acid, and the latter will predominate.

XXXIII.—The purity of the atmospherick air consits in the vital air it contains, in spring all vegetables absorb Hydrogen and disengage oxygen, in the form of vital air, for the renovation of the universe, but, at other periods or seasons of the year, a decomposition of fluid and solid substances arise, therefore as vegetables and animals do proceed to dissolution, for the purpose of forming new combinations, the atmosphere may become so changed, as to produce in particular instances very fatal results.

XXXIV.—Probably by such circumstances arise the common and primary cause of contageous diseases, by which large bodies of men in cities, fleets, & armies, may be continually destroyed, by receiving into the lungs air impregnated with a super-abundance of azot, where, as, if it be purified, such fatal consequence might be counteracted, modern Chymical experiments, have shown, that a vapour, may be combined with several substances, that expel and subdue the effect of infection or contageon in the animal system and atmosphere.

*** *This subject will be continued in a future Paper.*

☞ CORRECTIONS to the 1st chapter on poisons, Line 36 for proceeding Chapter, read *preceding* Chapter. Line 65 and 71 Sec. II for inflamation, read *inflammation*.—Line 96 Sec. V. for conjunction of the eye, read *conjunctiva* of the eye—Line 122 Sec. VII. for disfolved, read *dissolved*.

* Apoplexy may arise from any cause, which impels a preter-natural quantity of fluid, into the ventricles of the brain, and thereby, induce a compression upon the *cerebellum*, and suspension of motion;—Persons who drink freely are subject to this disease, a recurrence of which, often prove fatal. It has been related by writers, that in countries, where a certain degree of cold prevails, Travellers are frequently suddenly seized with sleep, from which they never awake, this effect may arise from the blood-vessels being so contracted by cold, as to cause a preter-natural discharge of fluid, to be impelled into the cavities of the brain. Extreme and intermediate degrees of cold and heat, in several instances produce similar effects, thus although an Apoplexy may arise from the former, one may also originate by the effect of the latter, for heat expands and dilates all substances and evaporate fluids, hence, the blood may be so rarified as to cause an unusual quantity of lymph or serum, to be urged out of the vessels, into the ventricles of the brain.

This circumstance may explain the cause, why persons in hot climates sometimes at particular seasons of the year, meet with sudden death. The French may perhaps term this effect, *Coup de Soleil.*

THE COURIER.

Wednesday, 16th. July 1806.

THE Brig JANE, (Mr. Holmes *Supercargo*) arrived on the 7th. instant at Tranquebar, from Bencoolen, which she left on the 10th. of June.

THE intelligence received by the above Vessel is, that the small French PRIVATEER, (mentioned in our last paper, as having appeared off Bencoolen,) had captured the Ship HENRY ADDINGTON, and the Brig KEBLE, and had proceeded with her Prizes to the Isle of France.

THE Brig was the property of Mr. M. Rowoth, who was on board when she was captured, and we believe has been carried with the Brig, to the French Islands.

THE Privateer, previous to her making the above captures, had been at Batavia where she had altered her Rigging, &c

On Saturday arrived the Ship JANE, Capt. McNickoll, from Colombo, but last from Trincomallie.—PASSENGERS, Captain and Mrs. McDouall.

THE Ship Princess of Wales, Captain Fraser, from this port, and bound to Calcutta, has been lost on Saugor Sand, with the whole of her crew.

TEMPESTUOUS weather has prevailed in the upper part of the Bay, since the 1st. Ultimo. Several small Vessels have been lost, and many people have perished in consequence.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Right Honorable the Governor in Council is to direct, that all Paymasters and Garrison Store rs in the Civil Service of the Honorable Company, appo[illegible] do duty as Members of the Military Committee, shall take relative rank with Officers of the Army, according to the following Table, viz. Pre[illegible]y, established by the Honorable Court of Directors, Merchants, Lieutenant Colonels, Junior Merchants, Majors, Factors, Captains, Writers, Sa[illegible]

His Lordship in Council however further [illegible] that the Paymaster shall not in any case take rank of Officer Commanding the Station at which he may reside.

Infantry, Captain Thomas Coghlan, to be Major, vice Walker deceased; Captain Lieutenant B. J. Pidding, to be Captain of a Company, vice Coghlan, and Lieutenant H. L. Harrington, to be Lieutenant, vice Pidding promoted.

INTELLIGENCE has been received of the capture of the Ship ORIENT, Captain Ramsay, from Port, bound to the Cape of Good

Orient fell in with the French Privateer Bellona, on the 5th. ult. in Lat. 11. 31 N. Lon[illegible]. 30 E. The Bellona afterwards stood to the Northward, and on the 14th. fell in with the brig Charles, bound to Colombo, from which she took the most valuable part of the Cargo, and put on board the Captain, Crew and Passengers of the Orient, with orders to proceed to Calcutta where they arrived on the 23d. Ult.

On the 8th. inst. arrived the French Privateer, La Henrietta, *Prize* to his Majesty's Ship Powerful.

THE ship Cicelia, has arrived at Calcutta. *Passenger*, Lieutenant Erskine, of the 4th. N. Infantry.

THE Henry Wellesley, from Penang, has also arrived at Calcutta. *Passengers*, W. Paton Esq. and Mr. Riddel.

THE American Brig Hestor, Capt. Lovett, arrived at Calcutta, passed GIBRALTAR on the 24th. Feb. and brings intelligence, that the French were besieging NAPLES, and that the English and Russian Forces had re-embarked.

BOMBAY,—28th. June.

By Letters from Aden, dated the 10th. May, we learn, that seventy men belonging to the Caderbux a ship, the property of the Nabob of Surat, had, [illegible] day, reached Aden in an open boat. The Caderbux had been captured four days before, near Cape St. Anthony, by a French two-masted pr[illegible]er, and sent to the Mauritius. The same Pri[illegible]teer, [illegible] before had run ashore a Dow bou[illegible] and vessel were lost, but all the crew saved

The clerk of the Caderbux, who is among those sent on shore, reports, that there are several Arab seamen on board the privateer. They said that four other French ships were cruizing off Babelmandel and the Red Sea.

The Caderbux's Cargo of Piece Goods on freight for the Red Sea market, was valued at upwards of *two Lacks of Rupees*, and that of the Dow at about Rupees 75,000.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th. Inst. The Lady of ALEXANDER COCKBURN, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 23d. ult. the Lady of H. CLEPHANE, Esq. of a Son.

On the 27th. ult. the Lady of G. W. GILLIO, Esq of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Negapatam, Mr. ROBERT WILLIAMS, to Miss BROUNCKER.

DEATHS.

At Bombay, Lieut. GEORGE BOWEN, of the Native Infantry. An amiable and interesting Youth, whose loss is de[illegible]plored by all who knew him.

[illegible], Lieutenant Colonel Leonard Simpson, of the 8th. N. Infantry.

On the 13th. inst. Lieutenant, Mrs. BRANSON, in the 39th. Year of her age, leaving her husband and three young Children to mourn their heavy loss.

At the Presidency, Mr. Thomas Umpherston; a very honest, worthy, and industrious Man.

MILITARY MEN RECENTLY DECEASED.

Lieut. General G. Beckwith, 37th. foot, Governor of St. Vincents.

General Mathew, colonel 62d. foot.

Colonel G. Hotham, 14th. foot.

Lieutenant-colonel Barry, 15th. foot.

Majors C. Davidson, 26th and G. W. Le Geyt of the 45th. foot.

Captains E. Moore, 63th. Gordon, 76th. W. Tilsley, 53d. L. Simpson, 89th. W. Garston, W. Hoggins, and A. Cameron, 26th. foot.

Paymasters Galfine and W. Hay, 18th. and D. Campbell, 26th. foot.

Surgeons, J. E. Thompson, 48th. and R. Dewan, 26th. foot.

NAVAL OFFICERS DECEASED.

Vice Admiral Sir Robert Kingsmill.

Admiral Sir Hyde Parker.

Capt. W. Richardson, of the Utile. He was one of the Lieuts. of the Royal George, saved when she sunk at Portsmouth,—and 1st. Lieut. of the Leander, at the battle of the Nile.

Commanders.—W. C. Brownrigg, of the Dart, and T. Orde, of the Nimrod.

MARINES.—Capt. J. Norman, of Wounds received in the action off *Trafalgar*.—At Chatham Lieutenant Colonel Shirley. First Lieutenants C. Alder, and J. Williamson.

THE STAR,—2d. March.

A NAVAL PROMOTION is, we rejoice to hear, about to take place. The list of new Admirals it is reported, will include the *Hon. Capt. Stopford*, and consequently vacate the four Colonelcies of Marines.

The [illegible]ll cruizers which have arrived from the French co[illegible] are said to have brought the information, that all the Brest fleet is out. From [illegible] letters rec[illegible] the Mediterranean, it w[illegible]ppo[illegible] to be destined for Toulon; but no Fren[illegible] squadron has passed the Streights. The South[illegible]ard is said to be destination of the my.

It is with very great pleasure we lay before our readers the following intelligence, extracted from a Dublin Paper we received this morning:—

"We mentioned a short time since that the Stationers Corporation lately held a meeting, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to repeal the Act of Legislative *Union*, passed during the Administration of Lord *Cornwallis*. The meeting was adjourned till Tuesday last, when it was very numerously attended—*Mr. Stephen Parker* (the master) in the Chair—The report of the Committee was laid before the Corporation, and agreed to.—The Committee recommended the Corporation to adopt the following Resolution:—

"Resolved, That not wishing to embarrass his Majesty's Administration with a matter of [illegible]ch importance as the consideration of a Repeal of the Act of Union, we deem it right to *defer* framing a Petition to Parliament on that subject until the measures which the exigencies of the Empire require may be arranged."

Our letters from Copenhagen state, that great difficulties had arisen in the Court of Denmark, respecting the future administration of public affair, in consequence of the sudden death of the Crown Prince.

MORNING CHRONICLE,—28th. Feb.

WE are at last enabled to congratulate the Country on the prospect of a vigorous, efficacious and united ADMINISTRATION. Nothing less than such a combination of talents and wisdom would be adequate to the crisis; would be equal to these great efforts of National strength and courage, which are necessary to preserve our honor untarnished, and the *remains* of our power unimpaired. To these the whole attention of the Administration must for a season be directed, and they will require it undivided. Every patriotic mind will concur with them; and we are convinced that, *all inferior questions and considerations which could disturb the* UNION that is to *desirable, or distract those exertions that are so requisite, will be adjourned to other times.* At present the Country can only be extricated from its difficulties by opposing all its mental and physical energies against [illegible]angers with which it is surrounded.

[illegible]understand that at a meeting held at the [illegible]nd Anchor yesterday, *Major Cartwright* had set on foot a requisition of several Electors of Middlesex, upon the subject of *a Reform in Parliament*,—but that upon consulting Messrs. Grey and others, they had recommended him to suspend his requisition for the present. We think Mr. Grey entitled to much praise for advising the suspension of such a measure at the present moment.

Of the five Hamburgh Mails that were due, four arrived yesterday. The French troops have evacuated the Austrian States. The last column left Vienna on the 12th. Jan. but they are not returning to France. A large army is still to remain on the right bank of the Rhine, with a view of controuling Prussia, should she evince any disposition hostile to those arrangements which *Bonaparte* has in contemplation. Between twenty and thirty thousand men are to remain in Bavaria, Wirtemburgh, and Baden, to be paid and cloathed by those powers. *Augereau's* division, so far from being about to evacuate Darmstadt, is to receive additional reinforcements, and is to be commanded by Marshal *Lasnes*. Whilst this army remains to watch and controul Prussia, we suspect that the *French troops* in Bavaria and Baden are destined to *co-operate* with those of AUSTRIA in the dismemberment of the PORTE. *It is certainly from the* TURK *that Austria is to receive her indemnities.* A German Paper, speaking in the language of metaphor, talks of the *Star* of Austria rising with additional splendor—of the *dark cloud* that encircles the *Crescent*. Servia, Bosnia, Moldavia and Wallachia, are, it is said, to be the Provinces of which Austria is to take possession.

CROWN-OFFICE, Feb. 25.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

County of Suffolk—Thomas Sherlock Gooch, Esq. of Holbecke, in the room of Charles Cornwallis, Esq. commonly called Lord Viscount Brome, (now Marquis Cornwallis), called up to the House of Peers.

Borough of Steyning—The Right Hon. Charles Augustus Bennett, commonly called Lord Offusston.

Sir Arthur Pigott, knt. his Majesty's Attorney General, in the room of James Martin Lloyd, Esq.

Borough of Wareham.—John Calcraft, of Rempstone Hall, in the county of Dorset, Esq.

Borough of Portsmouth—The Hon. David Montague Erskine, Barrister at Law, in the room of the Hon. Thomas Erskine.

John Markham, Esq. Rear-admiral of the White squadron of his Majesty's fleet.

County of Surrey—The Right Hon. Wm. Russell, commonly called Lord Wm. Russell.

Queen's County—Henry Parnell, of Rathleague, Esq. in the room of Sir Eyre Coote.

County of Northumberland—The Right Hon. Chas. Grey.

The Lisbon Mail has brought a series of the Madrid Gazettes to the 14th. ult. They do not furnish us with any addition of importance to our stock of intelligence. The Spanish Government continues not only to keep its subjects in ignorance of the real issue of the battle off *Trafalgar*, but takes uncommon pains to propagate a general belief, that *we were defeated* in that engagement, with considerable loss. In an address to the people of Spain, in the Gazette of the 9th. ult. the action is mentioned as "*the glorious catastrophe of the 21st. October*," and in the Gazette of the 10th. inst. we find advertised a circumstantial narrative of the losses sustained on that occasion by the English in men and ships.

THE MORNING STAR—1st. March.

It gives us the sincerest pleasure to be able to state, that the present Government are unceasingly employed in correcting the manifold abuses which have but too long existed in the expenditure of the Public Revenue. A recent regulation in the Office of the Paymaster General of the Forces, is one proof among many which we could adduce to this fact. It had been the practice of the Army Agents to get into their hands the issues from the Pay-Office for Staff-pay and Contingencies whenever those issues were made, and to retain the money, and it has been some time before the several Staff-Offices, and those to whom it was appropriated, could get the money out of their possession—by which conduct much profit was made by the Agents—the general service considerably injured—and individuals but too often reduced to severe distress. To remedy these evils, which were growing to an intolerable height, a regulation has recently been adopted, which directs, that notice shall be given in the London Gazette, and the other Newspapers, of the day on which issues are made for any of the abovementioned services. Thus the Staff Offices will be officially apprised of the moment on which they ought to receive their demands, and no excuse can exist for protracting the payment to the several claimants upon them.

Intelligence received from off Boulogne states, that the most vigorous measures are adopting along the French coast, particularly at Boulogne, to place the latter in a formidable state of defence. Active preparations have begun to be made in the Boulogne flotilla.

A Gentleman lately returned from Flushing, informs us, that there are six 74 gun-ships nearly ready to launch at Antwerp.

Some French Papers have been received, but they do not contain any intelligence of importance.—Mr. Pitt's death is mentioned in the *Moniteur*, but without a single comment. The French Troops are marching to Boulogne, and are to assume the name of the Grand Invading army of England.

WAR OFFICE,—January 28.

3d. Regiment of Dragoon Guards, John Lee, gent. to be cornet, without purchase, vice Clarke, promoted.

3d Light Dragoons —Lieut. Wm. Rose Wynter, from the 34th. foot, to be Lieutenant.

7th ditto —Lieut. John Campbell to be captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Mansell, who retires; cornet Wm. Verner to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell.

16th. ditto.—Wm. Perfse, gent. to be cornet, without purchase, vice E. Cocks, promoted.

19th. ditto,—Lieutenant Thomas Martin, from the 25th L. D to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Quarter-Master Samuel Saunders to be adjutant, with the rank of cornet, vice Smith, deceased.

23d. ditto —Cornet and adjutant James Adshead to have the rank of Lieutenant, and Cornet Charles Dudley to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice G. Grant, promoted in the 9th. Light Dragoons.

25th. ditto.—Lieutenant and adjutant John Hilton to be captain of a troop, vice Sloane, deceased. Cornet Thomas Martin to be lieutenant, with ut purchase, vice Keighley, appointed to the 19th light dragoons. Frederick Gore Wade, gent. to be cornet, vice Martin. Lieut. Benjamin Scott to be adjutant, vice Hamilton.

3d Regiment of Foot Guards, Charles Talbot, gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Dashwood, promoted.

12th. Foot.—Ensign Anthony Troyer to be lieutenant vice Hartley, promoted in the 24th. foot. William H. Ashe, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cleavland, promoted. John Frith, gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Llewellyn, promoted.

15th. ditto —Captain Henry Reynolds Hinde, from the 1st. regt. of Life Guards, to be captain of a company, vice Davies, who exchanges.

33d ditto —Lieut John L. Harry to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Collington, who retires Ensign Terence Fitzgerald to be lieutenant, vice Harry. Edmund Anderson, gent. to be Ensign, vice Fitzgerald.

34th. ditto.—Lieut. Thomas Hooper, from the 73d. foot, to be lieutenant, vice Beaumont, who exchanges. Ensign Henry Athorpe to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice G. Roberts, who resigns. Lieutenant Edw. Brown, from the 3d dragoons, to be lieutenant, vice Wynter who exchanges

59th. Ditto, Assistant Surgeon Richard Jebb Browne to be Surgeon.

60th. Ditto, Ensign Richard Campbell, vice Kellerman, promoted in the 96th Foot; Ensign F. Duncker, vice Berger, promoted in the 96th Foot; Ensign Erneſt, C. Kerfling, vice Schultes, promoted in the Royal African Corps; Ensign J. F Galbraith, vice L. Imtrum, promoted, to be Lieutenants, without purchase.

——de Tinseau, Gent. vice Campbell; F. Meyshagen, vice Duncker, and James Taree, Gent. vice Kerfling, to be Ensigns.

65th. Ditto, Lieutenant Arthur Armstrong to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Garston, promoted. Lieutenant Nathaniel Warren to be Captain of a Company, vice Moore, deceased. Ensign Thomas Strangeways to be Lieutenant, vice Clark, deceased. Ensign R. James Debnam to be Lieutenant, vice Doran, deceased.

73d. Ditto, Captain Arthur Morris, from Champagne's Regiment, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Groston, who exchanges. Ensign and Adjutant Michael Chamberlain to have the rank of Lieutenant. Lieutenant A. Cuthbert Beaumont, from the 34th. Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Hooper, who exchanges. Tankerville Crane, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Johnston, whose appointment has not taken place.

74th. Ditto, Lieutenant Mathew Shawe to be Captain of a Company, vice Sutherland, promoted in the Newfoundland Fencibles.

75th. Ditto, Ensign Joseph Malone to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Skelton, who retires. John Brutton, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Brugh, promoted. Quarter-Master Joseph Richardson, from the 24th. Light Dragoons, to be Ensign, vice Lord.

76th. Ditto, Lieutenant William Richardson to be Captain of a Company, vice Gordon, deceased. Ensigns William Bampton, vice Richardson;—— Young, without purchase; R. H. Hamilton, vice Glubb, deceased: John Montgomery, vice M'Rea, deceased, to be Lieutenants.—Robert Henry Hamiltop, Gent. vice Bampton; Serjeant Major John Montgomery, to be Ensigns.

77th. Ditto, Ensign Tubal Lewes to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Brown, promoted. Lieutenant George Fraser, from the 47th. Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice M'Lachlan, promoted in the 43d. Foot. Cornelius Shaw, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice John Harriott, promoted. Lieutenant Patrick Baird to be Adjutant, vice Fletcher, who resigns.

78th. Ditto, Lieutenant, John Kinloch, to be Captain of a Company, vice Bradshaw, deceased. Ensign Farquhar M'Kenzie to be Lieutenant, vice Kinloch, Lachlan Grant, Gent. to be Ensign, vice M'Kenzie.

80th. Ditto, Captain Robert Smith to be Major, without purchase, vice Forbes, promoted. Lieutenant Dennis Kingdom to be Adjutant, vice Lewis, who resigns.

84th. Regiment of Foot. Ensign Henry Hayes to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ruddiman, who retires. Affiliant-Surgeon James Williams to be Surgeon, vice Scott, who resigns.

90th Ditto, William Ross Lewin, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Birch, promoted.

92d Ditto, Captain James Watson, from the 3d. Foot Guards, to be Major, by purchase, vice Gordon, who retires.

93th. Ditto, Major James Campbell to be Lieutenant Col. vice Ferrier, deceased. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Munro to be Major, vice John Campbell deceased. Lieutenant J. Robertson to be Captain of a company, vice Munro. Ensign Charles Wilson, gen. to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice M'Laine, promoted Ensign Alexander Cairncross to be ditto, vice Miller deceased. Arthur Beatly, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Cairncross.

FROM THE ARMY LIST, MARCH, 1806.

Appointments that have not taken place.

Gazette, 28th. January 1806—34 foot, Lieutenant C. Roberts to be Capt. of a Company, as stated in the Gazette of the 9th. Feb. 1805—73d. foot, Ensign J. Johnstone to be Lieut. by purchase, as stated in the Gazette of the 25th. January.

Gazette, 13th Feb. 1806.—77th Foot, A. Brown, gent. to be Ensign, vice Montcrieff, as stated in the Gazette of the 3d. January. foot, J. Taylor, gent. to be Lieut. without purchase as stated in the Gazette of the 8th. In.

Officers Reinstated in their Rank.

Gazette, 28th. January 1806—36 foot, Lieutenant N. Farewel, who was superseded in the Gazette of the 29th October, 1805.

Gazette, 4th Feb. 1806—3d. foot, Capt. J. Tucker, who was superseded in the Gazette of the 17th. December 1805.

Officers Superseded.

Gazette, 28th. Jan. 1806.—38th. foot, Lieut. Miller, being absent without leave.

Gazette, 4th Feb. 1806—25th. foot, Ensign J. Jones, absent without leave—64th. foot, Lieut. D. O'Reale.

Ensign A. Baird—6th. foot, Affiliant Surgeon L. Baldwin, having absented himself without leave.

Gazette, 18th Feb. 1806—1st foot, Lieut. Mitchell.

THE SUN,—27th. February.

A Report was yesterday circulated, that the differences between Prussia and France had risen to such a height as to render hostilities almost inevitable. There is not, we believe, any foundation for this report; but there can be no doubt that the Cabinets of Berlin and the Thuileries must view each other with a degree of suspicion and distrust which may very probably lead to open hostility; though in the present state of Europe, they have both strong reasons to avoid it. Prussia cannot wish for a War with France, the result of which may not only diminish her power, but endanger her every existence as an independent State: on the other hand Bonaparte, with all his confidence in his own fortune, and in the bravery of his Troops—with all his lust of conquest, must be aware of the difficulties he would have to encounter in engaging in a War with Prussia, acting in concert with Russia and Great Britain: besides, Italy, though nominally subjected to his power, is in a very unsettled state; and Austria, though humbled, is by no means subdued. It seems, indeed, from the last *Moniteur*, that Bonaparte already begins to entertain some uneasiness with respect to the disposition and intention of the Cabinet of Vienna. The French official Paper makes a formal complaint against the *Emperor of Germany* for employing Count Stadion as his Minister; and if it be true that Baron Thugut is again to be placed at the head of the Councils of Austria we may expect to find those complaints converted into menaces.

The *Paris Papers*, which arrived last night to the 20th. and *Dutch Journals* to the 23d. instant, afford little in addition to what we have before stated respecting the situation of affairs on the Continent. The French Army, on the Maine, was, it appears, receiving reinforcements, not only by means of the Troops returning from Moravia, but the Division of General Laval, which formed part of the Army of the North, and afterwards returned to Strasburgh, had received orders to march to the Banks of the Maine. This is an additional proof of the want of cordiality between Prussia and France; and although there may be at present a disinclination to enter into hostilities, we have little doubt, as we before stated, that Prussia will ultimately find that she must either sacrifice her rank as a first-rate Power, at the shrine of the inordinate ambition of Bonaparte, or combat in the Field the Armies of France. If she chuses the latter, she will be swept from the Map of Europe in a few months.

At a General Meeting of the County of Norfolk, at Norwich, on Tuesday last, it was agreed to erect a Column, by public subscription, to the memory of the heroic Lord Nelson, who was a native of that country.

A Dutch Cartel, having on board about 350 men part of the 5th. Regiment of the line, which were lately wrecked on the coast of Holland, is arrived at the Nore,

M. Recamier's bankruptcy at Paris, after the arrangement of the very extensive affairs of that house, is now reduced to the sum of five millions, about one-fourth belonged to Marshal Massena.—The failure of Hervas and Co. and the numerous bankruptcies in the provincial towns of France, occasion great distress.

NEW SHERIFFS

APPOINTED BY HIS MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Bedfordshire—William Long, of Kempston, Esq.
Berkshire—J. Ingleert. Libenrood, of Tilehurst, Esq
Bucks—James Backwell Praed, of Tyringham, Esq.
Camb and Hunt—Law Reynolds, of Sturtlow, Esq.
Cumberland—J. Ballantine Dykes, of Dovenby Esq.
Derbyshire—Francis Bradshaw, of Barton, Esq.
Devonshire—Wm. Jackson, of Cowley, Esq.
Dorsetshire—Edw. Williams, of Herringstone Esq.
Essex—James Urmston, of Chigwell, Esq.
Gloucestershire—W. Lawrence, of Shurdington, Esq.
Herefordshire—Samuel Davies, of Wigmore, Esq.
Hertfordshire—G Sullivan Martin Esq.
Kent—John Harrison, of Denne Hill, Esq.
Leicestershire—F. Wm. Wollaston, of Shenton Esq.
Lincolnshire—Wm. Reeve, of Longleadenham, Esq.
Monmouthshire—Wm. Phillips, of Whitson, Esq.
Norfolk—John Moyse, of Mount Ida, Esq.
Northamptonshire—Thos. Carter, of Edgcott, Esq.
Northumberland—W. Linskill Esq.
Nottinghamshire—Sir T. W. White, Walling Wells, Esq.
Oxfordshire—G. F. Stratton, of Great Tew Park, Esq.
Rutlandshire—Thomas Hotchkin, of Tixover, Esq.
Shropshire—Wm. Botfield, of Mavlin Lee, Esq.
Somersetshire—Cilton Wheate, of Corle, Esq.
Staffordshire—W. Phillips Inge Esq.
Suffolk—M. W. Le Heup, of Bury St. Edmund's Esq.
Surry—Kennard Smith, of Ehram, Esq.
Sussex—Wm. Gorringe, of Kingston by the Sea, Esq.
Warwickshire—George Lloyd, of Wellcombe, Esq.
Wiltshire—John Paul Paul, of Ashton Keynes, Esq.
Worcestershire—Sir T. Winnington Bart.
Yorkshire—J. Bacon Sawrey Morritt, of Rokeby Park, Esq.

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon—Osborn Yeates, of Llangattock Court, Esq.
Carmarthen—George Price Watkins, of Broadway, Esq.
Cardigan—Lewis Bailey Wallis, of Peterwell, Esq.
Glamorgan—Anthony Bacon, of Cyfartha, Esq.
Pembroke—Hugh Webb Bowen, of Calcob, Esq.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesea—Sir Hugh Owen, of Bodowen, Bart.
Carnarvon—William Williams, of Llangwsenoin, Esq.
Denbigh—Thomas Jones, of Bellam Place, Esq.
Flint—Thomas Thomas, of Downing, Esq.
Merioneth—Hugh Jones, Sen. of Dolgelly,
Montgomery—Wm. Owen, of Bryngwin, Esq.

IRISH HIGH SHERIFFS.

Antrim, the Hon. J. O'Neill.—Down, F. Turnly, of Richmond Lodge Esq—Tipperary, G. Lidwell, of Dromard Esq.—Louth, J. Bolton, of Maine Esq.—Dublin, R. Shaw, of Bushy Park Esq—Sligo, Sir R. G. Booth, of Lisdall, Bart.—Tyrone, J. Mackay, of Brook-end Esq.

ANECDOTES.

OF

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

It is well known, that in the Court of Bonaparte there are few or no traces of that livelinefs, and frivolity, which formerly characterized the manners of the French nation. All who surround the Emperor have an air about them of flavifh fubjection; they are all treated by him with coldnefs, and rufticity, and even when he wifhes to be polite and witty, his courtefey appears always in the form of condefcenfion, and his jokes hurt oftener than they pleafe. His manner of expreffing himfelf is marked by fomething hard and vulgar, and not unfrequently he makes ufe of phrafes which are only known in the *camp*, and which are banifhed from good company. He can, with an appearance of the utmoft indifference, fay the fevereft things, looking you broad in the face, in a hollow hoarfe accent, and with a frightful fmile.

The First Officers of State muft often fubmit to hear expreffions of reproach which no mild Sovereign could utter: for inftance, he frequently fays to a Minifter or Counfellor whom he thinks to have detected in a contradiction—"*You are a fcoundrel, you deceive me.*"

He often fays very fevere things to the Emprefs as well as other women, about her drefs and conduct, even in public affemblies. He once faid to the beautiful Madame Talien, who belonged to the private circle of Madame Bonaparte, when fhe entered the room, which was quite full of company, with evident appearances of being with child, after a long abfence of her hufband, aloud and looking her full in the face:—"*How can you have the affurance to come in this fituation to my Wife?—You will be good enough immediately to retire.*"

When Madame Talleyrand, who had lived a very gay life as Madame Grand, came, for the firft time after her marriage with the Minifter, to the circle of Madame Bonaparte, Napoleon himfelf faid to her—"I hope Madame TALLEYRAND will caufe Madame GRAND to be forgotten." Madame T. is faid to have replied, that "*fhe fhould always do her utmoft to imitate the example of* MADAME BONAPARTE." A witty enough anfwer, whether it was meant or not.

When the firft fingers of the Opera, on the day after the explofion of the infernal machine, as he was going to hear the performance of Haydn's Creation, came to congratulate him upon his happy efcape, he faid to them—"*Laft night you fung like as many Hogs.*"

When it was the queftion of diffolving the National Inftitute, and of changing it into four Academies, none of which however would receive the muficians and actors who had formerly had places in the Inftitute, Bonaparte faid to a perfon of the latter clafs—"*The Mathematicians will throw their Chamber-pots at your head, they'll have nothing to do with you.*"

It is notorious that the Foreign Minifters are obliged to fubmit to the moft intemperate fallies of his paffion. When the King of Sweden was remonftrating at Ratifbon againft the infractions of the German Conftitution, Bonaparte faid one day to his Minifter in the Court circle—"Your little King (*votre Roitolet*) feems to give himfelf the airs of a Power of the firft order; but you may tell him I'll not give him a place event in the third rank."

After the arreftation and murder of the Duke D'Enghien, he addreffed Count Cobenzel in the following terms—"M. L'Embaffadeur, there has been a report in circulation in Paris, for fome days paft, that the Duke D'Angouleme is in this capital and, that he had found an afylum at your houfe. I am happy to find, however, that the report is groundlefs; for if it had been true, the confequence would have been, that *both you and the Duke would have been fhot in a quarter of an hour.*"

Next to Talleyrand, Cardinal Cafrara is fuppofed to have the greateft influence over Bonaparte of any of thofe by whom he is immediately furrounded. This gave rife to a caricature, in which Talleyrand is reprefented as a meagre emaciated figure, and with a lame foot, teaching Bonaparte to dance, while Cafrara plays the fiddle. The idea was immediately fuggefted by the aukward and ridiculous figure, which Bonaparte one night cut in dancing for the firft time, at a private party given by Madame Bonaparte, with his ftep-daughter, and fifter-in-law, Madame Louis Bonaparte, formerly Madamoifelle Beauharnois.

On this occafion, even in the midft of mirth and gaity, he found occafion to fhew his pretenfions, which acknowledge no one about him to be above the fituation and duties of a fervant. On rifing to dance he unbuckled his Sabre, and reached it without looking round to the perfon next him. This, unfortunately, was an officer of diftinguifhed merit,* who felt his honour hurt by this act: he therefore, retired a ftep or two and waited till one of the fervants fhould come, to take the fabre. Bonaparte looked at him fternly, and in a hoarfe and frightful tone, faid "*Aye, fo I have been deceived,*"—nodded to a General of whofe obfequioufnefs he could entertain no doubt, and gave him the fabre, which he received with the greateft readinefs. When the young officer to whom it was firft offered, returned home, he found an order to depart to the army of *St. Domingo* next day.

* We think this officer of "diftinguifhed merit"—deferved to be fent to St. Domingo,—as A FOOL.

PARIS, Feb. 5, 1806.

ORDINANCE CONCERNING OFFENSIVE, CONCEALED AND SECRET ARMS.

ART. I.—Armourers, cutlers, merchants, and others eftablifhed in the precincts of the Prefecture of Police, are prohibited to *manufacture, to expofe to sale, or to deliver* any offenfive, dangerous, concealed, or fecret weapon, interdicted by the laws—fuch as air-guns, and piftols, poignards, knives like poignards, daggers, fword-fticks or canes, under the penalty of 100 francs.

II.—It is likewife prohibited to carry air-guns and piftols, poignards, knives in the fhape of poignards, daggers, fword-canes or fticks, under the penalty of 500 francs.

III.—Thofe who, for their perfonal defence, wifh to carry pocket piftols, fhall be obliged, under the fame penalties, previoufly to obtain a permiffion to carry arms.

IV. Every individual, not military, who wifhes to carry ordinary piftols, fhall be likewife obliged to procure permiffion.

V. Armourers and merchants cannot fell piftols to the individuals comprehended in Articles III. and IV. but on the reprefentation of a perfon permitted to carry arms *for perfonal defence.*

They will infcribe the names, furnames, and refidence of the faid individuals, in a Regifter at Paris, held by the Commiffioners of Police, and in the Communes, by the Mayors and their affiftants.

This Regifter fhall be communicated at every requifition to the Functionaries and Agents of the Police.

VI. Vifits fhall be made to the armorers, cutlers, and merchants of arms or canes, to verify whether they conform to the laws.

The prohibited arms found with them fhall be feized and brought to the Prefect of the Police, to be there broken.

VII. The Doctors in Surgery, and the Officers of Health, eftablifhed in the precincts of the Prefecture of Police, who fhall have adminiftered fuccour to the wounded, fhall be obliged immediately to declare it, at Paris to the Commiffaries of Police, and in the Rural Communes, to the Mayors or their affiftants, under the penalty of 300 francs.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Supercargo of the Portuguefe fhip lately arrived from the Ifland of Madeira, will expofe for private fale, a quantity of Madeira Wine, of the firft growth, in fmall lots, at the rate of from Seventy Star Pagodas to Eighty Star Pagodas the Pipe, according to their quality, and the marks on the Pipes which particularize it, for ready money, payable on delivery, on the gauging of the Pipes—Purchafers taking Ten Pipes, will be allowed an abatement of five per Cent.

Enquire of THOMAS DE MELLO, Efq.

Advertisement.

STRAYED from a Dog Boy, on the morning of the 10th. Inftant, a MOUSE COLOURED GREYHOUND BITCH, very *big with young*, any perfon who brings her to Mr. EGLAN, at the Exchange in the Fort, will receive, if required, a handfome reward. Should fhe be found in any perfons poffeffion after this notice, recourfe will be had to legal meafures.

July 16, 1806.

Advertisement.

MRS. RIDDELL,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Ladies of the Settlement, that

SHE HAS RECEIVED FOR

SALE ON COMMISSION,

The Following Articles,

IMPORTED BY

CAPTAIN LOCKE,

OF THE

DAVID SCOTT,

WHICH ARE NOW EXPOSED FOR SALE,

At very low Prices,

FOR READY MONEY.

Ribbons, Satin, Sarfnet, and Figured, a moft elegant affortment,
Perfians and Sarfnets, of various colours,
Silk Handkerchiefs—Leno Muflins,
Cambrics—Imperial Net—Chambray Muflin,
Ladies Shoes, half Boots, and Leather for Shoes,
Cotton and Silk Girdles
Chinnelle, Cambric Buttons, &c.
Drefs Wigs, and Imperial Combs,

AND

An elegant Assortment of

JEWELRY;

Selected with great Tafte, and and of the moft Modern Fafhion,

With an elegant and fafhionable affortment of LACE VEILS 6-4 5-4 4-4 and 3-4 & Tuckers or Shirts, with long Sleeves to match.

SALE OF PEARLS *Poftponed.*

THE Sale of the String of PEARLS, advertifed to take place this day before P... TER GRANT, Efq. the Mafter of the Supreme *Court*, purfuant to a Decree of the faid COURT, is poftponed until *Monday, the 21ft. day of July inftant*, when the fame will be fold at the Mafter's Office, in the Fort, between the hours of Ten and One O'clock, either together, or in PAIRS, as may appear to be the general wifh of the Perfons attending the Sale.

The Pearls will be allotted in Pairs, and may be feen at the Office of Meffrs. *A. J. and L. De Fries*, every day next week, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Fort St. George, 12th. July, 1806.

Advertisement.

CHINA INVESTMENT.

THE greater part of the GOODS imported by Meffrs. LEE and SHAW, in January laft, on the Ship ORIENT, will be expofed to Sale, at Mr. *Heefke's* Houfe, oppofite to Meffrs. Binny and Denifon's, in Armenian Street, *Tomorrow, the Tenth of July*, by COTA KISTNAMAH CHITTY, under the Orders of Meffrs. *Francis Lautour and Co.* Agents to the Mortgagees in China.

The Inveftment confifts of Teas of all kinds, Sugar Candy of the firft fort, China Ware, of all defcriptions, Nankeen, Cloths, Silks, Furniture, Preferved Fruit, alfo, French Claret, Côniac Brandy, and White Holland's Gin, and a variety of other Articles, which will be fold confiderably under the ufual Prices, and for Ready Money only.

Madras, 9th. July, 1806.

Advertisement,

Meffieurs Smith and Bruce,

INFORM their Friends and the Public, that they have removed their Office from the Fort, to the upper roomed Houfe, No. 5, Popham's Broad-way, where they continue to tranfact Agency bufinefs with this Prefidency and Hydrabad.

They have for Sale particularly fine Madeira at 250, 180 and 150 Pagodas per Pipe.

A frefh fupply of Wines, Confectionery, Oilman's-Stores, Pale Ale in Cafks, &c. from the firft Houfes in London, has been difpatched to the Refidency, which will be Sold under the immediate direction of Mr. R. W. Bruce.

Madras, 9th. July 1806.

Advertisement.

MR. THOMAS UMPHERSTON having departed this life; all Claims againft the faid Eftate, are hereby defired to be forwarded to GEORGE UMPHERSTON, the Son and fole Executor to the faid Eftate, within the fpace of three months from the date hereof; and all thofe indebted to the faid Eftate, will pay the amount of their debts to the faid G. UMPHERSTON without delay.

Madras, 15th. July, 1806.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 17th July,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

TEN Cafks of Bengal Salt Beef—four ditto of ditto Pork—one ditto of Suet.

Europe Investment.

James Dobbin

RESPECTFULLY *begs leave to inform Friends and the Public, that he is now receiving for* SALE ON COMMISSION, *the following Articles of* EUROPE GOODS, viz.

CLARET from Henderfon and Co.—Ale in Cafks, from Hodgfon—Hofiery, confifting of Ladies Superfine Engine Cotton Hofe—Mens Superfine ditto ditto—Brown and White Cotton Pantaloon Hofe—Ladies and Gentlemens White Silk Hofe Embroidered Clock—Ladies and Gentlemens elegant Patent Knotted ditto—Men and Childrens Hats—Heffian and three quarter Fafhionable Back-Strapt Boots, and Drefs Shoes.

SADLERY from Milroy, confifting of beft Military Saddles and Bridles complete with Breaft Plates, Holfters, &c. &c.—an invoice of Military Feathers, Plumes, Oil Skin Cafes, &c.—an invoice of beft White Buck Skin Cavalry Pantaloons, and Breeches.

OILMAN'S STORES Confifting of Pickled Tongues, Pickles and Sauces afforted, Olives, Sallad Oil, Muftard, Hams and Cheefe, &c.

Confectionary, from Hoffman, confifting of Jams—Decanters of Barbary, Peppermint, and Carow..on Comfits—Drajees—Brandy & Cherries and C..es—Cherry and Rafpberry Brandy, &c.—Gl.. ..are, from Blades, confifting of Wide Neck Vafe Lamps and Shades, with p... Mounts, ...ole Brackets, Silvered with plain Shades—fmall plain extra Shades—Plated Pillar Shades with Stands—Green Water Cups—Round Butter Bafons, richly cut,—Hive Shape and Oval do.—large and fmall cut Tumblers—large and fmall cut Wine, &c.—two 32 by 20 Looking Glaffes in burnifhed Gold Gotted Pillar Frames, carved Treliaze & bead Cornice—two 32 by 20 Looking Glaffes, in Egyptian Mummy Pillar Frames, Grecian Treliaze and bead cornice—Mahogany & Gilt Dreffing Glaffes, &c. &c.

An Invoice of beft Telefcopes from Gilbert and Co.—and India Charts with directions.

ALSO

AN ASSORTMENT OF

TIN WARE.

Advertisement.

MRS. LEE.

HAS the pleafure to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that fhe will open her Confignment on Friday next, Confifting of, Full Dreffes, Turbands—Tuckers—Sarfenet and Sattin Ribbons — Black, White, Pink, Slate, Ruby, and blue Satins— do. Sarfnets—do. Perfians,

Ladies and Gentlemens Black Silk Hofiery—Ladies Black and white Silk Mitts and Gloves—Barcelona and Shawl Handkerchiefs— Feathers— Wreaths— Flowers, Silk and Cotton Taffels, Trimmings and Buttons — Thimbles —Needles— Pins — Knitting Needles—Glazed Cotton Lifle Thread—Black and White Patent Nett—Ditto Lace—Ladies and Children's Beaver and Straw Hats, and Bonnets, &c.

Ladies & Children's Silk & Kid Shoes, and Cotton Hofiery—Gentlemen's Opera and round Hats—Cavalry Gloves—printed Quilting for Waifts—Scarlet Cloths—Flannels—Confectionery, —Perfumery—Stationery, and Glafs-ware, &c.

AND

A Variety of other Articles.

OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,

Fort St. George, 15th. July 1806

Advertisement.

LOST, on Friday laft, a black and tanned Fox TERRIER DOG juft landed from one of the fhips in the Roads—whoever will give information of the Dog or deliver him to Mr. Eglan at the Exchange, will be handfomely rewarded.—The Dog is marked with grey hairs on his cheft and about his mouth.

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