



Sheriff's Sales.

THE HON'BLE BASIL COCHRANE,
SHERIFF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sheriff's Sale in this notice will commence this day at 10 o'clock (and be continued on Friday and Monday following), when a great variety of very handsome Stone China-ware, will be sold in small lots, for the convenience of purchasers.—Conditions of Sale as usual.
J. W. MILLER, SHERIFF.
Sheriff's Office, 2d, September 1806.

LOTTERY OF ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

TO be disposed of by Lottery, the following new, elegant, and fashionable JEWELLERY, is estimated at very reasonable rates, and on the most liberal terms; the whole divided into 1250 Tickets, at 20 Pagodas each Ticket, in Pagodas 25,000.

Scheme of the Lottery.

Prizes.	Pags. P. C.
1 An elegant large Diamond Ring,	2500 0 0
2 Another ditto ditto,	2080 0 0
3 An elegant Diamond Cluster Ring,	2000 0 0
4 An elegant large Diamond Ring,	1600 0 0
5 An elegant enamel'd Souff Box, with a large Rose Diamond in the middle set round with Brillants,	1200 0 0
6 A superb Nof-gay of Diamonds, with a Hand me Croquet in the middle, and the whole encircled with large and small Brillants,	1300 0 0
7 A beautiful Diamond Ring,	800 0 0
8 A handsome ditto ditto,	800 0 0
9 An elegant pair of Rose Diamond Ear-rings,	800 0 0
10 An elegant and fashionable Brilliant Aigret,	650 0 0
11 An elegant Diamond Rose Necklace, a pair of Diamond Rose Earrings, and a Ring,	1100 0 0
12 An elegant large Diamond Brilliant Sprig,	750 0 0
13 A fine and beautiful Diamond cluster Ring,	700 0 0
14 An elegant Repeater Watch & chain, ornamented with Diamonds,	650 0 0
15 A pair of elegant Diamond Earrings,	600 0 0
16 An elegant repeater Watch and chain, ornamented with Diamonds,	450 0 0
17 An elegant Necklace of amethysts, and a pair of Earrings, Ornamented with Diamond brillants,	600 0 0
18 An elegant and handsome brilliant Aigret,	500 0 0
19 A very fine Sapphire Ring, set round with small brillants,	350 0 0
20 A very large spread Sapphire Ring,	350 0 0
21 An elegant Necklace of Pearls containing 43 Pearls,	300 0 0
22 An elegant Frame for a Picture set with brillants,	260 0 0
23 A elegant pair of emerald Ear-rings set with brillants,	260 0 0
24 A pair of Jet-tin Pin according to the latest fashion,	250 0 0
25 Another do. do.	160 0 0
26 Two brilliant Drops,	120 0 0
27 A handsome Diamond cluster Ring,	150 0 0
28 An elegant Jet-tin Pin,	120 0 0
29 A Rose Diamond Ring,	150 0 0
30 A handsome pair of Diamond Rose Earrings,	140 0 0
31 A Fancy Locket set with brillants,	120 0 0
32 A pair of Bracelets set with brillants, & coloured stones,	120 0 0
33 A very elegant Diamond Rose Chain Necklace,	650 0 0
34 An elegant Diamond Rose Flower Baydeau,	400 0 0
35 Another ditto ditto,	300 0 0
36 A Necklace and a pair of Earrings of Amethysts, ornamented with Brillants,	250 0 0
37 An elegant Diamond Rose Ear-rings,	180 0 0

Lottery Continued.

Prizes.	Pags. P. C.
38 A Fancy Shirt Buckle set round with Brillants,	120 0 0
39 An enamelled Brilliant Hoop Ring,	120 0 0
40 Another ditto ditto,	120 0 0
41 Another ditto ditto,	100 0 0
42 Another ditto ditto,	100 0 0
43 A pair of Pearl Earrings,	100 0 0
44 A double enamelled Brilliant Hoop Ring,	100 0 0
45 A Pink Diamond Shirt Pin,	80 0 0
46 A Yellow ditto ditto,	80 0 0
47 A Fancy Ring set with Brillants,	60 0 0
48 An emerald Ring set round with Brillants,	60 0 0
49 A Brilliant Hoop Ring,	60 0 0
50 A Fancy Ring set with Brillants,	30 0 0
51 A Diamond Shirt Buckle,	50 0 0
52 A Single Stone Diamond Pin,	50 0 0
53 A Diamond Shirt Buckle,	45 0 0
54 A ditto ditto,	45 0 0
55 A Brilliant Hair Sprig,	35 0 0
56 A ditto ditto,	35 0 0
57 A ditto ditto,	35 0 0

57 PRIZES, 1193 Blanks, 1250 Tickets at 20 Pags. each, 25,000 0 0

THE JEWELS may be seen at the office of Messrs. Adrian, John and Lewis De Fries, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

As soon as the Tickets are disposed of, and the money collected, a day will be fixed, and notice given when the Lottery is to commence drawing. The Jewels will be delivered to the fortunate Holders of Tickets, the next day after the conclusion of the Lottery, without any deduction.

The Tickets are ready for delivery and may be had on application at the Office of Messrs. Adrian, John and Lewis De Fries, and at the Madras Bank.

Black Town Theatre.

(NORTH END OF POPHAM'S STREET)

This Evening WEDNESDAY, the 31. Instant, WILL BE PRESENTED

"TRICK UPON TRICK,"

To which (at particular request) will be added,

"SPRIGS OF LAUREL."

A NEW MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, RECEIVED with considerable Applause, when first presented at the above THEATRE.

The Character of Miss MARY TACTIC in Sprigs of Laurel, by a Lady.

The CURTAIN will be drawn precisely at 9 o'clock.

TICKETS are ready for Sale, at the NEW NAVY TAVERN, near the CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Advertisement.

MESSIEURS HOPE, GRIFFITHS & WHEELER,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

A CHOICE and Valuable Collection of Ceylon SHELLS, correctly classified, and tastefully arranged in neat Sattin-wood Boxes.

For Freight to Calcutta.

THE SHIP ACTIVE,

BURTHEN 220 TONS,

Will Sail for that place in a Weeks time at favorable.

Enquire of Captain THOMAS CRIPPS, No. 10, Nover's Street, Black-town.

For Private Sale.

BY J. BRANSON,

Fresh Garden Seeds from Hyderabad, viz.

	P. F. C.
SPINAGE, per Phial,	1 22 0
Turnip, ditto,	1 0 0
Lettuce, ditto,	0 33 0
Raddish & Carrat ditto,	0 22 0
Onions, Cresses and Mustard do.	0 12 60

A CARD.

J. BRANSON
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Madras and the Public at large—

THAT HE WILL EXPOSE FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

AT HIS LARGE UPPER ROOM

In Yerra Bauly Chitty Street,

THE WELL CHOSEN JOINT

INVESTMENT,

OF

Captain LENNOX,

AND

MR. MORTIMER PURSER,

OF THE

Honorable Company's Ship

Lord Melville,

AS SOON AS LANDED

OF WHICH

JOHN BRANSON WILL GIVE TIMELY NOTICE

THE ABOVE INVESTMENT COMPRIZES

A General selection of Europe Articles from the first Houses in London, amongst which are a small but choice assortment of Ladies' Hair and Straw Hats, and Bonnets—Fashionable Ribbands—Lace, Tape Bobbin, &c. which will be exposed for Sale in a Private Room.

J. BRANSON, having entered into Engagements with Captain Lennox, and Mr. Mortimer—deems it a duty he owes both to them and himself, to observe that no Article will be delivered but for Ready Money.

Yerra Bauly Chitty Street, 3d, September.

For Private Sale.

BY J. BRANSON,

PILLAR Shades on Plated Feet, with Engraved and plain borders—Pillar Shades on Mahogany feet—Table Shades, Wall Shades with Plated Brackets—Cut Glass Barret Cups with Covers & Stands—Muffiners & Salt Cellars.

Oval and Oblong Mahogany Toilet Glasses Plain and with Drawers—Morocco Leather—Brisnet and Moseley's Perfumery—Chariot, Palankeen, and Bandy Lamps—Bandy and Palankeen Trimmings—Bed Ticking, &c. &c.

The above will be sold on very Moderate Terms, for Ready Money Only.

Yerra Bauly Chitty Street, September, 3d, 1806.

For Private Sale.

BY J. BRANSON,

A NEW Palankeen of the present fashion, with Moons, Bed, &c. complete,

70 0 0

Refined Malacca Sugar per Maund of 25 lb.

2 22 0

A new full bodied Curricie, with Hood, upon 8 Springs, Europe plated Furniture & lined with red Morocco, 240 0 0

A new round bodied Bandy, with Hood and Lamps, plated Mouldings, lined with Buff Cloth, Europe Trimming, &c.

120 0 0

Genuine Cognac Brandy per gallon

0 35 0

Excellent Brandy per gallon

0 30 0

Excellent Gin, in small Cases of 12 Bottles each, per Case,

4 0 0

Real French Claret, per dozen,

4 0 0

French Liquors, in quart bottles

per dozen,

5 0 0

Hessian Boots, from Hoby & Norman, per pair,

6 22 0

Military ditto, ditto, ditto, 6 0 0

Strong Walking Shoes, per pair, 1 22 0

A general assortment of Bandy Whips, from 22 fanams each to 12 Pagodas each.

A very general Assortment of Europe Hosiery, from 22 to 30 fanams, per yard.

An Assortment of Silk and Cotton Hosiery.

OTHER ARTICLES.

For Private Sale.

BY J. BRANSON,

A VERY handsome Europe Wire haired TERRIER BITCH and Three Puppies,

just landed.—Price 100 Pagodas.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 4th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

AN Invoice of Silk and Cotton

Hosiery—Consisting of Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk Hosiery—plain and embroidered Clocks—Black Silk Hosiery—Ladies and Gentlemen's Superfine Cotton Hosiery, &c.

TO BE SOLD.

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 4th. Sept.

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

NINE Carriages with Horses and Harness complete.

ALSO

A Handsome Europe Built Carriage, lined with Yellow Morocco—a handsome Phaeton, and a Child's Bandy.

By Order of the

ADMINISTRATORS,

To the Estate of the late

E. NIMMO, ESQ.

TO BE SOLD.

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 4th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

Positively to the highest Bidder.

THAT large and commodious Upper-roomed House, with suitable Offices, situate in Popham's Broadway, also a Palankeen Godown.

AND

A Stable Yard, as particularised in the last Courier.

TO BE SOLD

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 8th. September,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF

BUREAUS, Tables, Chairs,

Couches, Shade Stands, Pictures, &c.

ALSO

A Large Cash Chest—Several New Door and Window Frames.

AND

Sundry other Articles.

TO BE SOLD.

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 8th. September,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

A Choice and Valuable Collection

OF

BOOKS.

Catalogues of which will be published and distributed previous to the Sale.

Advertisement.

An Assortment of BOOKS for Sale on Commission for Ready Money, at Mr. POLACK'S, No. 4, Stringer Street Black-town. Madras, 3d. September.

MASTER BETTY.

On the University of Cambridge having lately proposed as a subject for a Prize Essay, &c. a notter religious agit, in allusion to Master Betty.

What did the Boy, the Rev. Catechist, like most to say—play, while he should learn his talk.

THE COURIER.

Wednesday, 3d. September 1866.

LETTERS from Bombay, state the arrival of a large American Ship, laden with several Stores, destined by His Majesty's Ship Drake, Captain Fellow, off the Isle of France, and sent to Bombay for adjudication.

The Letters which contain the above information add the following reports, which had obtained at Bombay—namely, that Commodore HULLOWAY had arrived off the Isle of France, with seven sail of the line—and that the Honorable Company's Ship EXTRA, Capt. Meriton, (one of the homeward-bound China Ships) had been captured by the PIEDMONTSE French frigate, after an action of upwards of 4 hours.

It is added that Capt. Meriton had fought with the most spirit and gallantry, until obliged to yield to a force so greatly superior.

A Danish Ship has arrived at Tranquebar, from the Isle of France. It was reported that the Island, that is, the BONAERATE'S Squadron was ultimately destined for India, and its arrival daily expected.

His Excellency the Right Honorable LORD LAKE, arrived at Calcutta, on the 12th. ult. from the upper Provinces.

His Majesty's Ship DUNCAN, Capt. Ward, has arrived in the roads from a Cruise—and also the Schooner Sultan, from Padang, and the Brig Teresa, from Malacatta.

BOMBAY, —10th. Aug. 66.

On Monday arrived the Honorable Company's Ship EARL OF VINCEN, Captain Jones, and Lane, Captain Jamieson, from England.

PASSENGERS.

FAME—Major Campbell H. M. 78th Regt. —Miss. Josepha Campbell, and Child—Captain Dunbar, Free Marine—Messrs. Stevenson, and—Laudale, ditto—Dellia, ditto, (favoured from the Lady Barge),—Mr. Fernie, Cadet on the Bengal Establishment.

EARL ST. VINCENT.—Mrs. Eliza Stroudt —Miss Matilda Ballmer,—Capt. Robert Mar- shall Sharman 86th. Foot.—Mr. Thomas Mac Donald—Mr. George J. Hawley, and Mr. Evan Lloyd, Writers.—Mr. Charles J. Johnson, Free Marine.—Mr. Thomas Peregrine, and Mr. William McIntosh, Free Merchants.

On Monday laid anchor in the harbor, a small French Brig, under the charge of a Midshipman, prize to His Majesty's Ship Sealflower, Lieutenant Owen, captured at the Island of Rodrigues.

Extract from a Letter from Alexandria, dated the 6th. of May, 1866.

"His Majesty's frigate the Serienne, had an engagement near the Coast of Italy, between Civita Vecchia and Capri, which may be ranked with the most brilliant achievements of the British Navy. She fell in during the night, with a Squadron of the Enemy, consisting of four Corvettes and ten Gun Boats, and after a severe Action, in which she had eleven men killed, and twenty-four wounded, she took one of the Corvettes, having the Commodore on board, and carried her into Malta.

BIATHS.

At Pondicherry, the Lady of CAPTAIN BOURGOIN, of a Son.

At Colombo, the Lady of A. Bertucci, of a Son At Chicacore, the Lady of L. Adjutant, Wife of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Colombo, Capt. E. LOCKER, of His Majesty's 15th. Foot, to Miss F. Jones, of the 11th. Battalion 13th. Regiment N. Infantry to Mrs. Fitzgerald.

DEATHS.

At Surat, JAS MACKENZIE, Esq. Garrison Surgeon. At Bombay, Mrs. REES, Wife of J. M. REES, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Ponnasallee, Mrs. Robbins; Lady of Captain Robbins, of His Majesty's 66th. Regt.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

At Paris, William, Lieutenant Colonel Medsonald, to Miss Francis Cochran, youngest daughter of Thomas Cochran, Esq.

At Bath, John Hutchins, Esq. Yeovil, to Miss E. C. Swoey, daughter of John Swoey, Esq. of Bristol. Richard Talbot, Esq. of Malbridge Castle, County of Dublin, to Miss Margaret Savers, of the said County. Frederick Bevan, Esq. of Miss Buxton, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Buxton, Bart.

At Paris, Admiral S. Aubrey, to Lady Mary Ann Bourke, daughter of the late Earl of Mayo.

John N. Sney, Esq. Lieut. Colonel of the Suff. Militia, to Miss Cleaver, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Cleaver, Rector of Mole, Yorkshire.

EUROPE DEATHS.

At his seat at Compton Bitter, in Wiltshire, John Walker Hennessy, Esq.

At Nuiswell, Devon, Thomas Heathfield, Esq. John Collins, Esq. of Brest-Revet.

At his seat at Kemble, Wilts, Charles Wesley Coxo, Esq. many years Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the said County.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—11th. March.

RAJAH OF BHURTPORE.

Lord Temple rose, to beg that an Honble Gentleman (Mr. Paull) would state the grounds and the nature of the charges which he intended to bring against Marquis Wellesley. Mr. Paull declined answering this question, and pressed his promised motion for papers respecting the Rajah of Bhurtpore, by observing, that he had been represented, in the current reports of the day, as the accuser of Marquis Wellesley; but he disclaimed being actuated by personal hostility to that Noble Lord in the charges which he had brought against him.

If there was one person who knew him better than another, it was that Noble Lord. He had been for ten years the Company's Resident at Lucknow and his conduct while in that situation had met with the approbation of Marquis Wellesley.

It would be sufficient to acquit him of the suspicion of personal animosity.—He certainly, after considerable embarrassment in his present situation. He had never considered himself as the only accuser of Marquis Wellesley. He expected to have been supported in his charges by an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. J. Ashurst,) whom he had heard late night with the usual alibi, disclaiming every intention to hurt the feelings of the Noble Lord, and at the same time moving for papers which tended directly to criminate his conduct.

[The Hon. Gentleman was here called to order by the Speaker, who said, that it was irregular to refer to any thing said in a former debate.]

The Hon. Member then proceeded to observe, that he meant at present only to lay the grounds of an investigation into Lord Wellesley's conduct, and not to pronounce him guilty. It was for this purpose that he now moved for papers respecting the Rajah of Bhurtpore. The Marquis Wellesley had confided his alliance of great importance, he had therefore concluded a treaty with him in 1803. This treaty, however, was soon broken on the part of the Rajah, who entered into engagements with Holkar, his hereditary enemy.

This conduct had been ascribed to the selfish policy of the Marquis, but he could not hastily adopt this opinion, as it belied every part of the Rajah's former life. Whatever might be the reason, however, the Marquis Wellesley, instead of demanding satisfaction, determined that the ferocious vengeance should be inflicted. He made no demand for reparation, but insisted on unconditional surrender. Gen. Lake was ordered to advance against him, with as great an Army as he had ever assembled in India. It would be unnecessary to relate to the House the fanfany and ineffectual assaults that were made on the fortifications of Bhurtpore. Our attempts were unsuccessful, and were succeeded by an ignominious peace. These he conceived to be matters that required the serious investigation of the House, and for this purpose he should move.

That there be laid before the House a Copy of the Treaty entered into between the Government of India and the Rajah in 1803. Copies of Letters from Lord Lake to the Marquis Wellesley, giving an account of the attacks on Bhurtpore, and a Copy of the Treaty concluded in 1804 between the Marquis Wellesley and the Rajah.

Lord Temple was surprised that the Hon. Gentleman had chosen to confine his charge within such very narrow limits. He thought, however, that when he was bringing a charge against a person so distinguished as the Marquis Wellesley, it would have been more decorous to that Noble Person, and more candid and fair with respect to the House, to have simply moved for the papers, and then let them tell their own story.

As for his part, he was fully convinced that when these papers should be produced, they would tell a story very different from that which the Hon. Gentleman had stated. Instead of this war of extermination and thirst of blood that was imputed to his Noble Friend (Lord Wellesley) it would be seen that he had conducted himself with unexampled moderation and forbearance to this very Rajah of Bhurtpore. As to the high character which the Rajah of Bhurtpore had in India, and his great connexions there, they only made his treachery more inexcusable and his hostility more dangerous.

He utterly denied that he had been forced to the Treaty which was signed in September, 1803; as it was a Treaty which secured him great advantages. There was a fourth article to that Treaty which the Hon. Gent. (Mr. Paull) had not stated, by which "each of the contracting parties were bound to furnish assistance to the other in case his territory should be invaded." It was in consequence of this article the Rajah was called upon, and did actually furnish a body of cavalry which joined our army, and he on his side received from the Company a very valuable accession of territory and revenue, equal to one third of what he was before possessed of.

A very short time afterwards the war with Holkar broke out, and

no sooner had Colonel Munson's detachment met with a defeat, than this Rajah was found to be in correspondence with the enemy, and conspiring to turn against us those auxiliary troops he had sent to join our army.

The copies of this intercepted correspondence were sent to Lord Wellesley in the month of July 1804, and nevertheless his Lordship, who was slated to have fought a war of extermination, wrote to Lord Lake, that he would not wish to punish the Rajah, who was probably misled by mischievous agents and advisers. These were the inducements with which General Lake marched to Agra, and which were afterwards led with General Frazer. The first direct act of hostility was committed on the part of the Rajah, whose fortresses of Deeg afforded a protection to the remains of Holkar's army, and fired upon the British troops, which enabled Holkar to carry off a great part of his army, and place his artillery in that fortress. After the fort of Deeg was taken, and notwithstanding the several unsuccessful attacks on Bhurtpore, the Rajah at last came to his senses, and was glad to conclude a peace, by which he agreed to pay to the Company twenty lacs of rupees in four years, and the Company guaranteed him his territories. He was also bound to keep no Frenchmen or Europeans in his army. On these conditions, the conquered countries, and even the fort of Deeg itself, had been since restored to him. In all these transactions, he could perceive nothing of that implacable vengeance which was imputed by the Hon. Member to the Noble Marquis.

Mr. J. Ashurst observed, that some expressions had fallen from the Hon. Member, which might naturally induce the House to believe that he had concurred in this accusation of Lord Wellesley, and had advised the Hon. Gent. to bring it forward. The advice, however, which he had given him at different times was directly the reverse. He had advised him, in the first place, not to stand as Candidate for the Borough he represented, and not to seek a seat in that House. The second piece of advice he had given him, was by no means to agitate that business. It had appeared to him, that the stirring this business would have been disadvantageous and inexpedient for both of them. He should not speak about the private reasons which might dissuade others; but he should say, that for himself he feared it would only make the situation of those Princes in India, to whom he was attached, still worse than it was at present.

He had seen their wrongs, but despaired of being able to redress them. But although these motives dissuaded him from bringing charges, yet as the subject had come before the discussion of Parliament, he could not avoid saying, that it appeared to him the strange and most unaccountable policy in Lord Wellesley, to conclude treaties with such a man, especially after he had known his character, and had experienced his treachery.

In this treaty we also guaranteed the territories of the Rajah. It was to get rid of these fort of treaties that Lord Cornwallis had given himself so anxious. It was for this he gave up the fortresses of Deeg, and relinquished his claim to the stipulated number of lacs of rupees. He thought it was better to cede them fortresses, or give them money, than to be incommenced with their friendship, or bound by those treaties of alliance and protection, of which Marquis Wellesley was so fond.

Mr. Hley Addington said, that as the Hon. Member, in anticipating the contents of the papers for which he moved, had made his assertions pretty freely, he was not sorry to hear from his Noble Friend (Lord Temple) assertions of a contrary nature as loudly and at least as roundly delivered. He must allow that the Hon. mover had the candour to distribute among the Members of the Board of Control, a number of papers respecting which he moved; but from the great mass of them, they had not had time to profit by this candour. He should, however, individually, as a humble Member of the Board of Control, say, that he saw no objections to granting the papers, his private feelings would rather induce him to second the motion than to oppose it, for he felt convinced, that when the papers were produced, they would exhibit a great many amiable qualities in the character of Lord Wellesley, which many Gentlemen were then unwilling to give him credit for.

They would then see, that to this very Rajah he had exercised an extraordinary forbearance, and an unexampled moderation. Without meaning to oppose the motion, he had just observed, that he doubted whether a sufficient parliamentary ground had been assigned for it. It did not appear to him proper, that any Member should move for a vast mass of papers merely to fill out some cause of complaint which they did not know of before. As for the declaration of hostilities against the Rajah, no such paper did exist—there never was a declaration of hostilities, but the war began by the cannon of the fort of Deeg firing upon the British army, and protecting the retreat of Holkar. It was at a time when the Rajah was writing the most friendly letters to Lord Wellesley, and saying, in the Oriental cant, "make me happy by your letters," that he was conspiring with the enemies of the Company to expel the British from India. Nothing would be more demonstrable and unequivocal than the perfidy of this Rajah, whom the Hon. Member now extolled so highly.

As soon as we had met a disaster under the late Lord Cornwallis, this faithless Prince chose that moment, not only to violate his treaties, but to conspire the utter destruction of that power, for which he professed so much friendship, and to which he owed so much obligation.

The manner in which the Governor General gained information of his treachery was most unquieting. A confidential agent of his at Matraah first informed the British Resident of it, and about a week afterwards a *vaquar* was taken, with the correspondence, which went to the whole extent that had been stated. Notwithstanding this certain information of the treachery of this Prince, Lord Wellesley was still inclined to impute it to intrigues and evil advisers, and did not give directions to go to war with him for above eight months afterwards, and not until actual hostilities had been committed on the part of that Prince against our troops, who were pursuing Holkar in the neighbourhood of the fort of Deeg. He concluded, by declaring that, in his opinion, no blame could attach to Lord Wellesley for the failure of the treaty which he had made, and to which, doubtless, he wished to adhere.

The Hon. *Wellington Pale* (brother to the Marquis Wellesley,) hoped that every title of information would be granted which the Hon. Member could desire. He said, he felt a confidence, that both the conduct and character of the Noble Marquis would find its level, and be judged deserving of the approbation of the country. He was satisfied that the Hon. Member had declined answering, when he was asked what was the precise nature of his charge? The House had received a tolerable lesson to-night. It would have been impossible for the House to have been prepared for the *exhibition* the Hon. Gentleman had pleased to make that night, if they had not had some previous intimation of what it was intended to bring forward. It was, therefore, equally impossible that they should be prepared for Friday, unless the Hon. Gentleman would let them know what charge it was that he was to bring forward on that day. As for the case of his Noble Relation, he committed it with confidence to the House, and to the Country.

Mr. Paull said that when he declined to answer the question when put by the Noble Lord, it was because he thought there might be enough in the manner of putting a question to justify him in declining to answer it. As the Hon. Gentleman had put it, he should not decline. The charge would be, "with respect to the seizure and assumption of territory in Guzarat."

The question was then put, on the various motions for papers respecting the treaty, and all the transactions of the Government in India with the Rajah of Bhurtpore, and the several papers moved for were granted unanimously.

INDIA HOUSE.

The Director's List for the new Election is composed of the following Gentlemen.

John Bebb, Esq. John Inglis, Esq. Sir Wm. Beaufort, Bart. James Paisley, Esq. Hon. W. F. Fitzhutton, John Davers, Esq.

Crown-Office, March 18.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT. County of Warrick.—The Hon. William Beauchamp Lygon, of Madingley, in the said County, in the room of William Lygon, Esq. (now Baron Beauchamp, of Powke), called up to the House of Peers.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, 18th. March, 1865.

8th. Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Edward Bygones, from the 7th. Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Motley, who exchanges.

19th. ditto—Captain Hugh Henry to be Major, by purchase, vice Fortnam, who retires.

Cornet Charles Townend Wilton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Jones, who retires.

22d. ditto—Ensign B. J. Smith, from the 17th. Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase.

24th. ditto—Cornet Michael White to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Sandys promoted.

18th. Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant Richard Bayard to be Captain of a company, vice Mowbray, deceased.

Lieutenant Charles King to be Captain of a company, vice Gainsford, deceased.

Ensign George Blanchard Gray to be Lieutenant, vice Morris, promoted in the Royal Newfoundland Feebles.

Ensign William H. Ahe to be Lieutenant, vice M. Shaw, promoted in the 8th. Garrison Battalion.

17th. ditto—Charles O'Halloran, Gen. to be Ensign, vice Strickland, deceased.

Robert Lichan, Gen. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice St. George, promoted in the 73d. Foot.

22d. Regiment of Foot—Ensign Peter Cockburn, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Cockburn, deceased.

Ensign Joseph Bishop to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Swetnam promoted in the 76th. Foot.

George Pirney, Gen. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wilton, who retires.

34th. ditto—Lieutenant, S. R. Dickens, from the 74th. Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Kemp, who exchanges.

56th. ditto—To be Ensign, without purchase—Stephen Johnson, Gen. vice Brangeway, promoted. Sergeant John Ship, from the 5d. Foot, vice Debrun, promoted. James Maclean, Gen. vice Ship, promoted in the 76th. Foot. Serjeant-Major John Gooder, vice Harvey, promoted.

72d. ditto—Lieutenant Eyre Evans Kenny, to be Captain of a company, by purchase, vice Ritto, who retires.

Lieutenant Archibald John Maclean, to be Captain of a company, vice Gawler, deceased.

Ensign Charles Manners St. George, from the 17th. Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Maclean.

74th. ditto—Ensign Richard H. Bland, from the 66th. Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Lord Campbell, deceased.

Lieutenant Archibald Kemp, from the 34th. Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Dickens, who exchanges.

75th. ditto—Ensign Joseph Richardson to be Lieutenant, vice Archibald Stuart, deceased.

THE MINISTERS.

To find apologies for apoflacy, and to furnish proofs of their eagerness for Negotiations are the principal objects which the *Faxite* party of the Cabinet have in view, as we collect from their *Exposé*, in the Government Gazette of Friday, which for *cleverness and sagacity of reasoning, for depth of political knowledge, and for accuracy of grammatical construction*, may challenge a comparison with any article that ever appeared in any other publication. From the labour of finding excuses for the abandonment of former principles, the public will easily release them: it is only by abandoning them that they can expect to be of the least utility or benefit to their Country. — But do not let them insult the common sense of the people, by endeavouring to reconcile their past conduct to their present — do not let them attempt to shelter themselves under that hypocritical declaration by which, whilst they are adhering to the measures and following the systems of their *predecessors*, they would have us believe that they were right in refuting them — but that they fill them to have been bad and deserving of all the opposition they made to them, but that having been adopted, to repeal them would be productive of more mischief than to continue them. — It is such as always been their opinion, what must we think of them when they were in opposition? Are they not themselves confessing that it was most factious and wicked? For what do they tell us? "We always thought it a foolish and ridiculous thing to suppose that the way to repair any measure which might be pronounced wrong was to repeal, or undo what had been done; — but that though we did think so, though we knew such and such systems and measures could not be repealed, but must continue to be acted upon, that we knew all that was done could not be undone, we did all we could to inflame the minds of the people against them, and to make them hate and detest them." If we were inclined to draw the most dark and hideous picture of the conduct of the Opposition, we could not draw it in stronger colours than they have done themselves. — They studiously concealed this opinion, which now for the first time they avow; they never suffered it to influence their conduct till they got into place, and then they weighed against the whole system of their predecessors, and fastened the minds of the people against it, and encouraged them to believe that their own would be diametrically opposite — they came into power, and immediately turn round upon the people and say, "it is true, we did inveigh against all those measures, but having been adopted, they must be continued, for it would be much worse to abandon than to abide them." The people need no farther evidence to convince them what tools the Opposition have always made them.

But it is affirmed to be the great advantage of the present Administration that they are left at liberty to avail themselves of circumstances — wonderful discoveries! As if that was an advantage peculiar to *this* Administration; as if every Administration had not profited and made use of the same liberty: and it happens not a little curiously that one of the principal charges which these very Ministers, at least the *Faxite* part of them, urged against that great Predecessor, was, that he made too much use of existing circumstances — It appears now however, that they mean to follow his example, and that the great advantage they possess, and their chief claim to public support is, that they intend to be the Ministers of "existing circumstances." Another advantage which belongs to them arises from their *secret* not being out, and from the entire ignorance of the public as to what their measures may be; — but do they not see that the ignorance proceeds from the very discordant nature and composition of the Cabinet? No man can possibly form a conjecture of what men will do, who never entertained one opinion or principle in common. Would not a man be a fool who should attempt to describe the course which two pigs would take?

Our readers have no doubt seen a countryman driving two pigs with a string tied to the leg of each — they have seen the pigs pulling different ways, following different tracts, one going to the right, another to the left, making a hideous noise, but never going peaceably or pursuing the same path. — The new Ministers are the same as the King's pig and the Minister in one Cabinet, but it is impossible he can make them refrain from pulling different ways, and run cordially together. The very question which they have stated themselves, is one upon which they cannot but pull different ways.

Suppose Bonaparte proposes the restoration of the Peace of Amiens. — It is unquestionably true, they admit, that differences of opinion have existed upon that subject among the present Ministers, but is it a necessary consequence that those differences should extend to prospective measures? No — if those prospective measures do not relate to the Peace of Amiens. — But if Bonaparte referring to a retrospective Measure, says, that he will make that the basis of a prospective Measure; if he declares that he will consent to no Peace that is not founded upon the Basis of the Peace of Amiens, we should be glad to know how it is possible, but that differences of opinions must still exist in a Cabinet, part of which has declared, that under no circumstances, would it consent to the Treat-

ty of Amiens, whilst the other has seemed inclined to approve of it almost under any circumstance.

But the *Faxite* appear eager to open a negotiation with Bonaparte — they throw out all policies and invitations — they tell him he must see that the Ministers are not the instruments of any outrageous party for war, meaning of course themselves, for they have always characterized the *Greenwell* as that outrageous party. So far from shewing any disinclination to negotiate upon the basis of the peace of Amiens they prove that their expectations were not high — for "the question is no longer," says they, "whether in 1801 the peace of Amiens was a good peace to be made, but what under all the circumstances of this country and of Europe are the measures now most proper to be pursued." Now, as they represent the circumstances of this country to be so much worse than they were in 1801, whilst those of the Continent were utterly desperate, they must of course be prepared for measures less advantageous than those which could have been pursued at a period more prosperous, according to them, than the present.

The *Faxites* may feel anxious for Peace upon the Basis of the stipulations of the Treaty of Amiens, — but with a conviction that it would compromise their own power, whilst it would ruin the influence and reputation of the *Greenwell*. The reputation of the *Greenwell* could not survive the restoration of the Treaty of Amiens.

The Legislative Body have presented an address to Bonaparte, in answer to his Speech at the opening of the Session. In observing upon that part of it which relates to his desire for Peace with England, upon the basis of the Treaty of Amiens, they say —

Your Majesty has expressed your desire of Peace with England, taking for its foundations the stipulations of the Treaty of Amiens — Since, if the British Government, placed under new circumstances, shall adopt nothing but the real interests of Great Britain for the rule of its conduct, your Majesty's wish shall not be understood and received with sentiments worthy of it.

At 12 o'clock, March 24. — The Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg has received orders, in communicating the Treaty of Peace of Presburgh, to declare at the same time, that the said Treaty contains no secret articles. It has been stipulated in the Convention concluded between Prussia and France, relative to the cession of different countries and Territories, that the French Troops shall soon re-pass the Rhine.

Yesterday Government received dispatches from General Sir James Craig, which state, that the British and Russian Troops, amounting to 22,000 men, were in perfect readiness to defend the Island of Sicily against the attack which the French were meditating against it.

BONAPARTE'S EXPOSÉ.

This article has been expected with considerable anxiety. It was supposed that the pacific profession in the speech of the Emperor would be put in a more specific shape, in the comment of the Minister. It is so. The precise terms almost are designated upon which England may obtain peace from Bonaparte. This peace is to be in the first place a peace of equality; to which we believe there would be much objection; but it appears afterwards that this equality is to extend only to maritime preponderancy, and that France is to retain every acquisition she has made on the Continent of Europe. He will divide the Empire of the Seas with us, but he will at the same time exert uncontrolled authority from the Baltic to the Levant. This is not all. For this Peace France must also "obtain security that the will not be suddenly attacked and invaded, under the most false and frivolous pretences; better to still endure the calamities of war, than to conclude a peace which would expose her to the cruelty of fresh losses, and offer new temptations to the treachery and avarice of her enemies." What the nature of this guarantee will be is not very obvious, but we can discern in it, we think, some depth against the Navy of Great Britain. It is only from the magnitude and the prepared state of the Navy of the Seas that we can be competent to make these sudden attacks and invasions. — or that the enemy can be subjected to the "certainty of fresh losses." We shall therefore expect, whenever we shall be invited or permitted to treat for this "peace of equality," to meet, in limine, a proposition, either for frittering down our navy to the scale of the French marine; or for raising the latter (by restoring the ships destroyed and taken at Toulon, or captured or driven on shore since the commencement of this unjust war) to an equality with the navy of England. From the manner in which this subject is again referred to in that part of the *Exposé* where Russia is alluded to, we are persuaded that this will not be the only subject in discussion whenever a negotiation shall be opened with France.

The late reverend grants made under patent in Ireland, are expected to be revoked, on motion for that purpose, before the new Chancellor of that kingdom. Such grants are unquestionably a violation of the Statute, which in order to keep the Pension List within the li-

imited sum of 80,000l. annually, enacts, that no more than 12,000l. shall in future be granted within any one year. How scandalous! — the late grants of patent places for five successive years operate against this salutary law, is too evident to require illustration.

The Austrian army has been placed on the peace establishment since the 1st of March.

Almost all the strong places in Dalmatia are now occupied by French troops.

Mr. Fox arrived from St. Ann's Hill yesterday morning, at his new residence, the Duke of Bedford's, in the Stable Yard St. James's, to which place his effects were previously removed from his late house in Arlington Street. To-morrow he gives his First Grand Dinner.

Produce of the Taxes. — From an Account laid before the House of Commons of the Net Produce of all the Permanent Taxes, and of the War Taxes, of Great Britain, for the years ending the 31st of January, 1805, and the 31st of January, 1806, it appears, that

Table with 2 columns: Year ending, Amount. Rows for 1805 and 1806.

The continued arrival of French troops in Rome, has renewed the rumour of a design on the part of the French Government, to unite the whole of the Papal territory with the Kingdom of Naples, and to leave the Holy Father nothing but the dignity of the Head of the Church; and in this simple apostolic character, another residence is to be allotted for him, which report already states, will be at Venice.

The independence, the political existence we should rather say, of Holland, is on the eve of its dissolution. She is enumerated as one of the federative parts of the "Great Empire." This does not mean that she is to be united & incorporated with that kingdom. The intention is also of revolutionizing the Turkish provinces so openly avowed. It is admitted that Dalmatia was acquired for no other reason than to afford France the means of "supporting her ancient Ally against the continued oppression of the Ruffia;" so that against the progressive ambition of the modern *Charlemagne*, no security, it appears is to remain to the Powers of Europe.

The amount of the French Naval force in Brest, at present, cannot be very considerable. It is now ascertained that from that place the enemy have contrived to send out, at different periods, between the beginning of 1804 December and the end of February, sixteen sail of the line, ten frigates and six corvettes. Of this force five sail of the line have been captured and destroyed at St. Domingo, and two frigates and a corvette escaped. Six ships of the line, five frigates and a corvette, the squadron which was chased by Sir John Duckworth, remain. They are understood to be commanded by Admiral Gillaumez, Jerome Bonaparte commands one of the ships, the *Victor*, of 80 guns. The two squadrons, as we are told yesterday, came out of Brest together, but separated next day. The second division, which eluded the vigilance of our blockading squadron, put to sea in January. It consisted of five sail of the line, three frigates, and three corvettes, and is conjectured to have proceeded to the West Indies, for the purpose of forming a junction with the squadron which has been so happily defeated. The officers arrived in the *Kingfisher* gave us understand, declared that if the intelligence had been received by the English squadron, previous to their departure, should have been there could be little doubt of a second engagement having taken place.

The trial of Lord Melville will take place in Westminster-Hall, with all the formalities observed on the impeachment of Mr. Hastings.

The Marquis of Ely died on Saturday last, at his house in Hume-street, Dublin. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by John Ludlow Loftus, and there will of course be a vacancy in the Representation of the County of Wexford.

General Mark is the son of a Lutheran Clergyman; he was born at Anspach, and raised from the ranks to the post he lately held. He was at one time a great favourite with Prince Charles, who his Royal Highness gave him up his hotel, in Brussels, in the beginning of his war with France, and made him, at the same time, several valuable presents.

The Marquis of Blandford's new title is Baron Spencer, of Wormleighton; and not Baron Wormleighton, as stated in last Saturday's Gazette.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of Bread to be reduced half an ounce, or a penny in the peck loaf, to commence to-morrow: the price of the quarter loaf of wheat will be 11s.4d. and household loaf.

Mr. Towell, who wrote on Trade said that, in his day, an English Jew could only be over-reached by a Dutchman, a Dutchman by a Genoese, a Genoese by a Chinese, and a Chinese by the Devil himself.

A Methodist preacher, a few days since, gave notice that he intended, on the first of April next, to take the field against Satan and all his host.

At James Alexander Morley, from the 8th. Light B. Coons, to be Lieutenants, vice Byrne, who exchanged.

Major James ... from the 8th. Light B. Coons, to be Ensign, vice ... deceased. Patrick Tully, Gent. to be ... without purchase, vice Richardson.

To be Lieutenants — Ensign John Macqueen, vice Meath, deceased. Ensign John Frazer, by purchase, vice ... Ensign Henry Munn, with purchase, vice ... Ensign John Galt, from the 17th. Foot, by purchase, vice Lacy, who retires. Ensign William Milton Thompson, from the 8th. Foot, vice Templeton, deceased. Ensign John Ship, from the 69th. Foot, vice Carr, promoted.

To be Ensign — John Macqueen, Gent. vice Monro 78th. Regiment of Foot — Richard Hart, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice T. Cameron, promoted. Ensign John Bowen, Gent. to be Adjutant-Surgeon, vice Maccauder, promoted.

8th. ditto — Lieutenant William Bolton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Smith promoted. Ensign John Lawford Watson to be Lieutenant, vice Bolton. James Kirby, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Walfin. 8th. ditto — William Thorne, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Hayes, promoted. 8th. ditto — Archibald M'Lane to be Lieutenant, vice A. Carr, deceased. William Home, Gent. to be Ensign, vice M'Lane. Lieutenant Charles George D'Aguiar to be Adjutant, vice Morton, promoted. Quarter-Master Jean George Smith to be Quarter-Master, vice Carr, who retires. William Flannick Rick, Gent. to be Adjutant-Surgeon, vice Liddle, deceased.

Ordinance Office, 17th. March, 1806.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

8th. ditto — Lieutenant Francis Houlston to be First Lieutenant, vice Nicholas, deceased. First Lieutenant Albert W. David, to be Second Captain. Second Lieutenant Thomas D. Jones to be First Lieutenant. Corps of Royal Engineers — Second Lieutenant David William Towne to be First Lieutenant, vice Spencer, deceased.

Second Lieutenant John M. F. Smith, to be First Lieutenant. Robert Huffer, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Boteler, promoted.

LONDON — 30th. March.

The Gentlemen who sent off to the Chancellor to contract for the Loan have returned. The Chancellor has demanded Twenty Millions for England, and Two Millions for Ireland, to be raised in Ireland; that for England to be taken at 100l. Consols, and the bidding to be in Reduced. The Chancellor would not pledge himself that he should not want more.

Our gallant Commanders and tars will soon render the Office of Minister of MARINE in France a sinecure.

Mengo Park is at present on his travels in Africa — his object at setting out was to trace the course of the Niger.

When Bonaparte told the French that they should have a navy after the war, he should have added, if the English will permit it.

By the latest consuls taken in America, it appears that the population of the United States amounts to six millions and upwards.

Bonaparte has abolished the French Calendar, which was the last remains of the Revolutionary system.

LOUIS XVIII. continues to reside at Mittau, in a very private manner. He amuses himself with reading, and the study of Botany.

BASLE, 6th. March — Yesterday, a Courier from Paris arrived at Neuchâtel with official advice that that country, as also Anspach, & the East part of the Duchy of Cleves, had been ceded by treaty, and placed at the disposal of the Emperor of France. The manufacturers of those countries will be the gainers by the free importation of their productions into France. It is said, that Neuchâtel and Valengin will become the hereditary property of a French Prince and that a part of Westphalia will be added to Batavia.

MARCH 13. — We are assured that 50,000 French troops will remain in Bavaria for three months longer.

FLORENCE, 28. March. — The French Army which has entered the kingdom of Naples amounts to 70,000 men, and the reserve which remains in the Roman States is estimated at 30,000. Prince Joseph resides at Naples, in the Royal Palace.

The Earl of Donoughmore, and Lord Henry Fitzgerald, are to be Post Masters General of Ireland, in the room of the Marquises of Ely and Drogheda.

Mr. Curran is appointed Master of the Rolls in Ireland, and Mr. P. Barrowes, one of the Counsel to the Commissioners of the Irish Revenue.

Mr. H. Grant is appointed Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty.

ing, late Under Secretary of State, is returned for the Borough of Enniskillen, in the room of Sir William Burroughs and — Langens, Esq. for the Borough of Portarlington, in the room of H. Parnel, Esq.

John de Clare is so much indisposed that he is confined to his room, and the Guards march to and from the Palace Yard without the playing of music as usual, let it, and disturb his Royal Highness.

It is calculated that 150 new ft. will appear in the next Parliament.

BOXING.

MENDOZA AND HARRY LEE.

Yesterday being appointed for the above pugilists to exhibit themselves in a pitched battle for 50 guineas, the game took place at Grimstead green, three miles and a half from the town of Bromley in Kent. The combatants met in a 25 feet roped ring, formed on the greens, from after one o'clock, attended by their friends, *Bill Ward*, and *Bill Gibbons*, for *Mendoza*, and the *Game Chickens* and *Gully* for *Lee*. *Dan Mendoza* is known to the public as a first-rate bruiser of the old school, and a man who knew more of the real science of boxing than any other man of his day. If he was not of stature and size to engage with the champion of that day, *Jacobson* and *Big Ben*, his name was regarded with terror amongst fighting men. His last battle, which was with *Jackson*, was fought nine years since, and he at that time relinquished all pretensions to pugilistic practice. He however, was induced to enter the lists with *Lee*, in consequence of a dispute respecting matters foreign to us.

Lee, as well as his opponent, has been a Pugilist many years; but never, until the present day, did he become a candidate for fighting fame. He never fought a pitched battle, although he was a good fighter, and a judge of the sport—but he has acted as a trainer, &c. to the rising generation of bruisers.

Ever since the match was made, the *curious* it has anticipated an easy conquest on the part of *Mendoza*, and, accordingly, the current betting in the ring, before *fighting* was three to one in his favour. He entered the ring nearly half an hour before his opponent, and walked round it with great composure until *Lee* tripped, when he eagerly did the same, with a smile of confidence as to the result.

THE FIGHT.

1st. Round—*Lee* sprang with his left arm, fully extended, and made several feints at his man's head, as length, as he attempted a hit, *Mendoza*, with his right hand, planted a severe blow upon his eye, and put in a heavy body blow with his left, which knocked him down—10 to 3 on *Mendoza*.

2d. *Lee* went in to his man very angrily; *Mendoza* hit him, and the blow was returned on the nose; they closed, and fell irregularly. *Lee's* nose bled very much.

3d. *Lee* went in again furiously; *Mendoza* hit him with right and left, and he fell.

4th. *Lee* appeared gay, and put in a smart blow upon *Mendoza's* eye; *Mendoza* threw him—2 to 1 that *Mendoza* did not win to half an hour.

5th. *Mendoza* hit his man as he attempted to rally, and knocked him under the ropes—3 to 1 on *Mendoza*.

6th. *Mendoza* waited for *Lee* to rally; and on his doing so, gave him a tremendous blow over the nose, and threw him.

7th. The combatants closed at meeting, and fell irregularly.

8th. *Lee* rushed twice upon his man, and each time *Mendoza* received him in the hand; *Lee* then made a severe blow. *Lee* retreated from this latter to the ropes; *Mendoza* pursued, and gave him a complete cross buttock. *Lee's* face now bore visible signs and tokens of severe beating.

9th. *Lee* rallied; *Mendoza* planted a severe blow upon his temple—5 to 1 on *Mendoza*.

10th. *Mendoza* laughed his opponent out of countenance; *Lee* made a feeble hit with his left hand, and dropped on his knees.

11th. *Lee* then appeared a little ruffled; he rushed angrily at his man. *Mendoza* hit him in a rally; *Lee* ran away from him, and laid himself easily on the ground.

12th. In this round *Mendoza* began to make play—*Lee* rallied and knocked his opponent out of the ring.

13th. *Lee* now went a great deal of beating, but he looked game, frowed and rallied his man. *Mendoza* put in a blow—*Lee* caught, and clung to him, to save a severe fall.

14th. *Lee*, after receiving a blow, ran away and laid himself down again. Loud hisses from the populace, cries of "take him away, foul, foul!"

15th. *Lee* fell without a blow. *Mendoza* smiled triumphantly. Six to one in favour of *Mendoza*.

16th. *Mendoza* chopped him with his left hand in the throat; *Lee* fell, extremely weak—A guinea to *Mendoza* on *Mendoza*.

17th. *Lee*, after receiving a hit, fell, not refusing to wait for a second.

18th. Both closed, and fell in disorder.

19th. *Lee* rallied with spirit; *Mendoza* hit him on the chin, and cut him feverily; after which he knocked him under the ropes.

20th. *Lee* rushed angrily, *Mendoza* laughed, and fopped his blows—they closed, and fell irregularly.

21st. *Mendoza* hit his man a terrible body blow, and he fell—Any odds that will stand.

22d. *Lee* fell to avoid a blow—Loud cries of "foul," and a general murmur.

23d. *Lee* fell, having closed without blows.

24th. *Lee* rallied—*Mendoza* fopped his hits with his left hand, and beat him away with his right.

25th. *Mendoza* hit his opponent two blows, while attempting to rally, and he fell through weakness.

26th. *Mendoza*, as fresh as when he began, hit down his man without ceremony.

27th. *Lee* attempted a hit, but fell exhausted by the effort.

28th. *Lee* flew hastily, went in to his man, grazed him by the arm, and hauled him down. Any odds, as usual.

29th. Several blows were exchanged in a rally, made by *Lee*. *Mendoza* had the word of the round, although his opponent fell under him.

30th. *Mendoza* fopped every blow that was attempted by his opponent. In the latter part of the round, *Mendoza* fopped, and *Lee* took advantage of it, by repeating several good blows on his face, neatly.

31st. An irregular round; both closed and fell.

32d. *Mendoza* appeared weak; he made a hit and fell on his knees.

33d. *Lee* affected to be very gay, although the left side of his face was most miserably disfigured; his attempts, however, although very good, were counteracted by weakness.

34th. A hard round, in favour of *Mendoza*.

35th. *Mendoza* beat his man under the ropes,

36th. Precisely the same as the last, 37th, 38th, and 39th, *Mendoza* had the advantage by fopping and hitting.

40th. *Lee* received two hard blows in the ribs, The second brought him to the ground.

41st. *Lee* fell with a slight blow, as if he could stand no longer.

42d. *Lee* for the last time with any effect, fumbled all his efforts, and fought a hard round; but *Mendoza* dropped him in the end very cleanly.

The battle was continued until the 53d. round, very much to the disadvantage of *Lee*, who, however, showed himself game, by the very severe beating he had received. In the 52d. round, which ended the fight, *Lee* fell without a blow—*Mendoza's* feints did not choose to give away a chance, as they had done several times in the course of the battle, and the matter being referred to two gentlemen who acted as umpires, they declared *Mendoza* the winner, after a sharp contest of one hour and ten minutes.

The number of spectators that were present, is almost incredible; every one who had any taste for pugilism was there, for if they could not participate a gratifying fight, the desire to see a first rate bruiser, one of the fathers of the present school, exhibit himself, and especially such a man as *Mendoza*, was no ordinary novelty. The circle on the outside of an immense ring, was not sufficient for the Gentlemen amateurs, closely packed—and some hundreds were not able to approach the ring, or to see the exhibition.

ANNIVERSARY OF ST. PATRICK.

The meeting of this Benevolent Society yesterday at the Crown and Anchor was unusually numerous, and it was also very easy to perceive that some unusual cause had spread cheerfulness over every countenance, and filled every bosom with mixed emotions of joy and charity. A firing allusion to that cause will be found in the *Marquis of Headfort's* speech.

At half past six the tables were covered, and soon after his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe entered, attended by the Earl of *Moras*, the Marquis of *Headfort*, the Earl of *Borough*, the Earl of *Mountmorris*, Lord *Dunjaoy*, *Mr. Sheridan* the Knight of *Kerry*, *Mr. Thomas Sheridan*, and the Gentlemen who officiated as Stewards. His Royal Highness took the Chair, having the Earl of *Moras* on his right, and the Marquis of *Headfort* on his left.

The first toast, which was given from the Chair, was,
"THE KING."
This was drunk with three times three, and received with enthusiasm. The music immediately struck up "God save the King."

The next toast was,
"THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,"
which was also drunk with demonstrations of respect.

"THE PRINCE OF WALES."
This was then given, and drunk with such loud and long continued applause, that it was impossible to hear the music that struck up on the toast being mentioned.

The Marquis of *Headfort* rose to thank the Society in the name of the Prince, for whom they had manifested such heartfelt esteem, and who had fully deserved it by the general amenities of his character, and by his constant and long-continued bounty to the Institution. "Indeed," said the Marquis "when I consider the strong attachment which the Prince of WALES has always shown to the people of Ireland, as well as the great openness and generosity of his mind, I could almost fancy that his Royal Highness was an Irishman."

This sentiment excited a loud burst of applause after which the Marquis took occasion to congratulate the company upon the recent change in his Majesty's Council, which there was every reason to expect would be generally advantageous to the empire, but which he hoped would be particularly beneficial to Ireland. That change, or any other which it would be the power of the Prince of *Wales* to influence, would he had no doubt, be of such a nature, as to satisfy the people of the British Empire, that the first object of his Royal Highness's mind was to communicate comfort, happiness, and harmony, to the people. The Marquis concluded by paying a high compliment to Lord *Moras*.

The Children of the Charity, consisting of twenty girls, and upwards of a hundred boys, performed in the room, according to annual custom. The girls were dressed in green, and the boys in blue, with green caps, in allusion to the proverbial verdure of Ireland. The next toast was,
"THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BRADFORD."
The Earl of *Moras* took that opportunity to shew how much the example of the *Royal Family* had contributed to the liberality of others. The Prince of *Wales* had infused a spirit of benevolence into all his brothers; "but," said his Lordship, "the gratitude of the Society, is particularly due to every Member of the Royal Family, for I can assure the Society, that if his Majesty could act in an individual capacity, he would be equally forward with his children to assist the Institution. But his Majesty, like the sun, is destined to pervade, to enlighten, to vivify the whole orb, over which his influ-

ence extends, but is precluded from fleeing any partial rays."

After some farther observations of the same tendency, his Lordship proposed "the Health of the Duke of *Suffex*," which was drunk with loud cheers.

His Royal Highness then rose, and said, that if he were to indulge the effusions of his heart, he should occupy too much of the time of the company. He begged leave to confirm what had been said of his Royal Brother, the Prince of *Wales*; although he had no Irish title, yet he did feel, from Constitutional principles, strongly attached to Ireland.

His Royal Highness concluded by prefacing with a handsome compliment the toast he meant to propose—

"The Earl of *Moras*."

This toast was drunk with great enthusiasm. The Earl of *Moras* then rose, and returned thanks. He deprecated the introduction of politics into the Society, where he was glad to feel every heart & hand open to charity. He particularly deprecated any comparison between the present and the late Administration: he wished every thing past to be buried in oblivion, and private wrongs forgotten to promote the general good—"His spirit of forgiveness," said his Lordship, is particularly necessary in Ireland, and I expect it from the magnanimity of the King. After—for, however great the wrongs that they will be ready to sacrifice their resentment upon the altar of their country, and to seek a cordial union with those who may have done them a partial injury."

Upon the Duke of *Suffex* retiring, Mr. T. Sheridan was unanimously called to the chair, and the remainder of the evening was spent with the utmost conviviality.

MILAN, 9th. March.

With respect to the inhabitants of the Commune of *Crispino*, in the department of the Lower Po, a severe decree of execution has been published. During the late war, they rose against the Government with arms in their hands, in favour of the enemy. In consequence of this decree, they have lost the rights of citizenship; the advantages they would have derived from the condition are suspended; and they are to be treated as a colony belonging to the Kingdom of *Italy*, and looked upon as people without a country. They are to be subject to a Commandant of the Gendarmes, without any Municipality; to pay a double land-tax; and in all such cases as subject the rest of the inhabitants of *Italy* to imprisonment, they are to receive corporal punishment; and finally, over the door of their Council House, a stone is to be placed, containing the following inscription—

"Napoleon I. Emperor of the French and King of *Italy*, has decreed that the inhabitants of *Crispino* are not Italian Citizens."

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of CAPT. JOSHUA AHIER Deceased, having been granted by the Honorable Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to MRS. ADELAIDE AHIER, the Widow and Sole Executrix to the said CAPTAIN AHIER.—All Persons having demands upon or holding property of the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts or deliver the property to MESSIEURS TULLOH, BRODIE, HALYBURTON and Co. Attorneys to the Executrix.

Madras, 23d. Augst, 1806.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM DAVIES, late a Capt in the Military Service, of the Honorable the United English East India Company, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, in favor of Col. JOHN PICTON, one of the Executors in the said last Will named—All persons having Claims upon, being indebted to or holding property of the Estate are requested forthwith to state their demands, pay their debts, or deliver the property to the said Executor, or his Attorneys, Messrs. HARRINGTON and Co. at Madras.

Madras, 28th Augst 1806.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of Major JOSEPH WALKER, deceased; having been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court at Madras, to MAJOR THO. MAS BOWLES, one of the Executors.—All persons having demands upon, being indebted to or holding property of the Estate, are requested forthwith to state their Claims, pay their debts, or deliver the property to Major T. BOWLES, at Madras, or to Major VESEY, the other Executor, at Cannanore.

Madras, 19th. Augst, 1806.

Madras Lottery,

FOR THE YEAR 1806.

UNDER THE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PORT ST. GEORGE.

FOR FIVE LACS OF STAR PAGODAS, DIVIDED INTO

20,000 TICKETS IN TWO CLASSES.

SCHEME.

The First Class,

No. of Prizes.	Value of each.	Total Value.
1 Prize of	10,000 Pagodas.	is 10,000
1 Ditto of	5,000	5,000
2 Ditto of	2,500	5,000
6 Ditto of	1,000	6,000
10 Ditto of	500	5,000
20 Ditto of	250	5,000
50 Ditto of	200	10,000
100 Ditto of	100	20,000
200 Ditto of	50	10,000
500 Ditto of	30	15,000
4,110 Ditto of	25	1,02,750
LAST DAY LAST DRAW		1,850

5000 Pagodas, 1,85,000

Second Class.

1 Prize of	30,000	is 30,000
1 Ditto of	20,000	20,000
1 Ditto of	15,000	15,000
2 Ditto of	10,000	20,000
4 Ditto of	5,000	20,000
6 Ditto of	2,000	12,000
12 Ditto of	1,000	12,000
20 Ditto of	500	10,000
50 Ditto of	200	10,000
100 Ditto of	100	10,000
150 Ditto of	100	15,000
2,720 Ditto of	50	1,36,000

8,067 PRIZES Star Pagodas 5,00,000
11,933 BLANKS

20,000 TICKETS.

Part of the above Capital Prizes in the Second Class, to be allotted and determined as under.

First Draw on the Fifteenth day, Pags. 20,000
First Draw on the Last day, Pags. 15,000

The price of a Ticket in the First Class, Page 10
The Additional sum of a Ticket bought, & not drawn in the First Class, Page 20

The price of a Ticket after the Drawing of the First Class, Pagodas 30.

COMPUTATION.

20,000 Tickets at 10 Pagodas, 200,000
5,000 Deduct of the First Class,
15,000 At the additional sum of 20 Pagodas 300,000
STAR PAGODAS 500,000

The Prizes will be paid at the MADRAS GOVERNMENT BANK, after a deduction of 10 per Cent.

The Tickets will be ready for Sale at the GOVERNMENT BANK, and also at the LOTTERY OFFICE, by the 15th. of September next.

The Drawing of the First Class will commence on the 15th. of October.

The Prizes of the First Class will be paid Thirty Days after the Drawing of that Class, and those of the Second Class in forty days after the conclusion of the Lottery.

The Tickets left undrawn in the First Class, if not renewed in the Second, previous to the commencement of the drawing thereof—will not have the right to any beneficial chance in the Second Class.

PORT ST. GEORGE, 13th. Augst, 1806.