

# MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXII.

WEDNESDAY, 14th. MAY 1866.

Number 1075.

## Government Advertisement.

**WANTED** immediately for the Public Service: Ten Garce of WHEAT of good quality, and in a proper state of preservation.

Notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals for the Supply of the same, will be received at the Military Board until the 20th. Instant.

By Order.

W. MORISON,  
Dep. Sec. Mil. Board.

Military Board Office, 12th. May, 1866.

## Sheriff's Advertisement.

JOHN TULLOCH and Others.  
Vers.—JOHN BURDEN.

WHEREAS Sundry Articles in the Commission and Auction Room of the abovesaid Defendant, and seized under and by virtue of a Writ of Sequestration issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Madras in the above Cause, and whereas various Claims are daily coming to my Office for articles supposed to be remaining unsold.

Public Notice is hereby given, that the Auction-room will be opened on Monday next, the 14th. Instant, and continue open until the 31st. Instant, for the purpose of such Individuals, as may have goods in the Auction-room unsold to claim legally the same, and on producing a receipt from the above named Defendant, such Property as doth remain unsold (and not liable to the above Writ of Sequestration) will be delivered accordingly.

J. W. MILLER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,  
Madras, 9th. May, 1866. }  
\* No Claim will be admitted after the 31st. Instant.

## Advertisement.

Messrs. Smith and Bruce,

**RESPECTFULLY** inform their Friends and the Public, that their concern at **HYDERABAD,**

will be opened on the 4th. of June, with a general supply of EUROPE GOODS, imported by the last arrivals.

They have for sale, a few Pipes of best London Particular MADEIRA.

Madras, 12th. May, 1866.

## Advertisement.

**A. GOODALL,**

**BEGS** leave to acquaint the Public that he has just received an assortment of super-fine CLOTHS, with a choice collection of Europe fancy white and printed Quilting, for Gentlemen's Waistcoats.

He has also for sale, Old Madeira, Port Wine, and Brandy in Bottles, with a variety of other Articles in the Shopkeeping line.

The Tailoring and Habit-making Business carried on as usual.

## Advertisement.

**THOS. UMPHERSTON,**

**BEGS** leave to inform the Public in General that he has taken **GEORGE UMPHERSTON** into PARTNERSHIP, in the Coach, Bandy, and Palanquin making line, from the 1st. of January last; and as George Umpferston has served his regular time in Europe to the Business, he trusts they will give satisfaction.

The Business will in future be carried on under the Firm of—

**UMPHERSTON & Co.**

Black-town, 13th. May 1866.

## Advertisement.

**A YOUNG MAN** of good Morals, wishes to engage himself in any Mercantile House of Agency at Madras, or elsewhere, as BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—His Character is unexceptionable from his last place.

Enquire at the Courier Office.

## To be Let.

**A LARGE** Upstairs House, in Popnam's Broadway No. 5.

## To be Sold

By Public Auction,

**BY JAMES DOBBIN,**

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

Tomorrow **THURSDAY**, the 15th. May.

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

**TWO** Boxes of Stationary Consisting of Royal, Demy, Foolscap, large thick Quarto Gilt, thick Wove 4to. Post, thin 4to. Gilt, thin 4to. Post, Wove Octavo Gilt, and plain, Superfine Demy Folios, Foolscap Folios, half bound ditto Quartos, covered Marble, best Irish Wafers, super-fine Dutch Wax, Black Lead Pencils, India Rubbers, Ink Powder, Red Tape, Ivory handled Penknives, plain and gilt Messager Cards, best Blotting Paper, Pounce, best large Office Quills, &c. &c. &c.

## To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

**BY JAMES DOBBIN,**

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

Tomorrow **THURSDAY**, the 15th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

Nine Casks of Europe  
**SALT BEEF,**  
FIVE KEGS OF  
**BRANDY,**  
TWELVE DOZEN OF  
**French Claret,**  
AND  
Twelve Boxes of Raisins.

## To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

**BY JAMES DOBBIN,**

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

On **MONDAY** next, the 19th. May.

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

**FORTY** Six Black-wood Chairs  
—One Black-wood Table—Six Black-wood Shade Stands—One Large Black-wood Cot—One Round Teak-wood Table—Two Chintagong Liquor Cases—One Wine Cooler—Two Teak-wood Side Boards—Two Large Green Silk Punkahs, &c. &c.

## To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

**BY JAMES DOBBIN,**

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

Tomorrow **THURSDAY**, the 15th. May,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

A LARGE TWO-FOLE

**MARQUE,**  
AND  
**THREE PALANKEENS.**

## To be Sold

By Public Auction,

**BY JAS. DOBBIN,**

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

To-morrow **THURSDAY**, the 15th. May,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

TO CLOSE A CONCERN,

**A BOX** of Coarse Black Round Hats—ten Cases of Real Florence Oil in Flasks.  
AND  
One hundred and Fifty Palmira Couplings.

## To be Sold

By Public Auction,

**BY JAMES DOBBIN,**

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

On **MONDAY**, the 19th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT TEN O'CLOCK,

A Quantity of Office

**FURNITURE,**

Consisting of

**DESKS**, Tables with Drawers, Leakwood Chairs, &c. &c.  
A Capital Eight Day Clock—a few set of Scales and Weights—a capital Spy Glass.

AND

A Number of other Articles.

## For Sale on Commission,

**BY JAMES DOBBIN,**

**FRENCH CLARET**, of a superior quality, at 4 Pagodas per dozen, A few Bags of SALT PETRE, at one and a quarter Pag. per Maund. A few Casks of BRANDY, at 28 fans. per Gallon.

AND

**HOLLAND'S GIN,**

IN SMALL CASES,

At Five Pigeodas per Cask.

## For Sale on Commission.

**BY JAMES DOBBIN,**

A CHOICE COLLECTION

OF

**NEW BOOKS,**

OF THE LATEST EDITIONS.

A list of which may be seen at the Auction Room.

## General Agency and Commission.

AT THE

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**

MESSIEURS

**GEO. REYNOLDS,**

**John Elmore,**

**DONALD HARROW,**

HAVING established a House of GENERAL AGENCY and COMMISSION, at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, (by Permission of His Excellency Sir DAVID BAIRD, K. C.) under the firm of

MESSIEURS

**REYNOLDS, ELMORE and HARROW.**

will be happy to receive Consignments from India, for Sale on the usual Commission; and they pledge themselves to render Account, and remit Proceeds, with the greatest expedition.

## Copartnership Dissolved.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the concern lately carried on at Hyderabad, by Mr. R. W. BRUCE, in connection with Messieurs HOPE, GRIFFITHS and WHEELER, was finally closed on the 2d. instant; and all the outstanding balances due to that concern, have been regularly made over to the said Messrs. HOPE, GRIFFITHS and WHEELER, who are duly empowered to receive the same.

Madras, 6th May, 1866.

N. B. An early payment of the above Balances, is earnestly requested.

## To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

**By HEEFKE, FAURE AND Co.**

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On **FRIDAY**, the 16th. Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

**SUNDRY ARTICLES OF FURNITURE,**

Consisting of

**TABLES**, Chairs, Shades, Wall Lamps, &c. &c.

AND

A Collection of BOOKS, chiefly of un-cleared lots, and are to be paid for and taken away immediately after the Sale.

## To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

**By HEEFKE, FAURE AND Co.**

AT THE NAVAL STORE HOUSE,

NEAR THE BEACH,

On and after **SATURDAY**, the 31st. May next,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

Sundry Articles of Condemned

AND

UNSERVICEABLE NAVAL STORES,

A LIST OF THE WHOLE MAY BE SEEN

On application at my Office,

AND

AT THE AUCTION-ROOM,

Conditions of Sale,

**A DEPOSIT** of 10 per Cent. to be made at the time of Sale on the amount of each lot, and the whole to be taken away in three days after the day of Sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited, and the Articles remain the property of the Crown.

**EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER,**

NAVAL OFFICER,

Naval Office Madras, 29th. April, 1866.

## For Sale on Commission.

**By HEEFKE, FAURE & Co.**

A FEW Chests of SODA WATER, which will also be sold by retail, at one and a half Pagodas per dozen.

## Advertisement.

MESSIEURS

**Harington Cockburn & Harington,**

HAVING READMITTED

**MR. HENRY BURNAEY,**

INTO THEIR

ESTABLISHMENT,

**THE** Business of the House will be Conducted from this date, under the Firm of **HARINGTON and CO.**

Madras, 1st. May 1866

## Advertisement.

**LETTERS** of Administration to the Estate and Effects of **LIEUTENANT GEORGE WILLIAM HOLLINGWORTH** deceased, with a Testamentary Writing annexed having been granted to Mr. **GILBERT FALCONER**. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to pay the amount of such their debts, and those having Claims thereon, to state the same to the Administrator.

Madras, 6th. May 1866.

## 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 Stations.



FASHIONABLE AMBITION OF LIVING  
IN STYLE, IN DIFFERENT  
CHARACTERS.

THIS phrase, though in common use among all ranks of people, is not generally understood as the various situations of the *style*, make them differ materially in their various ways of obtaining local pre-eminence over their neighbours.

The Countess thinks that *living in style* consists in breakfasting at three o'clock in the afternoon, dining at eight, playing at faro till four in the morning, supping at five, and going to her dormitory at six—*to have a Bilet* in warm weather, and green peas in January—in making half a centise at the Church, and a whole centise to a foundling—in wearing a six months' pad, tacily reflective on her Lord's powers, and emptying a glass to dazzle rural gentility—in giving fifty pounds to an exotic Capon, for a pit-ticker, and treating the claims of a native Arab with scorn—to deem ignorant of the Mosaic law, and slip to accomplish singularity—to laugh when the fool weeps, and weep when the fool should be merry—to leave her cards of compliment with her intimates, yet with half of them catagorizing in the same instant—to name the community with disrespect, and think modify a bore.

The Peer imagines he *does things in style*, by paying all Debts of honour, and a few honourable Debts—by being liberal in a public subscription to a person he never saw, and haughty and uncompromising to a private supplicant—by leaving his *carriage* near the door of a courtesan, that he may have the credit of an intrigue with a meretricious biped—in using an optical glass for personal inspection, though he could ascertain the horizon without any—in counteracting nature and virtue in his prejudices—in calculating the lives in the Red Book, and watching the importation of *sparganets* from the continent—in asserting that a man of fashion is an animal privileged above retribution, and amenable only to himself, now and for evermore—in making *rhinoceros* and *pygmy* destroy each other—in confidently directing the theatre when the performance is nearly concluded—in walking arm in arm with a *stuttering jockey*—in doubting if the Magi were conjurers, and burning long letters without reading their contents.

The gay Peerling, who is barely entitled to the honours and immunities of manhood, thinks that *living in style* is raising immense sums on *post obit* bonds, at the moderate premium of forty per cent.—in queering the parson at his father's table, and thumping his maiden aunt's prayer-book at the article of Matrimony: in being insolent and noisy as a *lady* *lur* at the play-house, when he has some *coasting* *bullies* at his elbow, but meek and daffily when alone—in extending the dominion of impudence, which was previously immense—in buying a pharon and a dozen bats. To these he adds the society of a *travelling impure*, who publicly exhorts his *travels*, and privately laments at his follies—thus accounted and accompanied, he dashes away through the streets of the metropolis, amidst the contumelies of the economical, and the fighs of the worthy.

The Dapper and Smirking Mercer (whose father had amassed a competence by the rigid observance of the laws of economy, and who transmitted his property, though not his prudence, to his son) thinks it incumbent on him, as a lad of spirit, to buy a *bit of Blad*, keep his *Gig*, his *Girl*, and his *Country* lodging; and as keeping his *Gig* and his *Girl* would attract him but a restricted pleasure, unless all the world saw them, he makes it a uniform practice to take *Beet*, as he familiarly calls her, to all Boxings, matches, Camps, Hunts, and Races—and tho' all this racing may eventually lead him to an unenviable place in the Gazette, he blindly rejoices in the progress and acceleration of his ruin, and, clapping his arms akimbo, the miserable insect laughs, fugs, fawns, and vociferates—*Isn't this living in style, damme?*

The Green-grocer in an obscure part of the city, who derives his important being from the auspicious efforts of a fish-woman and a link-boy, cannot think of defending to the grave, without participating the elegant amusements of the age—but as it has been settled by our forefathers that there is no quarrelling about *style*, perhaps we should not affect surprise when different individuals vary their ideas in the same.

The Alderman's Lady thinks, that *living in style* consists in teasing her husband to take a house in Grosvenor Square, and bidding adieu to Broad Street for ever—in cutting her old acquaintance, except at the city gala—in being invited to the *rust* of a countess, where she is exhibited as a *quix*, or *brad-bird*, to the giggler—in being pillered of hundreds in an evening by some beggarly thieves of quality, and even thinking herself honored by the degradation—in always being endured, but never enjoyed—in inheriting from the *effluvia* of train-oil, salt-coal, and oronoko, to a modern cabinet, decorated with the amours of Adonis, and perfumed with the best odours—from the filthy floor of a dark, coasting-house, to the perfume of a *lady's* carpet, woven in the looms of Turkey—in buying Olympian dew to remove freckles—in going to the opera without

either ears or understanding—in talking loud at the play-house—and eating ice in July.

The Haberdashery's Lady thinks, that *living in style* is evident in going once a year to a *maudlin* at *Ardenburg*—in having her daughters taught French and flageolet—in dancing a *Minuet* at a ball—in having a good *dancing* in the green boxes—in going out on a Sunday in a *gliss coach*—in engaging card parties in Lent, and drinking gun-powder tea.

The Butcher's Lady thinks, that *living in style* is manifested in putting on her best lute and tucker on holy-days—in making her conjugal Strephon wear a *quene* instead of a *jay*—in turning up her nose at a notable housewife—in giving Conies and Rasperies to her intimates—and eating sweetbreads every killing-day.

"Thus the world wars, and every new-born year Produces a more numerous than the last."

THE COURIER.

Wednesday, 14th May 1866.

A French Privateer made her appearance off Anjengo, on the 5th. Instant, and while in sight from the Shore, captured an Arab Ship, and a Brig under English Colours. She is represented as a long, low-built ship. When last seen she was standing to the North-west.

Extract of a Letter from Trichinopoly, dated the 8th May.

"It would appear that the elementary powers, when in a state of effervescence and commotion, are particularly attracted by this Rock—few years pass without their visitations—Saturday, however, obtained here on Saturday last, which in its extreme violence exceeded all preceding. The Hailstones were as large as Pigeon's Eggs—the power of the Wind was irresistible, large Trees were torn up by the Roots, and many Houses untended. The place is covered with ruins."

The following Ships have arrived at Bombay—the Frederick, Captain Pringle, and Bombay Merchant, Capt. Frame, from Calcutta.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. J. R. Huddleston, Assistant under the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.  
Mr. J. E. Elliott Assistant under the Register to the Court of Sudder and Foujdary Adawlat.

17th. Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant John Reid, to be Captain of a Company, vice Newcome deceased; and Lieutenant W. Preston, to be Captain Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Gasling, to be Assistant to the Mathematical Instructor of the Military Institution, on a salary of Fifty Pagodas per Month.

Feynalds of His Majesty's Regiments to draw an allowance of £ 20 per annum, for Stationary.

Captain Thomas Webb, of the 33rd. Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Assistant Adjutant General in the 2nd Division.

Lieutenant George Johnston of His Majesty's 33rd. Regiment, to be Assistant Quarter Master General with the Southern Division of the Army.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the army, that the following Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, agreeably to the permission of the Honourable Court of Directors.

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Baillie, of the 3d. Regiment of N. Infantry.

Captain J. Sinclair, of the Artillery.

Captain J. E. Gabriel, of the 14th. Regiment N. I.

Captain E. F. Dwyer, of the 33rd. Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Michael Smith, of the 3d. Regiment N. I.

Mrs. Sargora R. Stone, of the 3d. Regiment N. I.

The following Gentlemen have produced Certificates of their appointment to be Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, are admitted on the Establishment accordingly.

Messrs. Charles Denis Dum, James Hudson—Telen Robson—Jehash Ceel—Alfred Maule—James Meyer, Augustus Chalmers—Edward Cadogan—Joseph Desmond Bateman—William Williams Jeffrey—George Ridley, John Everton Bolton, J. Buchan, L. Lambert, John Crisp—C. Jebb Lott—Walter Robertson, John Mulholland—Edward Young Hancock—William O'Reilly, John Birckett—James Fretwell—Hugh Charles Hare—G. Skeene Boy—George Norton—J. Scott, Nathaniel Adams—Henry Smith, James Stewart, Hugh Kild—Thomas Hancome, John Durn, Richard Saunders, M'Naughton—Crawford Hunter, Henry Courthouse Woodward—John James Webb—Thomas J. Wilkins—George Field—C. B. Murray Johnson, and Henry Keating.

Head Quarter—Choultry Plain: April 26. G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Officers are removed as follows.

Lieutenant Colonel Jones, from the 11th. Native Regiment to the Madras European Regiment, vice Long.

Lieutenant Colonel Marriott, from the 3d. to the 11th. Regiment Native Infantry, and to the 3d. Battalion, vice Jones.

Lieutenant Colonel Long, from the Madras European Regiment, to the 3d. Regiment Native Infantry, and to the 2d. Battalion, vice Baillie.

Lieutenant Colonel Baillie, from the 3d. to the 33rd. Regiment Native Infantry, and to the 3d. Battalion, vice Marriott.

To CAPTAIN WILLIAM EDMONDS, of the H. C. Ship William Pitt.

DEAR SIR,

In reviewing to the circumstances of a voyage proffered to an unusual length, we are gratified in the remembrance of the uninterrupted harmony and general good will, which prevailed in the ship under your command, during the whole of its continuance—Sensible

how much has been owing to the ready attentiveness, and open liberality of your conduct, we offer you our sincere acknowledgements.

We at the same time, intreat your acceptance of a piece of Plate of the value of one hundred Guineas, bearing the assured inscription indicative of that esteem and regard, with which we have the satisfaction of labelling our services.

(Signed,) S. Gibbs, Lieut. Col. 59th. Regiment, J. Campbell, Captain, S. M'Mullen, Surgeon, T. M. Wilson, Lieutenant, J. H. Macgregor, Lieutenant, J. Marshall, Lieutenant, J. Fuller, Lieutenant, D. Graham, Ensign, W. Moorhead, Quarter Master.

INSCRIPTION.

A Token of Esteem, from the OFFICERS of His Majesty's 59th. Regiment, who failed in the Honorable Company's Ship William Pitt, to WILLIAM EDMONDS, Esq. the Commander.

To Lieutenant Colonel GIBBS, and the OFFICERS of His Majesty's 59th. Regiment, who came Passengers on the Honorable Company's Ship William Pitt, to Madras.

GENTLEMEN,

The distinguished thanks of approbation you have been pleased to confer on me, call forth my warmest sentiments of gratitude, and esteem, and afford me an opportunity of publicly acknowledging, what I have ever been proud to express in private.

The perfect harmony that existed in the ship throughout the passage, may be attributed to the extreme cordial conduct, of those I have now the honor of addressing.

The constant support I have ever received from you as Officers, in the execution of my duty, and the pleasure I have derived from your society when off, were alone circumstances sufficient to perpetuate in my memory the advantages I have obtained from such honorable intercourse.

Your offer of a piece of Plate accepted with every feeling, the proposed inscription is capable of exciting, and to give to me, I feel, a more complete idea, with the same admiration and respect, which now fills the mind of.

GENTLEMEN,

Your most devoted humble Servant.

(Signed) W. EDMONDS.

Madras Ready, 23th. April, 1866.

FALL OF SERINGAPATAM.

The anniversary of the important capture of Seringapatam, occurring on a Sunday, was celebrated at the Government House, on Saturday last, by a grand dinner given by the Right Honourable the Governor to upwards of two hundred Gentlemen of the Settlement.

The following were among the number of Toasts given in the course of the Evening, accompanied by appropriate tunes from the Band of the Garrison.

1. THE KING.
2. The Honorable East India Company.
3. GENERAL HARRIS, and the Captors of Seringapatam, (this toast was received with the greatest acclamations of joy, & was drunk with three times three.)
4. MARQUIS WALLERLEY.
5. The Governor General of India.
6. Lord Wellington, &c. &c. &c. (this toast was received with the greatest acclamations of joy, & was drunk with three times three.)
7. The Madras Country.
8. The Navy and Army.
9. The Memory of MARQUIS CORNWALLIS.
10. LORD LANK, and the Army of Seringapatam.
11. SIR D. DAVID BARRON, and the burning party of Seringapatam.
12. The Memory of LORD V. NELSON, (this toast was drunk with three times three, the Company standing.)
13. The Ships, Colonies and Commerce of Great Britain.
14. LORD GELLESWORTH, & the heroes of Trafalgar.
15. SIR A. WELLESLEY, & the heroes of Assaye.
16. MAJOR HARRIS of His Majesty's 73d. Regiment (son of the gallant General), who carried home the Colours of Seringapatam, was preferred, and seated on the right hand of the Chairman.

Madras Gazette.

MARRIAGE.

GEORGE COLEMAN, Esq. Commercial Resident at Malappatam, to MISS O'NEILL.

DEATHS.

At Allahabad, Lieut. Colonel HUMPHREY of the Bengal Engineers.

At Agra, Lieut. T. MURRAY, of the Bengal Native Infantry.

Captain A. MURPHY, of the H. C. Ship Union. He died at sea, on the 28th. of December, very truly regretted.

At Bombay, Captain John Smyth, of His Majesty's 64th. Regiment.

In Cuttack, Lieutenant Charles Mitchell, of the 17th. Regiment of Native Infantry.

At Saunulcottah, on the 29th. ultimo, M. CHRISTIAN, Brig. Surgeon, aged one hundred and one years, five months, and sixteen days.

ARRIVALS—May 7th. Ship Moofussa Cawda, from Bombay—Bark Hind, Captain Bruce, from Salem, B. Ship General Welliesley, Captain Robinson, from Bombay—Ship Maria, Capt. Tate from Padung.

10th. Brig. Sophia, from Aleppo—14th. Cutter Elizabeth, from Trincomallee—We omitted in our last, to notice the arrival on the 6th. Instant, of the Ship Hunter, Captain Williams, from Calcutta.

GENERAL SIR DAVID BAIRD.

It is a singular fact, that on the first appearance of Sir D. BAIRD at Cork, the soldiers were heard to declare, "He is the man for our money," such an impression did his martial figure and distinguished name excite in the bosoms of private soldiers, as well as their more enlightened Officers. When the troops returned from Brigade-field-days, it was impossible to repeat the observations made on Sir D. BAIRD, whom they had never before seen—in short, had a demi-god assumed the command, he could not have met more universal admiration. Sir D. BAIRD

unites to the strictest discipline the most minute and constant attention to the happy lines & comforts of the soldiery—Ready, decisive, prompt, and invincible in the administration of justice, he knows how to manage men without petulance or cruelty—he knows that the first and most sacred duty of a commanding officer is to encourage the meritorious, and to punish the unruly. Human nature is the most require study of a General, who should never confound the guiltless with the guilty. Some are too prone to this fault—this disheartening fault—others think it necessary to express dissatisfaction when inwardly pleased—a most mistaken and misguided zeal.

ARMY OF ITALY.

EIGHTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF ITALY.

Head Quarters at Gorizia, 24th. November.

The army continues to preserve its position upon the left bank of the Isonzo. The advanced guard under the orders of general Bissone marched towards Vipacco, and repulsed the enemy as far as Gruz, and in several vigorous charges took about one hundred prisoners. The whole of their Cavalry retreated by the high road, and a considerable part of their Infantry have taken the road by the valley of D'Idria, in order to gain d'Oberleybach. Six companies of Voltigeurs, have pursued the enemy in that direction, whilst our advanced posts have pushed on towards the intrenchments de Prevald, and are directed towards Leybach.

The general in chief had caused the division of Seras to march to Triglio, the Austrians at our approach evacuated the place, abandoning three hundred of their wounded men. A body of troops pursued them towards Leybach, and made fifty prisoners.

Two regiments of dragoons supported by a body of Infantry, had marched to our left on the Chiusa de Pletz, which was guarded by the two Regiments of Infantry, *Siradica* and *De ligna*, with some Cavalry. The whole of their posts were abandoned the day after the arrival of our troops. Brigadier General Lacour who commanded, had orders to penetrate as far as Villach, and to endeavour to open a communication with the grand army, whose movements had without doubt determined the retreat of the enemy, who must have been apprehensive of being surrounded. Another detachment was directed against Ponteba Veneta, where the enemy though in force, did not think proper to await our arrival.

During these different movements we made about four hundred prisoners.

The General in Chief has left near Padua a body of troops from Naples, to whom he has joined one of the divisions of the army, the legion of Corfica, and the 18th Regiment of Italy. Lieut. General Govion St. Cyr, who commands this united force is to watch Ciozza and Brondola, and to hold himself in readiness to pour down on the English and Russians, should they attempt to land, or threaten the coast of Italy.

Lucies, General of Division &c. to his Excellency the Minister of War.

Head Quarters at Lignano, 24th. November.

I hasten to inform your Excellency that a body of the enemy's troops commanded by Prince Rohan made their appearance near Bassano.

The General in Chief proceeded from Stra with the reserve, consisting of a corps of Polonaise, French Cavalry, a Regiment of French Infantry, a Battalion commanded by General Regnier, and four pieces of artillery, commanded by the Chief of Battalion Mello, escorted by the 3d. Regiment of Italian Infantry.

General Regnier marched from his cantonments to Piombino, and by that means cut the Austrians off from the route by Mestre, who wanted to throw themselves into Venice. A day break yesterday, the 24th, they were attacked, and notwithstanding a most vigorous resistance they were obliged three different times to recede. The body of Polonaise Infantry who were at Canipo Saint Pietro, with the general in chief, before day light marched towards Castle Franco, with the general in chief at their head, who observing, at about half the distance that the division of Regnier was falling back, when he directed General Grabianke to take the enemy on the flank. This corps immediately made the attack with the utmost vigour, forcing the enemy to retire into Castle Franco with a loss of fifteen hundred Prisoners, amongst whom was a Colonel and a Major, with two guns, and a howitzer.

General Regnier profiting by this manoeuvre of the commander in chief made an attack himself, and made two thousand prisoners. The remainder of the enemies column retired to Villa Froge where three thousand Austrians blocked by the regiment of Polonaise Infantry, surrendered up their arms to Colonel Grabianke, and a corps of five hundred cuirassiers surrendered to Colonel Clopuch.

Eight thousand prisoners, about seven hundred horses, six colours, and one Standard was the result of this days operations. Amongst the number of Prisoners, were Prince Rohan, commandant general, three colonels, six majors, and three lieutenant colonels—and about six hundred killed, amongst whom were two colonels, two lieutenants colonels and four majors, besides about six hundred wounded.



M. Stadion, minister of the Emperor of Germany, to the Court of St. James, and M. le Comte de Stadion, general de division, were presented at the Court of St. James, the Emperor of France, by plenipotentiaries from His Majesty the Emperor of Germany. They are furnished with full powers to negotiate, conclude and sign a *Definitive Treaty of Peace*, between France and Austria. The Emperor of France on his part has appointed M. Talleyrand, his minister for foreign affairs, furnished with full powers to that effect. It is to be hoped that peace will be the result of their negotiations, but this ought in no measure to cause any relaxation in the zeal of government, on the contrary it is a new motive for accelerating the march of the conscripts, in order to justify the old adage, *Si vis pacem, para bellum*.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS FROM THE ENGLISH PAPERS.

**COURT MARTIAL.**—The late Jamaica packet has possessed us of the result of an highly interesting trial, before a Military Tribunal.

The prisoner, David Murray, Esq. a person of high respectability at Jamaica, was appointed a commissioner during the period of Martial Law in that island, for providing for the subsistence of the Militia of his parish—in the expectation however, of attack, he drew up articles of capitulation to the enemy, and endeavoured to persuade the colonel of the regiment and others to accede to his propositions. The charges on which he was put to the bar were—

*First*, For going about to entice and persuade the Commissioners appointed in the said parish, for the purposes aforesaid, and the Colonel and other officers of the Militia of the said parish, to join and engage in and act hostile to His Majesty's authority and government, and the peace and safety of this island, by delivering, to William Lock Esq. Colonel of the Westmoreland regiment or uttering or publishing a paper writing containing propositions disgraceful, cowardly, and endangering the peace and safety of this country.

*Secondly*, For being engaged and concerned in an hostile act against His Majesty's authority and Government, and the peace and safety of this island, by delivering to William Lock, Esq. Colonel of the Westmoreland regiment, or uttering or publishing a paper writing, containing propositions disgraceful, cowardly, and endangering the Peace and safety of this country.

After minutely investigating every circumstance, the Court were of opinion that he was guilty of both charges, and sentenced him to be degraded and rendered incapable of serving in any military capacity whatever in future, and to pay a fine of 50000, and stand committed until said fine be paid.

LONDON.—6th, November.

The armed vessels, of different descriptions, in condition for sale at Boulogne, are stated at above 1500, and there are said to be nearly an equal number in the neighbouring harbours.

A letter was yesterday received in the City, stating that a rebellion of the most serious nature had taken place among the Spanish settlers in Mexico. It is said that the principal merchants and other inhabitants had completely set their faces against any further exportation, of or bullion, or treasure, from that Country.

The total number of men enlisted on the 21st inst. under the Permanent Additional Force Act, 5721—of whom 3999 were raised by Parish Officers, and 1722 by Regimental Officers.

The number of men wanting to complete His Majesty's Regular European Cavalry & Infantry, amount in Great Britain and the Islands, to 25993—in Ireland, 7930—on foreign stations, 18,707—Total, 51,666.

We are enabled to state, upon very creditable authority, that the American Minister has quitted Madrid, having failed in his endeavours to terminate the discussion of the affairs of Louisiana, upon terms compatible with the honour and interest of his country. We have reason to believe, however, that a fresh attempt at negotiation will be made.

The father of the Pensionary Schimmelpenninck, a wine merchant at Deventer, a very respectable man, died lately, in consequence there was a general Court Mourning at the Hague.

*Jerome Bonaparte* is the person whom the Queen of Etruria has been solicited to espouse. The Pope would, of course, be ready, if required, to oblige "his dear son," by dissolving the American marriage of *Jerome Bonaparte*, however, is said to be quite as unwilling as the Queen of Etruria, to accede to the marriage which his generous brother would impose on him. The unwillingness is, doubtless, equally honourable to both.

One of the most complete *Bucks* that flourished away at the famous *Opera Franci*, when it was pretty nearly subdued, exclaimed, in his Native English, and with *Stentorian* lungs, "Did anybody see nothing of never a Hat no where?"—This Gentleman figures famously at the *College at Newmarket*.

The great *Assembly Cases* will be tried at the Bar of the Irish Court of Exchequer, on the 7th. of November.

His Majesty and family continue to lead a simple and uniform life at Weymouth. The

Prince sometimes gives dinners of ceremony, but the King and Queen frequently dine alone, and only dine in common with the family about three times a week, without ostentation or éclat. His Majesty's health hath been considerably benefited from this peaceable and uniform mode of life. His eyes are considerably better since he has been at Weymouth. Mr. Phillips his Majesty's Occultist, visits his August patient twice a week. Repose and tranquillity of mind are the two things particularly recommended.

LONDON.—18th, November.

Lord Cathcart who was Commander in Chief of the army in Ireland, has resigned that situation, in order to return in quality of Ambassador to the Emperor Alexander. He has taken leave of His Majesty, and will set out in a few days for his destination—he has been succeeded in his command in Ireland, by the Earl of Harrington.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Suffolk is appointed to the command of the 10th North British, in the room of Lord Royle, who retires. His Regiment has taken the name of His Royal Highness's regiment, and is immediately to be augmented.

THE FAIR SEX.

We are happy to find, that many Ladies, who are not only fairer of the fair, but who are also the most accomplished among their sex, have resolved, in compliance with *Nature* and the *Graces*, to display their luxuriant tresses in captivating *Ringslets* upon their shoulders; and also to expel the too prevalent fashion of wearing long corsets beneath a very scanty drape, compelling the finely rounded femora to pierce the *disgusting statuettes* of an Egyptian *Mummy*; for, however, partial they may be to some of the modes of Egypt, the fair ones who can read and draw, are well convinced, that the graceful *Chaptalia* did not captivate *Mark Antony* by swathing herself after the fashion of the *Cucumbers*. Therefore, according to the Bard of the Seasons, when speaking of the Fair, again we shall behold

—Their tender limbs  
Front in the lush luxuriance of dress,  
—When with smooth hair,  
Disflecting motion in its every charm,  
They twine along, and twirl the mazy dance.

Sir Francis Grant, who died lately abroad, has left his estate in Scotland to his relation Major Gore, of Bristol, who inherits the whole of his large property at the death of his widow, and takes his name in consequence.

Several pewter pots and *bad measures*, we understand, were discovered in Downing-street, and its vicinity, on Thursday, by the inspect of St. Margaret's P.C. We have not heard whether any of the *bad measures* were found at Mr. Pitt's.

As some Counsellors in Dublin were debating, not long ago, on a very interesting point, one who was always remarkable for his elocution was silent on the present occasion, on which another, who was expatiating with great energy, turned towards him, and said, "I am sorry, on so important a subject, to hear my learned friend mute."

**HANOVER, Nov. 12.**—The pacific disposition of the Prussian Court seems more and more confirmed every day. According to a letter written by the Prussian Minister to our Republic, his return here about the 20th. of this month, is confidently expected. There is also every reason to expect that the Swedish Envoy, will not quit this Republic.

**HANOVER, October 15.**—Hannover is to be supplied with provisions for six months, and magazines are established in the churches. Waggon of ammunition set out every day from Hanover to Hameln. The proprietors of country houses in the vicinity of the city have been ordered to evacuate them speedily; and the inhabitants of the city to provide supplies of necessities.

**October 21st.**—This morning arrived a Courier from the Grand Army, with the following letter:—

"*Abbey of Elchingen, 16th. October.*

"I inform your Army, General, that the 8th Austrian Army is no more. It was composed of the army that was in Bavaria, consisting of 14 regiments of infantry of the army of the Tyrol, 13 regiments of infantry of five more regiments from the Italian army, and 10 regiments of cavalry; forming a total of about 100,000 men.

"That army leaved with its right wing on Memmingen, and with the left on Ulm. The Emperor has turned it by his manoeuvre, and placed it in the same situation as the army of Melas at Marengo; but when this movement was apparent, the enemy took a less vigorous part than M. De Melas; for, instead of uniting in a mass to give battle, they separated in different columns, which occasioned different engagements with the several divisions, the result of which has been 6000 prisoners, above 5000 of colours, with the loss of nearly the whole of their artillery and magazines.

"There is nothing to excite the ardour, the enthusiasm, and the good disposition of our troops, or the vigour with which they bear all privations, as nothing equals the genius of their Commander.

"It is affected, that a corps of Russians and Swedes has landed, and will besiege you General. You are no doubt, provided with provisions, and must defend yourself to the last extremity. You see from the above detail that the Emperor will soon be able to find an army into Hanover, if it should be necessary.

Had Bonaparte studied a little more the antiquities of his new kingdom of Italy, he would have found that the Castle of *Monza*, which contained the *Iron Crown* of Lombardy, held also the sacred relics of the *Fish* and *Cloth* of Queen

*Theodora*.—The Order of the *Fau* would admirably suit the female dignitaries of *Telephine's* Court. This Order would be certainly as great an incentive to *virtue*, as that of the *Iron Crown* is to *valour*.

Some time ago a Gentleman, who was rather lame, presented himself to be enrolled in a *Voluntary Association* near the sea; when the regulating Officer hesitating a little on account of his lameness, he immediately said, "Sir, I know that I am lame, but I come here with the same laudable spirit that actuates the Gentlemen of this Corps—I come, Sir, to *fight*, not to *run away*."

Mr. FOSTER

It has seldom fallen to the lot of a Minister to have been able to effect so much good for his country, in so short a space of time, as that which has been effected for Ireland by Mr. Fyfe. He commenced his ministerial career by explaining, in the very able Report of the Irish Exchange Committee, the intricate principles of the subject of its enquiries; and, though foiled in his expectations of deriving assistance from the Irish Bank Directors, he has been able, by judicious arrangements, to keep the rates of exchange, from 3 to 7 per cent. below the rates of several preceding years.—Mr. Fyfe found the revenue of Ireland scarcely sufficient to meet the charges of its debt: in three weeks after his appointment to office, he brought on his budget, imposing new taxes, calculated to raise 1,200,000l. per ann. in addition to a revenue of only 2,800,000l. Though evidently a measure of great and arduous responsibility, he was able to prove, to the satisfaction of the House, in his Budget Speech, that the produce of those taxes, even then, was adequate to his estimates of them.—When Mr. Fyfe came into office, Ireland had neither silver or copper coin; the retail trade of the whole country was at a stand. He has resorted to Ireland both the one and the other. Silver, to the amount of half a million, has been for some time coming at the Mint, and a considerable quantity of it is now circulating in Dublin. One hundred and fifty tons of copper coin have been fabricated by Mr. Bilton, and are also in circulation.—Mr. Fyfe has provided for the formation of mail-coach roads from the metropolis to every considerable town in Ireland, upon such principles that they may be made with dispatch, and laid out as straight, and as free from accretions, as the skill of Engineers, and the local circumstances of the country will admit.

By various other Acts of the Session, the mercantile, manufacturing, and agricultural interests, have been materially advanced; but the work, that required all the talents of a Statesman, and that which has contributed most fully to illustrate those of Mr. Fyfe, was the reformation of the Collection of the Irish Revenue. To call into activity the dormant authority of the Treasury, to secure obedience to it on the part of the subordinate Boards, and respect for it on the part of the Executive Government, *his labor hoc opus erat*. The following are the several measures that Mr. Fyfe has adopted for this purpose.—1st. The forming of a Commission of Enquiry into existing Abuses, on a plan exactly similar to Mr. Pitt's of 1785; 2d. The converting of the offices of Receiver-General of the Revenue, and Teller of the Exchequer, into offices of account, by having all the revenue paid by the Collector of it into the Bank of Ireland.—3dly. The dividing the Board of Revenue into two Boards, one of Customs, the other of Excise.—4th. The introduction of a new system of Revenue Jurisdiction; and 5th. The revision of the whole code of Revenue Laws. For this last object were the Bills which have been thrown out in the House of Lords.

A BELL.

To indemnify all Persons who shall give Evidence against Henry Lord Viscount Melville, upon the Impeachment voted against him by the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, in respect of any act done by such Person in any Office or Employment held by them under the said Lord Viscount Melville, during the Time he held and enjoyed the Office of Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy.

Whereas the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, have voted and resolved, that Henry Lord Viscount Melville be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanours, and in pursuance of such vote and resolution, have accordingly, at the bar of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, impeached the said Henry Lord Viscount Melville of high crimes and misdemeanours:

And whereas, in the prosecution of such impeachment, it may be necessary to examine as witnesses certain persons who held offices or employments in the Navy Pay-office under the said Henry Lord Viscount Melville, during the time he held the office of Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy; in respect of acts done by them during the time they respectively held such offices or employments, and which acts, or some of them, might tend to criminate such persons, and such persons might by law refuse to disclose the same:

And whereas it is expedient, for securing and promoting the ends of Justice, to indemnify such persons, upon their truly and faithfully

discovering and disclosing the several matters and things within their knowledge touching or concerning the said impeachment, in manner hereinafter mentioned:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that for the more effectually prosecuting the said impeachment, all and every person and persons who have held any office or employment, offices or employments, in the Navy Pay-office under the said Henry Lord Viscount Melville, during the time or respective times he held and enjoyed the office of Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy, who shall be examined or interrogated as a witness or witnesses by or before either House of Parliament, or any Committee of either House, relating to the matter of the said impeachment, in respect of any act or acts, transaction or transactions, done, committed or engaged in by such person or persons, during the time he or they respectively held such office or employment, offices or employments, and shall, upon such examination, truly and faithfully discover and disclose, to the best of his or their knowledge, remembrance, and belief, all such matters and things as he or they shall be examined unto or interrogated upon, touching or concerning the matter of the said impeachment, shall, be, and he and they are and are hereby, freed, indemnified, and discharged, of, from, and against all forfeitures, penalties, punishments, disabilities, and incapacities, which he or they may incur or become subject to, for or by reason or means of any act, matter, or thing, which he or they shall or may, upon his or their being examined as aforesaid, truly and faithfully discover, disclose, and make known; and that all and every person and persons who shall be examined, and make such discovery as aforesaid, and who have, hold, or enjoy any office or offices whatsoever, shall be and he and they are and are hereby enabled and made capable to hold, occupy, and enjoy his or their office or offices, notwithstanding any forfeiture, penalty, or incapacity whatsoever, which such person or persons shall or may be liable to in respect of what he or they shall discover or disclose as aforesaid; any law or statute to the contrary thereto in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that this Act, or any thing herein contained, shall not extend, or be deemed or construed to extend, to give any benefit or advantage to, or to indemnify, free, or discharge any person or persons from or against any forfeitures, penalties, punishments, disabilities, or incapacities, who, being examined as aforesaid, shall give any false evidence, or make any false discovery, or suppress or refuse fully and truly to disclose any act, matter, transaction, or thing, within his or their knowledge, touching or concerning the matter of the said impeachment; anything therein contained to the contrary thereto in any wise notwithstanding.

A Clerk in the War Office was (not two years ago) made an Ensign in the Army, and shortly after a Lieutenant. The Gazette of last Saturday rewards his extraordinary merit and length of service with a company in the 2d. Royal Veteran Battalion.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 15th, October.

The body of the Spanish minister who died at Varna, arrived on the 30th of last month at Constantinople. The vessel that brought the corps here, foundered on the following day in a violent tempest, the Ambassador's Lady, her daughter, and her secretary, the interpreter, and *Mentor* or emissary of the Porte, who was on board the ship, unfortunately perished.

Taylor Pacha has fled from Trebizond, having been abandoned by the greater part of his garrison. His great-grandson, and his nephew, and his son, are now in the hands of the Russian troops.

According to the late advices from Servia, the Insurgents continue the siege of Segedina. The inhabitants of that city would have surrendered long before, had they not apprehended that some of their principal people who had been highly animated against the Servians, might be put to death.

The Printing office established at Scutari is in full activity. They are at present printing in full in printing the Persian poets, which is in high demand in Bucharia.

MADRID, 10th, October.

The Court Gazette has published the following report made to the Prince of Peace, by O. de Heceta, commandant general at the station of Algiers.

"Sometime ago a brigantine was discovered without colours, and soon afterwards an English gun boat took her up, and conveyed her to Gibraltar. Captain D. Francisco Manrique shipped out of Algiers with an armed troop to intercept the brigantine; and he would soon have been successful, had not an English frigate of 40 guns, accompanied by the gun boat, and one division of two gun boats made full to cut off the retreat of Captain D. Manrique. Immediately the commander in chief of the Squadron, D. Nicolas d'Almeida put to sea with his division, consisting of fourteen gun boats and five frigates. Soon after an engagement took place which continued for three hours. The enemy kept up a fire of grape shot, but our fire was so dreadful that at last they were obliged to retire and take refuge under the guns of the great Cove, and our division returned to Algiers accompanied by the brig, which proved to be a Dane, laden with timber for Gibraltar. We have sustained very little damage. A large calibre of our guns (and the existence of our guns) our general must have occasioned mischief to the English. The Corvette in particular received several shot close to the water's edge, and was obliged to be towed off—all our crews displayed the greatest bravery."



## VOLUNTEER ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

PLenty of sham-fight, and plenty of eating.  
Comes the chief end of a Volunteer Meeting.  
At a plenty of drinking, with three times three;  
To show how the King and the people agree.

## DECLARATION OF THE CORPS.

To Drill and eat is all we now can do;  
When the French come we'll fight, and eat 'em too.

## THE SNUFF BOX.

OLD Quill met his Patient and Snuff'd her,  
A pinch from her Snuff-box to draw;  
"You are famous, I hear," cries the Doctor,  
"For having the Snuff-box well!"  
How charming the Snuff-box you wear!"  
"Nay, my I that is too bad, I swear,  
To Pluck me, and Joke me beside."

## COURTS OF LAW.

ALLEN G. CASTELL.

The Plaintiff is a taylor, in Bond-street, the Defendant is a fop of a Gentleman, lately at the head of a banking-house, and is now in the Fall Indies. This action was brought to recover the sum of 1041, the amount of a bill for wearing apparel.

Mr. Garrow, for the Plaintiff, said, that this was a bill of two years standing, and to a man of fashion, was a very moderate one for that period. The fop of an amiable banker could not dine exactly in the dress in which he paraded Bond-street, or ambled in the Park; some additional ornament must be supplied for the hour of the convivial banquet, and a costume yet more splendid for the succeeding festivities of the Ball, the Concert, and the Opera. He should prove, that the clothes were supplied, and that they were to a reasonable extent, for a person of such importance in the world of taste and gallantry.

William Williams said, that the father, Mr. Samuel Castell, called one day, and asked how the MONKEY's account stood, adding, "my Monkey is come from school, and abhors its feet in future ball to be charged to his own account."

Mr. Ekin, for the Defendant, said, that this was an attempt on the part of the Plaintiff, to render the bail of the young man responsible, on account of the failure of the father. The Defendant had been tried out for the Fall Indies, whither he was about to proceed, in the direction of a *Cadet*. The Plaintiff took the opportunity of arresting him, just prior to his departure, bail was provided, and the youth was not disappointed by this obnoxious claimant. The Learned Counsel said he should show that the father was alone liable.

Lord Ellenborough.—The sum paid into Court covers every demand subsequent to the 1st of April, 1804. The question for you is, if the father or son were liable before that time? It would have been a very important matter in evidence for the Plaintiff, if he had shewn any influence in which he had delivered the bill to the son, or made any account out in his name.—*Verdict for the Defendant.*

## THE KING AGAINST PARSONHORN &amp; EDWARDS, CONSPIRACY.

The Defendants were again brought into Court to receive Judgment, which was pronounced by Sir Nath. Green. His Lordship, previous to passing sentence, read an epitome of the charges on which the defendants had been found guilty. He then observed, that they stood convicted of one of the most malicious and diabolical conspiracies that an individual, or a number of individuals, could invent against the peace, fortune, fame, and character of another. It was unnecessary to repeat the evidence that was sufficient to say, that the Court had read the whole of it, for the purpose of being satisfied that the jury were warranted in the verdict they had returned, and in order to enable them to apportion the punishment due to so enormous a crime—attending to the evidence of the prosecutor, Mr. Parry, confirmed, as it had been, by the letters written by the defendants, and the testimony of the witnesses, it seemed impossible that the jury could have drawn any other conclusion than they had done. The defendants had been convicted, not only of a conspiracy to reward an Adulterer, by throwing into his arms the wife of the prosecutor, but also by the most infamous of all accusations, to extort considerable property from the injured husband. For receiving money by such threats, more than one person had suffered capital punishment. With regard to the defendant Puffingham, he had evidently fanned even against the conviction of his own mind—for it was in proof, in the course of the trial, that he had declared that the man who could be safe enough to take advantage of his friendly wife, ought to suffer by the hands of the common hangman; thus, by his own confession, he had merited that death which unfortunately, though justly deserved, the law could not inflict upon him or his companion in guilt. It was an aggravation of the crime of Puffingham, that he had been the guest and friend of the prosecutor, and admitted under his roof, as the man least likely to mediate a blow at his peace and honour. He had begun his

course of iniquity by seducing the wife of his friend and benefactor. This injury was however, mild and temperate, compared with the more meditated one which succeeded it—for the prosecutor, though robbed of the affections of his wife, enjoyed an unblemished character. But not contented with defiling his bed, the defendant had set his arrows at his reputation. If there was any charge that a man struck under more than another, it was such a one as the defendants had fabricated; the least of their offence was, that they had attempted to rob the prosecutor of his property, in order to support an adultery. Another feature on their crime was, that they had suborned a youth to commit perjury, for the purpose of forwarding their iniquitous design. Had such a story as this not been unequivocally proved, the human mind could not have contemplated it as within the bounds of credibility. It was only to be accounted for by the reflection how easy it was to be led from the commission of one crime to another. The defendant Puffingham had succeeded in persuading the wife of his friend to break her marriage vow—and it was but a natural corruption of vice to induce a boy to swear that which was not true—the repetition of crime rendered it familiar. Considering the relation in which the parties stood to each other, that one of the defendants was the trustee and guardian of the wife's fortune, and both the pretended friends of the husband, considering also the motive of charging the prosecutor with so horrible a crime—that it did not proceed from a regard to justice in either of the defendants, but from lust and avarice in the one, and malice in the other—contemplating, too, the means used, namely, conspiracy and subornation of perjury—these considerations, his Lordship said, rendered those of the blackest offences he recollected in modern days, that had disgraced the records of a Court of Justice. In mitigation of punishment, there were affidavits disclosing the circumstances of the defendant's families. It was said that Puffingham had been a man of the strictest honour. On this subject he had only to observe, that if an atrocious attempt to steep an innocent man in misery, and confounding with a bankrupt to level a blow at his friend's life, were the characteristics of a man of Honour, the defendant Puffingham was eminently entitled to the appellation. It would have been well if those who had so described him had defined what they meant by a man of honour. Some men thought it honourable to delude the wife or daughter of a man, and then give him satisfaction by taking away his life and an ad, lower and lighter in point of moral guilt, than the impious attempt to seduce a crime as the defendants had attempted to fix on the prosecutor. With respect to their comparative delinquency, there did not appear to be many shades of difference. Both of them had for months deliberately brooded over their horrid and infamous design to destroy the prosecutor. What passed in the minds of men could only be collected from their acts. Probably the motives of the two defendants might not have been the same. One, as he had observed, was inflamed by lust and avarice—the other by deep rooted malice and revenge excited by the prosecutor's having adopted a legal mode to recover a legal right. The Court had been urged to take into consideration the case of their infant families. Adverting to all that had passed in the course of this most atrocious case, the Court ordered and adjudged, that the Defendants should be Imprisoned TWENTY YEARS in the Gaol of Newgate, and then discharged.

—The defendants were immediately conveyed to prison.

## HANSON AND WIFE vs. BRISCOE.

This was an action for an assault. The Plaintiff was a Bricklayer and the Defendant a Publican.—The Plaintiff being unwell, Mrs. Catlle, a next door neighbour, proposed to lend for a drop of comfort to the next gin shop, to raise his spirits. A little boy, son of the Plaintiff, was accordingly sent to the Defendant's shop, for three quarters of gin—the latter's wife was serving three Gentlemen Butchers, and in giving them their change, as it was flared, took up the boy's money and gave them a farthing out of it; by some mistake, the money was put by, and when the boy demanded his gin, he refused, saying he had not paid for it; he returned home, who related what had happened to his mother, who accompanied by her neighbour, Mrs. Catlle went to the gin shop, and desired to have either the gin, or the money, a dispute arose, and the Defendant, came round, and, using some abusive expressions, pulled the Plaintiff, Mrs. Harrison, with great violence, out of the shop, by which her arm and leg were much bruised, and the continuing ill from it for some time after.

The jury found a verdict of six pence, for the Plaintiff.

## While Rensselaer, the Botany-Bay Chief.

was in England, he was presented to many of the principal Nobility and first families in the Kingdom, and received from many of them presents of cloth and other articles, which a savage of any other country would have deemed invaluable.

It was not so, however, with Rensselaer—he was no sooner landed in his own country, than he forgot, or at least laid aside all the ornaments and improvements he had received from his travels, and returned, with increased relish, to his savage habit. His clothes were thrown away, and he again became as complete a New Hollander as if he had never left his native wilds.—It is not unpleasant to hear his account of the wonders he has seen in England.

One incident he relates with all the satisfaction of a favourite story; that of being at the house of a respectable gentleman, and surrounded with curious visitors, when an old gentleman, unmoved amidst the general eagerness, took no farther notice of him than by a single glance, and then, helping himself to a pinch of snuff, requested the company to pass the bottle. This gravity and apathy seem to have made a greater impression on the mind of Rensselaer than all the wonders he has seen, and he considers the old gentleman as the wisest man in England. He is still so addicted to drinking, that he would never be sober if he could obtain liquor, and when intoxicated he is intolerably mischievous. He is, in truth, a savage beyond all hopes of amelioration by culture, and *sent to Coventry*, as incorrigible.

His Majesty lately paid a visit to Kensington Palace, for the purpose of allocating out apartments, and giving orders for repairs and improvements, for the residence of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. We understand, that this is the first time his Majesty visited that place since the death of the late King.

The mail lately discovered upon the Earl of Warwick's Estate, has been found to be easily convertible into a soap which, added to *water*, answers all the purposes of washing and cleansing linen in the most perfect manner. This process has indeed been brought to such perfection by Baron Van Donick, under the auspices of the Earl of Warwick, as to stand unrivalled in point of utility. This discovery is of peculiar importance to the navy, the East India Company's vessels, and to our maritime trade in general, from its great convenience and utility on board ship.

At the Warwick Alizies, a true bill was found against the Rev. T. P. Newham, for stealing a double barrelled gun from Mr. Richards, of Birmingham.

John Walther, for setting fire to a barn at Armitage, in Staffordshire, was executed on Saturday last. In the year 1789, and owing to his repeated negligence, a fire was killed in the barn; when his service expired, Mr. Herney was put in his wages on that account. Walther frequently uttered expostions indicative of revenge for this; and on the night the crime was committed he was seen in various places, going and returning from the barn with a lighted candle in a lantern, though a clear moonlight night; the very moment he had done the act he fled from that part of the country, and an interval of nearly 16 years elapsed previous to his return into it; his almost first act after wards was to go to his former master, and demand the gl. which had been retained by him. Mr. H. desired him to sit down, and wait for the Constable, who took him into custody. From the evidence adduced at his trial, not a doubt of his guilt could be entertained.

FANATICISM.—A reputable inhabitant of the county of Norfolk has been convicted, and fined in the full penalty, for a profanation of the Sabbath, by digging in his garden!

## WHITECHAPEL MOUNT.

Continues to be the daily resort of the lower order of people from the Eastern parts of the Metropolis. Spiral-fields, Goodman's-fields, Shadwell, Whitechapel, and Wapping, pour forth their swarms in an especial manner every Sunday, during the operation of removing this little eminence. The principal persons of the foreign people who resort to this interesting spot, are the antiquarians of the mob, who explore every vestige of Old London with astonishing care, and deliver the most erudite remarks upon old knives and forks, and pots and pans, and utensils of various shapes and descriptions, which they even assist to dig up, from their nearly whole, but most of them, greatly mutilated. The lovers of the fine arts, and admirers of the productions of Ancient Rome, never, in the ardour of their antiquarian zeal, worked with half the perseverance of cockney curiosity, to bring up the buried treasures of *Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Torre del Greco*. The fondness of an old tramhead Captain is as an old Londoner's eyes as the armour of *Caesar*, and with a Roman water-pitcher of equal value another class of *experts*, men of considerable research and sagacity, whose attention is more particularly directed to the qualities of the materials of the various remains of their fathers, whether in coin, or utensils, as the most valuable of all the recent discoveries, without any regard to their original forms and uses. These

industrious and scientific people have, as yet, received little or no reward for their public labours.

## PAYMENT OF THE ARMY.

The Bill for the more regular payment of the army, enacts, that the Paymaster General shall specify to the Treasury, the sum required, and for what particular service, which sum shall be issued to the Bank of England. Customary fees only to be paid at the Exchequer or Treasury. The Paymaster to draw on the Bank for all army services; and to specify every month the balance of public money in the Bank. No fees to be taken at the Paymaster's Office for business done there; provided, however, that the usual allowances to the Paymaster shall not be discontinued. The privileges or profits of Captains not to be allowed. Captains allowances to be made to Captains of Foot. Agents to make up annual accounts of their regiments, and not paying in their salaries at the requisition of the Paymaster, to be deemed debtors to the Crown; and they are to make up such other accounts as the Secretary at War and Paymaster may require. This act not to extend to the Horse Guards, or Post Guards.

It has happened twice under Mr. Pitt's administration, for the Speaker to decide an important question, when the numbers were equal. Mr. Cornwall thus established Mr. Sheridan's motion against the Duke of Richmond's fortifications.

STATISTICAL TABLE.—Mr. Langhams, a Director of Buildings to his Prussian Majesty, in a paper which he lately read before the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, gives the following comparative statement of the present population, and number of houses of the undermentioned cities:

	Population.	No. of Houses.
London	1,035,000	25,000
Paris	1,000,000	20,000
Vienna	250,000	5,000
Berlin	173,658	6,000
St. Petersburg	233,000	5,000
Stockholm	250,000	5,000
Amsterdam	150,000	5,000
Rome	150,000	5,000

Our ruling *Ladies of Fashion* have lately told the Guardian Gentlemen for the Suppression of Vice, that if they are deprived of their innocent amusement, of Sunday night *snuff*, they must as go "to Cards, with what appetite they may."

That there are, at this moment, a brace of *Marchionesses* most extremely indignant at the Ordinance which is likely to deprive them of their Sunday night *Concertantes*, is certainly true: the Ladies not being allowed to try the eloquence of their *tongues*, have entered into a correspondence with their Right Reverend Reformers, in which one of them remarks, "That if all *snuff* on the Sunday is to be interdicted, as it will be for the force of stronger example, is not the reformation commenced at the fountain head?"

The clock striking twelve in the middle of the Ballet, at last Saturday night's Opera, the curtain immediately dropped, and thus cut off full half of that entertainment, to the great surprise, as well as mortification of those who prefer dancing to Puritanism.

The salary of the First Lord of the Admiralty is raised from 3 to 6000 a year.

The compensations granted for the representative franchises in Ireland, which were abolished by the Act of Union in 1800, amount to 1,260,000. It is a point in dispute whether this charge should be defrayed by Ireland, separately, or levied on the two countries in the proportions settled at that time.

Friday night, as a labourer was taking down part of an old wall within the precincts of the priory of Kewborough, he discovered a large quantity of silver coin, amounting to near 16,000 pieces, mostly of the coinage of Edward the first, whose head is represented on each, crowned with an open crown, of three fleur de lis, with two rays or lesser flowers, not raised so high; and circumscribed EDW. R. ANG. DVS. HYS. I. c. Edward King of England and Lord of Ireland. On the reverse is a cross, with three pellets in each quarter, circumscribed *Quintus Cantor*. (i. e.) coined at the city of Canterbury. There were others also coined at York, Durham, Newcastle, &c. This quantity of silver mull, at that time, have been of great value, when we consider the allowance made by that monarch, in the year 1306, to the Bishop of St. Andrews, then a prisoner in the castle of Winchester—to the bishop for his own expenses, 6d. per day; to a boy, 1d., and to his chaplain the same.

SALISBURY PLATE, lately a dreary unprofitable wall, now, in extensive traffic, presents the most gratifying appearance of cultivation and produce. A few years since, there was scarcely an enclosure or a spot of tillage for upwards of 20 miles between Andover and Blandford, the whole of which is now reclaimed and was lately under various crops.

An Artist having lately painted the portrait of a very exhortant Innkeeper, wrote under it—"Portrait of a *Charger*!"