

MADRAS COURIER.



Volume XXII.

WEDNESDAY, 5th. MARCH 1866.

Number 1065.

Government Advertisement.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR is pleased to direct, that all Native who have permission to enter Fort St. George, in Carriages, on Horseback, or in Palanquins, shall send Copies of their Passports, to the Town Major's Office, with as little delay as possible. By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor.

F. THOMPSON,
TOWN MAJOR.

Town Major's Office, Fort St.
George, 4th. March, 1865.

Sheriff's Sale.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Scrier - W. MELVILLE GIBSON,
NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday the 14th. Instant, will be sold by Sheriff's Sale at his Office No. 1 Davidson Street Blacktown, between 10 and 12 in the forenoon, for ready Money only, in one lot, one half Share of the Stock in Trade of the Ship "Trichinopoly," as per Catalogue, being the property of the above-named Defendant, and Seized by Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.
The Property to be delivered to the purchaser at Trichinopoly.
J. W. MILLER, Sheriff.
Madras, 4th March, 1866.

Advertisement.

A MEETING of the CENOTAPH COMMITTEE will be held at the Exchange, on Friday next, the 7th. March, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

NOTICE.

MR. H. H. SMITH, informs his Friends and the Public, that Mr. R. W. BRUCE, (late of Hyderabad), has joined him in Business, which they intend carrying on, as

MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

Under the Firm of

Smith and Bruce,

AT MADRAS;

AND

BRUCE AND SMITH,
AT HYDERABAD.

Fort St. George, 1st. March, 1866.

For Sale on Commission.

BY JAS. RANKEN,

A BENGAL-Built PALANKEEN, light, easy, nearly new, and has not been used since it was painted in a Fashionable Style.

A London-made GOLD WATCH

with Seconds.

A Good French WATCH.

The above will be Sold on very reasonable terms.

So be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOMS,

On MONDAY the 6th. March,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 O'clock,

(If not previously disposed of by Private Contract.)

TEN PIPES OF GOOD

MADEIRA WINE.

For Sale on Commission.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

A FEW CASKS OF

EXCELLENT

BRANDY,

Of a very superior Quality,

At 28 Fanams per Gallon.

For Sale on Commission.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

A FEW BAGS OF

BENGAL SALT PETRE,

At 1 1/4 Pagodas per Maund.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 5th. March,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT 10 O'CLOCK.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES OF

PLATE,

12.

ONE Silver Soup Tureen and Cover—Two Bowls with Covers and Stands—One Tea Pot—One Soup and one Table Plate—Two Sauce Boats, Covers and Spoons—Three Salvers—One Table Ring—Two Soup Ladles, Gravy, Table, Tea, Marrow, Sauce and Sugar Spoons—Table and Debut Forks—Egg Cups—Punch Strainer—Salt Cellars—Mustard Pot—and a few Plated Articles.

at the same time,

A FEW CHILDREN'S HATS,

AND

A BOX OF EUROPE HAMS,

ALSO

TEN DOZEN OF

French Claret.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 6th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

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

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM.

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 6th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING

NEW BOOKS,

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

ALSO

A few dozen of Essence of Roses—Aromatic Vinegar—Milk of Roses,—and Turlington's Balm.

AND

THE SADDLES & BRIDLES,
Advertised at per last Courier.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 6th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

FIFTY Copies of the Asiatic Annual Register for 1862.

AND

A Bale of Coarse Blue Cloths, (Europe).

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY JOHN BURDEN,

At his Long Room, in Davidson's Street,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

AND

For Ready Money Only,

This day WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and

FRIDAY following.

THE REMAINDER OF

Capt. RICHARDSON'S

MADRAS INVESTMENT,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 11 O'clock in the forenoon of each day.

CATALOGUES of the ARTICLES are now in Circulation.

Madras, 5th. March 1866.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY JOHN BURDEN,

At his Long Room in Davidson's Street,

This day, WEDNESDAY, the 5th. Instant.

Fifty Corges of Blue

MOREAS CLOTH.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY JOHN BURDEN,

At his Long Room in Davidson's Street.

This Day, WEDNESDAY, the 5th. Instant.

THIRTY-FOUR Dozens of

Europe bottled ALE,

Forty dozen of English CLARET.

For Sale on Commission,

BY JOHN BURDEN,

FIFTY dozen of CONSTANTIA

WINE, in Pint Bottles, at 4 Pagodas per

dozen.

For Sale on Commission,

BY JOHN BURDEN,

A FEW Boxes containing two

and a half dozen of very fine FRENCH

CLARET, at 4 & a half Pags. per dozen.

For Sale on Commission,

BY JOHN BURDEN,

PORT WINE, from the houses of

Kerr and Harper, and Maxwell and

Keys, at per dozen, 6 Pags.—Pale Ale,

at ditto, 2 & a half do.—a few Maunds of

Bengal Candles, at per Maund, 10 ditto—

ditto in Hams, at per lb. 1 Rupee.

For Sale on Commission,

By John Burden,

A FEW Chefts of CLARET,

and Old Hock, of a superior quality, from

the house of Urquhart and Robertson, at

12 Pagodas per dozen.

For Sale on Commission,

By John Burden,

A FEW Corges of NARROW

BROWN NANKEEN, at Eight Paga-

das per Corg.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE, and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY, the 7th. Instant,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

AN INVOICE OF

Ironmongery,

Consisting of

DOUBLE and Single Padlocks—Iron and Brass Chests and Draw Locks of sizes—Raps and Files of Sorts.

ALSO

An Invoice of Looking Glasses, in Gold Burnished and Mahogany Frames of different sizes—a few pairs of third sized Globe Lamps.

AND

SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

Two Captain's Marquee—a Subaltern's Single Pole Tent—a handsome Dun Puggy Bandy Horse, with a Plated Harness, perfectly warranted.

SEVERAL OTHER HORSES & BANDIES.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY, the 8th. Instant,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

The Extensive Collection

of

LAW BOOKS,

FORMERLY ADVERTISED,

TO BE SOLD POSITIVELY,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

CATALOGUES will be distributed previous to the Sale.

OLD AND DECAYED

NAVAL STORES.

THE STORES advertised for Sale at the Naval Office in the General News Papers under the date the 12th. Instant, will be sold by Messrs. HEEFKE, FAURE & CO. on and after Saturday the 15th. March 1866, at my Office—the Sale to begin every day, at 11 A. M.

THOS. HOSEASON,

Naval Office.

Naval Office, Madras, 28th. February, 1866.

Stolen or Strayed.

A DOG, the size of a common Terrier, answers to the name of *Quix*; close cropped, and short Nole, his colour nearly brown; if he be brought to Messrs. HEEFKE, FAURE and Co. a reward will be given if required.

Messrs. HEEFKE, FAURE & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Coach, Curricie,

AND

BANDY FURNITURE,

Consisting of

SPRINGS, Plated rimmed Moons, plated Mouldings, Laces, and Axle Trees, also complete sets of plated Furniture, for making up Harness.

The above will be sold in lots and by retail, for the convenience of the Gentlemen of the Settlements.

For Sale,

AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

JUDGEMENT BONDS;

COMMON INTEREST, ditto;

MORTGAGE ditto;

POWERS OF ATTORNEY;

BILLS OF LADING;

POLICIES OF INSURANCE;

WILLS, sufficiently ample for ordinary occasions.

IMPORT and EXPORT FORMS, for the Custom House.

PASS-NOTES, for Goods going to Out-Station.

He immediately surrounded the whole body, when Marshal Alton came up with the division of Oudinot, and after an engagement of two hours, the colours, cannon, baggage, officers, soldiers, and the whole division of the enemy were taken. They had twelve battalions of Grenadiers that were marching in haste from the Tyrol, for the reinforcement of the army in Bavaria. It was not until the following day, that the detail of this truly brilliant action was known.

Marshal Soult with his division kept manœuvring on the 6th. and 7th. of Oct. to cut off all communication with Ulm, and in obeying the motions of a corps of the enemy who appeared formed in that place.

STUTTGARD—14th. October.

We have no certain information of what has passed between the two armies since the affair of the 9th. The action that took place that day to the environs of Gumburg was obstinate and bloody. The French attempted the passage of the Danube at that point, and notwithstanding the dreadful carnage from the Austrian batteries. They succeeded by swimming, to reach the opposite shore.

The action continued a great part of the night. His Royal Highness the Arch Duke Ferdinand was there in person as also General Mack of the artillery. At day light the Austrians evacuated the town, and the French took possession of it. About noon General Ney arrived at head quarters. A part of the corps under his orders marched along the left bank of the Danube towards Langendil and Albeck, near the latter place a very serious engagement took place, in which the French suffered very considerably in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Extracts from the ITALIAN PAPERS, to the 26th. October.

In the Gazette Extraordinary of last Thursday, we announced that a decided victory had been obtained by the English fleet before Cadix, over the combined fleets of France and Spain. Seventeen ships were taken in the action, one blown up and another sunk; and three Admirals were made prisoners.—The superiority of the British Navy has once more manifested itself in triumph; given a death blow to that of our enemy—and completely humbled their pride.—These are the immediate consequences of this glorious action, which may perhaps, like that of Aboukir, be the prelude to a chain of successes on the Continent. But how dearly purchased are these advantages! England has lost one of the most Valiant Warriors, the greatest ornament to her Navy, the terror of her enemies—Nelson is no more!—Let however our grief be becoming the dignity of the man we lament, let not our sorrow be unworthy the Hero whose premature fate, we have so much reason to deplore.—There remains to Great Britain the consolation of knowing, that he has left behind a Host of Heroes, who have learnt to conquer, in the same school with himself. England will benefit, to the latest posterity by the example he gave his officers at Aboukir, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar.

By the arrival of H. M. ship the Belleisle on the 24th. instant, entirely diminished, we learnt some farther particulars of this glorious victory.

On the 21st. at break of day the combined fleet appeared in line of Battle about 3 leagues to leeward, waiting the approach of the English; the weather was serene; the sea untroubled, and a light Breeze from the west.—The English fleet bore down in two divisions the attack was particularly directed towards the van, the center of the enemy.—The ship that led the first division, had orders to break the enemy's line, and attack them to leeward, while the other attacked them to windward, by this manœuvre the greatest part of the van and center of the enemy's fleet was between two fires, and in a short time thrown into complete disorder.

Collingwood led the van (he was the Sovereign), and was most ably seconded by the Belleisle.—These two ships sustained a most tremendous fire for upwards of twenty minutes, without returning a single shot, until they had broke the Enemy's line, when they opened a dreadful fire on either side. The action then became general, and for some time continued with great fury—in the course of an hour four French ships were seen to bear away, with all sail set towards the North West, the Mizzen mast of the French ship l'Achille, taking fire, it soon communicated to the sails of the ship, and the greater part of the crew perished. In the beginning of the action, the Belleisle lost her Mizzen mast, and an hour after her main and fore—she had two Lieutenants, Galt & Hoder, 31 Men killed and wounded. The Argonaut 34 Men killed and wounded to the Belleisle; an officer & 60 men were sent on board to take possession.

The 2d. Captain of the Argonaut (who is prisoner on board the Belleisle) reports they had 950 men at the commencement of the action and that 400 were killed and wounded before the attack.—The 1st. Captain being desperately wounded was left on board, he said that Villeneuve was commander in chief of the combined Fleets, and that Admiral Gravina commands

the Spanish Squadron; the latter hoisted his flag on board the Principe Dell' Asturias he is severely wounded in the left arm, and between 3 & 400 of his crew killed and wounded.

We are informed that the Victory had 40 men killed and wounded, and that the lost her Mizzen mast—Several other ships were likewise disabled, but our Gallant Fleet has upon the whole suffered much less than might have been expected, from so glorious and decisive a Victory, and in which the loss of the enemy was so severe.—We have also the inexpressible satisfaction of ascertaining, that the fears, which we entertained, for our own crippled ships and Prizes are without foundation, as they were seen at anchor off the coast of Spain.—We have therefore reason to believe that we shall soon see those brilliant trophies safely anchored in the Bay of Gibraltar.

The Journal of Algebras contains an official detail of the order of Battle in which the combined Fleet came out of Cadiz.—By this Journal it appears that there were 18 French and 15 Spanish ships in the engagement.—We know that it returned into port, viz. 5 French, names unknown, and 6 Spanish, as follows:—Principe Dell'Astoria Rava, Julio, Leandro, Montana, Francisco de Alca.

This battle has been very honorable to the Spaniards, but we are sincerely grieved to observe that the loss both of men and ships has fallen most heavily on them: contrary to their inclination, they were drawn into the war by their Good and Faithful Allies the French, who according to their custom, were the first to desert the cause.—Every report agrees in ascribing that very early in the action four French ships made their escape.

STATE OF EUROPE.

A German writer has just published an interesting article on the late of the Powers of Europe; and the following is the substance of it, as given in the Courant of Menz:

At the commencement of the war of the French Revolution, which must be considered as the cause of the changes which have produced the present situation of Europe, Russia possessed a territory of 300,000 square miles, a population of 26 millions, and a revenue of seven millions of Louis d'Or.

The territory of Austria was 11,149 square miles, her population 25 millions, and her revenue four millions of Louis d'Or.

Prussia had a territory of 3,600 square miles, a population of six millions, and a revenue of four millions of Louis d'Or.

The remaining territories of the GERMAN EMPIRE comprised an extent of 12,000 square miles, contained 26 millions of inhabitants, and produced a revenue of nine millions of Louis d'Or.

The territory of GREAT BRITAIN was then estimated at 6,536 square miles, the population at nine millions, and the revenue at 17 millions of Louis d'Or.

Russia has gained a territory of 7,035 square miles, a population of five millions, and an increase of revenue equal to three millions of roubles, by her late acquisitions in Poland only. This is entirely independent of her late acquisitions in Asia, America, and the Asiatic, of her conquest of the Crimea, and of what she obtained by the former partition of Poland.

Austria lost by the cession of the Netherlands only 474 square miles, 2,500,000 inhabitants, and a revenue of eight millions of guilder; and in all, by the cession of Lombardy, Friuli, the Brisgau, and Arona, without reckoning the county of Palenkstein, 673 square miles, 2,689,700 subjects, and 9,125,663 florins of revenue. She has gained by the acquisition of Venetian Italia and Dalmatia, independent of the Bithopric of Trent and Brixen, 500 square miles. Her population is therefore nearly the same as it was before the war.

Prussia lost about 42 square miles of territory, 172,474 inhabitants, and a revenue of 128,249 Louis d'Or. She acquired by the partition of Poland 2,058 square miles, and 2,075,700 inhabitants; besides, by the addition of Hildesheim, Paderborn, Erfurt, Eichsfeld, Munster, &c.—some statistical accounts make the present territory of the Prussian States amount to 6,000 square miles, the population to 9,000,000 and the revenue to six millions of Louis d'Or; but this estimate is rather exaggerated.

The acquisitions of England cannot at present be easily estimated, as her possessions are daily increasing, and she may be said to keep an equal pace with Russia as to her acquisitions. Her Indian possessions are extensive, and of an incalculable value; but her principal power arises out of her commerce, and the industry of her population.

FRANCE possessed before the war 10,000 sq. miles, 26 millions of inhabitants, and 19 millions of Louis d'Or of revenue. She now possesses 12,160 square miles, 32 millions of population, and 24 millions of revenue. Her principal acquisitions are:

	Sq. Miles.	Inhabit.
Savoie	33	280,000
Nice	52	98,000
Piedmont	533	2,357,000
Belgium and the departments on the Rhine,	1,100	9,900,000
Genoa	90	350,000

There are, besides, immediately under the

dominions of France, Parma, Placenza, & Gostelle, with a territory of 784 square miles, and 3,360,000 inhabitants, without taking Lucca and Piombino into the account. It must, however, still be considered that France can dispose of her allies, and also of other neighbouring States, after pleasure; that Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, the greater part of Italy, not included in Bonaparte's kingdom, Holland, and a considerable portion of Germany, are under her controul.—the power of that empire is therefore immense.

Spain has a territory of 2,277 square miles, and 10,000,000 of inhabitants; Holland possesses a territory of 625 square miles, with 2,500,000 inhabitants; and both Powers are directly dependent on France. If, therefore, we include the dominion of FRANCE, we shall find that she has at her disposal, a population equal to 59,000,000.

FROM THE LATEST ENGLISH PAPERS.

It appears, by intelligence received from South America, that the Spaniards fitted out a 50 gun ship and two frigates, the River Plate, to cruise against the British fleet, round Cape Horn; they sailed early in April. The 50 gun ship was soon afterwards lost, with the whole of her crew, nearly 600 people; in consequence of which the British returned, and were shortly after laid up.

The return of our Naval force, up to the 1st. Oct. comprises 119 sail of the line, 19 frigates, 104 frigates, 412 sloops, &c. Of these 16 of the line are hospital or prison ships, and two guardships—so that our actual disposable naval force amounts to 101 sail of the line. There are 25 others preparing for service, 27 building, and 15 in ordinary, exclusive of receiving ships.

The venerable Bishop of London, whose private charities among his clergy are numerous, has lately visited in his five archdeacons, as trustees, the sum of 6700*l.* 3 per cents, yielding an annual interest of 200*l.* towards establishing a fund for the relief of poor clergymen in his diocese, but not to be connected with that excellent charity which is already established for relief of their widows and orphans.

WAR-OFFICE.—3d. September.

19th. Foot, Lieutenant E. Lockyer, to be Captain. 57th. ditto, Lieut. G. McGregor, to be Captain. 62d. ditto, Captain A. M'Donnell, to be Major. 64th. ditto, Captain V. Fortier, of the 6th. Royal Veteran Battalion, to be 1st. Major of Foot Guards, viz. Baillie deceased.

Property Tax.—It is enacted in the Act passed last Session, that any person shall refuse to allow any deduction authorized to be made by this Act, out of any rent, or other annual payment, or shall accept any annuity, yearly interest of money, or other annual payment, without such deduction being made; every such person shall forfeit 5*l.*, and be liable to be charged for such payment as treble the rate of duty.

Madrid, 13th. Aug.—The Prince of Peace having informed the King, that several British merchants are sending their goods to Cadiz in neutral bottoms, and pass them for the property of those neutral States; his Majesty has ordered, by a decree of the 1st. instant, that, to put a stop to these abuses, the different ordinances will be more strictly enforced, by which the importation of British merchandise is prohibited in Spain.

WHITEHALL.—2d. Sept. 1805.

The King has been pleased to appoint Mr. Robert Muter to be one of His Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland, in the room of Dr. Alexander Carlyle, deceased.

The King has also been pleased to prefer the Rev. Charles Cummings to the Church and Parish of Daily, in the Parishes and County of Ayr, vacant by the death of Mr. John Thomson, late Minister there.

The anniversary of Bonaparte's Birth Day was celebrated on the 16th. ult. at Paris, when prizes were distributed among the victors in the different quarters. The first prize at the Caenroul was a 4*th* fire horse, saddled and bridled.

The Swedish Minster has caused the report of the sale of Swedish Pomerania to Russia, to be contradicted. And it is added, that not only no convention for the occupation of that Province by Russian troops has been concluded, but none has even been in contemplation.

We learn from Vienna that the Imperial Minister of State, Count Leberbach, died at his estate near Linz.

The prize-money due to the gallant Army of Egypt, is now in course of payment. The list of three individuals has already been paid to some of the regiments; it amounts to the sum of 131,64*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

Price of Egypt.—The 1st. of old scutcheon belonging to Avery, served on board his Majesty's ship Amphibious, in years 1750 and 1760. She is ordered to go on the Jamaica station, and on several valuable prizes, the disposal of which was entrusted to agents, for behoof of the captors. Whether the French Report, or some documents connected with it, has at length enabled them to wind up the concern, we cannot say; but a few weeks back an advertisement appeared, requesting persons entitled to share these prizes to apply for a settlement. Or accordingly applied, and got a statement; that his share, after a lapse of twenty-five years, amounted to 9*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* and three farthings, (the accuracy of the statement we must not doubt) and on Monday 5*th* night, he

got an order on the Custom-house, Ayr, for the amount, except the three farthings.

Admiral Dekker has been relieved till December, when their High Mightinesses meet again.

A riot took place at Haymarket theatre, on Thursday night; it arose from Dowton's having advertised a piece for his benefit, written by the late Sam. Foote, eq. entitled, *The Tailors; or, a Tragedy for Warm Weather.* Vast numbers of journeymen tailors assembled at the door and in the theatre. On the attempt to perform the piece, the utmost noise and confusion ensued. A magistrate being sent for, and the military called in from the horse guards, a great number of rioters were taken into custody, and conveyed to places of safe keeping.—Next morning the Bow-street office was crowded, in consequence of their examination. The prisoners were brought into the office fix at a time, and the whole number of prisoners was 38. The facts of their riotous proceedings, as they were detailed, Mr. Winstan laid, that a threatening letter was received at the theatre, that if the piece, called *The Tailors; or, a Tragedy for Warm Weather*, advertised to be acted for Dowton's benefit, was performed on Thursday evening, 17,000 tailors would attend to oppose it; and there would be 10,000 more tailors to assist, if necessary. Sixteen were admitted to bail; the prisoners in 5*l.* each, and two farthings in 4*l.* each. Four were remanded for want of bail, and the rest were discharged.

THE STARS.—20th. Sept.

We hear from Ireland, that the crops every where are extremely abundant—Potatoes in particular are equal in quality and quantity to what was ever remembered.

Ministers have at length published the Declaration of this Country respecting the detention of our Countrymen in France on the commencement of hostilities.—This Declaration alludes to the origin of the war, when a great number of British subjects residing in France, by permission of the French Government, were induced to remain there on a promise, that all the Laws of Nations, and the assurances given to individuals, would be preserved. After stating this view of the subject, the Declaration proceeds to contrast the respective conduct of the two Governments.

The Garrisons of St. Lucie and Tobago both surrendered on the most favourable terms, and were sent back to France, on an understanding that they should be safely changed as prisoners of war. Not only was this equitable plan of exchange agreed to, but the whole expense was to be defrayed by this country.—In Pondicherry the same system was observed, even under circumstances when the French garrison was reduced to absolute subjection. No improper advantage was taken, but the French force was safely conveyed home, and only departed from French soil this country one year.

The case of *Capt. Wright*, of the Vincennes, is, however, that in which the greatest stress is properly laid. The treatment of Lieut. Dillon & Capt. Wright is alluded to in the most indignant terms, & satisfaction on these points is made the basis of any general cartel for the exchange of prisoners between the two countries. To this paper are attached a number of letters on the same subject, with passed between Lord Harrowby and the French Ambassador at our Court previous to the breaking out of hostilities.

From the accounts lately presented to the House of Commons it appears, that out of a population of 8,873,980, there are relieved by parish charity 1,039,716, nearly one eighth part of the whole inhabitants of the kingdom. If any thing can be a strong proof of some great disservice in the very vitals of the body politic, it will be this.

There is an account in the German Journals of a most extraordinary shower, at and about Landshut—a Shower of Pearls! Nothing, certainly, has occurred like this, since the *Manna* in the wilderness. Storms of hail bigger than people have heard of, we have also heard people talk of its raining cats and dogs, and our theatrical conjurers have presented us with a rain or shower of fire;—but a shower of Pearls is a novelty.

The Monitor of the 10th. contains the *Sensu Confusum*, by which the GREGORIAN CALENDAR is ordered to be reformed, throughout the French empire, from the 1st. of January, 1806. The motives for this alteration occupy five columns of the Official Journal.

Lord Sidmouth is much better than he has been for these three weeks past; but we imagine it will be very long before we shall have to announce his Lordship's Restoration.

A Banquet in the Strand.—Sir Henry Featherstone complained to Mr. Sheridan the other day in St. James's-street, that he was dreadfully ill with a bad cold. "How did you get it?" said the latter. "Why, my dear friend," said the Banquet, "I—I—laid in—a damp bed at Lewes last Wednesday!"—"O! I see," said Sir Harry, (replied the wit) the ladies will tell you that you must not expect to be better yet, since you only laid in a few nights ago, you must wait till your month's up!"

The Hon. T. Coventry has taken the white house, at the angle made by two of the roads in St. George's Fields, which was once the *Palais* and favorite country-residence, of an eminent chimney-sweeper.

