SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER,

WEDNESDAY, the 29th. October 1806.

LONDON,—9th. June.

Two hundred men of the 71st. regiment, who have volunteered for general service, are to embark at Glasgow, for the Cape of Good Hope.

It was yesterday reported, that the Calabrians had gained some advantages over the French troops. More than two months have elapsed, since Joseph Bonaparte made his triumphal entry into the capital of the King of the Two Sicilies, and still no official account has been received of the complete submission of the Neapolitans. It would be strange, if the first effectual check to the progress of the French arms should be given in Calabria. Brave and loyal as the inhabitants of this part of Italy are, we did not calculate upon such decisive resistance from them. If their numbers continue unbroken and encreasing, and that they are countenanced by a respectable regular force, we are persuaded that they will give the invaders much trouble. The French army advances under great disadvantages: it is every instant liable to be attacked on the flanks or the rear. The Russians having the command of the Adriatic, what is there to prevent them, with the aid of their shipping from throwing fifteen or twenty thousand men into the rear of Massena's army? The appearance of even half this force would raise ten times the number of inhabitants, the irregular exertions of whom would be sufficient to harrass and wear down a more numerous army than that with which they would have to contend. The silence of the Moniteur, with respect to the occurrences in Calabria, encourages us to hope, that the course of events has not been quite so favorable to the French as might have been expected.

The Americans and Great Britain may be compared to *Man & Wife*; they wrangle a little, but woe be to the Power that should attempt to interfere!

BERLIN, May 20.

Major Chapman, aid-de-camp of his Majesty the King of Sweden, arrived here on the 17th. in the evening, and delivered to the King a letter from his Sovereign. He set out yesterday on his return with the answer of his Prussian Majesty. Nothing has transpired relative to the contents of this correspondence—but it is observed that the orders given to the garrisons of Berlin and Potsdam, to hold themselves in readiness to march, have not been countermanded.

An honest old German Prince, being told that *Bonaparte* intended to confer a new title on him, exclaimed, "Good Heaven! what *crime* have I committed?"

MARIANNE DES HAYES.

The following affecting story is extracted from The *Female Revolutionary Plutarch*, a Work which gives many striking portraits of the victims and agents of that dreadful subversion of monarchy and morals in France, the consequences of which will long be a source of trouble and misery to every part of Europe.

"Among the many other persons whose ashes reposed in its vicinity were those of Marianne des Hayes. She had particularly manifested a determine resolution not to survive those dreadful times and the loss of every thing that made life supportable. On account of youth, her beauty, her accomplishments, and her fortitude, she had excited uncommon interest, universal compassion, and a well-merited admiration.

"The French Revolutionary Assassins, calling themselves republicans, had murdered on one day her grandfather, mother, two aunts, her father, her mother, brothers, and a sister, with her husband. She had been driven out of her paternal dwelling, which the assassins of her family seized and occupied without molestation. All these terrible disasters overtook her before she was fourteen. In vain did she look for consolation from religion, for the voice of friends, or the pity of the public. The churches were all shut, the priests all banished or murdered. All who esteemed her, or only knew her, were relatives, had shared their fate, and the calamities which oppressed every class of society hardened the hearts of even the most tender. Kindness, fear, or apathy, excluded all other feelings. Those who were encompassed with gibbets, executioners, with robbers and assassins, with famine, death, and defolation, cared but little for any other individual than themselves, or rather, were indifferent to every thing, even to their own existence.—They all numbered their days like respited criminals, over whose head the sword of the law was suspended by a hair, and whom it threatened to strike every moment.

"Thus situated, poor Marianne presented herself before those sanguinary Judges by whose ferocity she had become a solitary, hopeless, destitute, and almost starving outcast of society. These barbarians had, after a sitting of three hours, just sentenced 30 individuals to be guillotined and 182 to be shot. They were going to dine in peace with their mistresses, tools, and prostitutes, when Marianne was called out to them, 'Citizens, for charity's sake, accept of one victim more! You have already dispatched my grand-parents, my parents, my brothers, my sisters, and relatives. Of three generations of my family I am the only survivor! What can I do alone in the world? I detest myself and the universe. Put a period to my wretchedness. For humanity's sake condemn me to death!' It was on her knees, and bathed with her tears, that she thus addressed them. Courchand, one of the Judges, and the most humane of these monsters, observed, that she was too young for their tribunal. 'Oh,' said she, 'you have executed many much younger; why should you spare me; only tell me by what act I can merit death, I shall perpetrate it instantly!' 'Well,' answered the President Parein, ironically, 'if you call out, *Vive le Roi*, your business shall be done at once, & you shall soon be dispatched.' The hall immediately resounded with her voice, crying out, *Vive le Roi, Vive le Roi, Vive le Roi.* 'Carry her to the guillotine with the other rebels and fanatics,' said Parein to the Gens d'armes. 'Oh, how happy you make me,' retorted Marianne. 'God be praised! I shall no longer fee or suffer from all these enormities.' She flew towards the scaffold, embraced the executioner, and asked him eagerly to let her die first. 'I am,' said she, 'the most miserable being on Earth, and shall be the most happy in Heaven!' In half a minute her head was seperated from her body, and she was a corpse.

"Before she went to the tribunal she had distributed among other distressed orphans every thing she had, even part of her wearing apparel, preserving only enough to cover herself decently. According to a whole length portrait of her, exhibited at Lyons, in 1796, she was rather tall and grown for her age, with blue eyes, a Roman nose, fair hair, and an elegant shape. Her face, if not flattered by the artist, was one of the most handsome of her sex, expressive of melancholy, but also of resignation."

RIOT EXTRAORDINARY.

King's Theatre.—On Saturday night last the curtain dropped precisely at 35 minutes past eleven o'clock, after the second act of *Ossian*. This excited some murmurs, but in these there was nothing to indicate the torrent of displeasure which followed. Some persons called for the the conclusion of the Boller, and others for *Mr. Gould*, the Manager. This Gentleman was not to be found. Some acts of violence had already been committed, when *Mr. Kelly* appeared as Stage-Manager. He stated, "that every thing "announced in the bills had been performed, and "that it was necessary to conclude before mid "night, in consequence of the mandate of the "Bishop of London, and of the Bow-street Run "ners." Here the clamour became outrageous. *Kelly* exerted himself to the uttermost, but in vain. *Sir C. Bampfelde* and *Sir J. Shelly* also interfered, but without effect. A number of Gentlemen rushed from the Pit upon the Stage, when some angry words and some blows were interchanged. From this time a systematic assault commenced on all parts of the House. The chairs in the Boxes were used for destroying the chandeliers, and we saw even some *fair hands* busied in supplying those implements! An attack was made at the same time on the Orchestra, the partition between which and the Pit soon gave way. The grand piano-forte was demolished, and the instruments, with the *Porter's head*, were broken. Some attempted to tear up the benches in the Pit, which, however were strong enough to resist their fury; others on the Stage were employed in tearing down the side wings, &c. in which act one of the *Flies* came down with a dreadful crash, by which five or six of this party were so severely hurt, as to be removed from the scene of action. The work of destruction continued in the Pit and Boxes until we could count no more than five chandeliers remaining! It was one o'clock before the tumult subsided, and it is doubtful, we understand, when the Theatre can be re-opened. Fifteen hundred guineas, it is calculated, will scarcely repair the damages which these "*harsh discords*" have occasioned in this Temple, so long devoted to *harmony!*

MILITARY ADVENTURES.

The neighbourhood of East Sheen has been amused for some time past by the eccentricities of a *dashing* Captain in the Guards. On Thursday evening a considerable alarm was excited by the Captain's pranks, in consequence of which he was taken into custody, and remained under *guard* for the whole night, three *sentinels* keeping watch over him, while he was taking his *repose* on the *floor* of the *kitchen* in the house of a Widow Lady. *Justice*, where he lodged. The charge upon which he was given in custody was an assault. Yesterday he was brought under a *strong guard* to Uxbridge hall, in order that Widow might receive from the Magistrates that *Justice* which she required at their hands. When the business came to be investigated, it appeared that on that particular day he had turned the Lady of the house, with whom he boarded, into the passage from the dining-room, and that in consequence of his bringing two Ladies into the house altercations ensued. The night hours alarmed, came to the old Lady's assistance about to o'clock at night, when she appeared, armed with a *broom*, to expel the Captain who, however, took to flight. In the interim the Lady barred the door, and kept the Captain at bay, who immediately began the assault, by battering *her premises*, and succeeded in making a *breach* in the old Lady averred, on breaking the door, got into *her citidel*. This was the grand assault. The Captain very readily admitted the charge, observing, that being out one day strolling, he chanced to see a bill up, with the information, "*Lodging and Board to be had here*," accordingly he knocked at the door, and seeing a very *pretty servant girl*, concluded that he would take up his *quarters* there. He said, the sight of *beauty* was his *only* inducement. The Magistrate, on this candid statement of the Captain, recommended him to make some acknowledgment to the old Lady, which she consented to receive—but here a new difficulty was started, for she demanded five guineas for the *damages* sustained. The Captain refused that sum, and the old Lady was desired to state the *items* of her damages, which she did by reply ing, that the Captain had thrown a *leg of mutton* into the street, broke a *wine glass*, & spoiled her brush. The Captain consented to give her *two guineas*. After which no less than four men applied for reparation for keeping the *man of war* in safe custody.

ADMIRAL VILLENEUVE TO BONAPARTE.

Les Nouvelles a la Main, No. I, of May 5, contains the following Letter, written to Bonaparte by Admiral Villeneuve, on the morning of his suicide. It is dated Rennes, April 26, 1806.

"Sir! (Monsieur!)

"You must remember, that when Latouche died at Toulon, I commanded at Rochefort, and declined to succeed him. I was then well convinced, that whoever headed or directed the adventurous and bad planned expedition of the combined French and Spanish fleet, would be disgraced as well as defeated, if misfortune spared his life, in an engagement, almost unavoidable, with a foe accustomed to Victory, and covering the seas of the world with his cruizers. These were my very words to the Minister of the Marine. When I afterwards, so much against my inclination, had sailed for Barcelona and Cadiz, and witnessed the manning and manœuvres of the Spanish fleet, my first dispatch contained my resignation, again sent in from Martinico, from Ferrol, and from Cadiz. To the order of the 24th. last September, "of returning to Toulon with the Combined Fleet, *were we even to fight our way through the English Fleet*," I replied, that it should be obeyed; but I reminded also the Minister of my former resignations, of my former apprehensions, of the uncertainty of naval combats, and of my determination, whether successful or repulsed, to renounce for ever a perilous post, which my *principles*, and, above all, your violent and cruel character, made me unfit to occupy.

"Neither fault, nor want of valour, brought on the misfortunes of Trafalgar. This FACT has fully been proved in my official account of this battle—Why refuse it a place in the *Moniteur*, while the calumnies and aspersion, of my rivals and foes have always been admitted in its outrageous columns? When, in the midst of your prosperous and ambitious career in Germany, my Report reached you did you, not, with your usual petulance and cruelty, say,—' *I see that the example of a* FRENCH BYNG *is absolutely necessary to make victory the order of the day in* MY *Navy?*' a Thousand voices have repeated this your unfeeling expression —this sentence of death pronounced against a patriotic French Admiral, by a ferocious foreign Usurper while my dispatch was left unnoticed, unheard of, and perhaps unread. It contained, nevertheless, some SEVERE TRUTHS, which would not have added any lustre to your Naval *talents*, but PROVED that HE *whose incapacity and ambition* ALONE *caused the loss of one French Fleet near Aboukir, also occasioned the destruction of another near Trafalgar.*

"In my last conversation with you, *you owned to me yourself*, 'that even were France the unopposed mistress of all the Continent, as long as she cannot compel Great Britain, to submit to her dictates, her external power must be precarious, her internal state unsettled, her commerce stagnated, her manufactures depressed, and her inhabitants suffering and poor.' But what have you done to remedy these certain evils, and to preserve these necessary advantages? Under your tyranny, of some years only, my Country, and her allies have already lost a great number men of war, than composed the WHOLE ROYAL NAVY during a great part of the long reigns of Louis XIV. and of Louis XV.; and should she some time longer be cursed with the sway of your iron sceptre, her military navy will be on a level with her commercial navy, and in her sea ports nothing seen but shameless pirates and ruined traders.

"But has even hitherto my Country derived any gain or honour from all your fortunate campaigns: or is she more free under your limitless authority? Overburthened with taxes, and cruelly oppressed by an active relentless, military despotism, my slavish countrymen *mourn, without daring to utter a sigh*, the gradual approach of inevitable ruin: whilst you, your relatives, and your creatures alone, profit from conquest, effected by the purest blood, and the most valuable treasure of France. But to consider, even in a political point of view, your usurpations, your devastations, your indemnities, your changes, and your pacifications; what glory, what advantage, can Frenchmen, and what safety can other people, derive from them, or from beholding a *sanguinary adventurer* an Emperor; his vicious *harlot* an Empress; his obscure and wicked brother and brothers-in-law Kings and Princes; his profligate nieces Queens and Princesses; and his criminal accomplices, Dukes, Field-Marshals, and Knights? Though you have enchained the persons, you have been unable to bewilder or to seize the senses of Frenchmen. Can, therefore, the presence in France of 20,000 Austrian and Russian Prisoners, remind them of any thing else, but of the captivity (caused by your provocation and ambition) of more than that number of their countrymen in England? While they see the former returning to their homes, must not Frenchmen lament the absence of those so justly dear to them, but whom they must never expect to embrace again, before delivered from your tyranny? They are well aware that Great Britain is too wise and too powerful, to sign another peace with a man more conspiring against her independence as a pretended friend, than dangerous as an avowed enemy, whose olive-branches have always been the fulpherous faggots of a political and social incendiary, who offers continually peace during war, and plots and meditates nothing but destruction during a peace.

"From the language of this letter you will easily perceive that its writer is out of the reach of your furious vengeance, and fears no longer either your racks or dungeons, your poisoners, or your tormenters. Your Ministers orders to me, *not to approach the capital without further permission from you*; has again put off the period of your punishment, and the delivery of mankind from its bondage. Without it, resolved not to survive the ruin of the French navy, I meditated on dispatching you, before I punished myself for having been your tool, to the disgrace of my honour, of my duty, of my birth, and of my profession. That you are still among the living is therefore another evidence of a blind and and unjust fortune, that, from inscrutable motives, still permits the continuance of your barbarous tyranny. Depend, however, upon it (and the vast enormity of your numerous crimes must convince you of its truth,) that, as you have lived one of the grandest criminals, your end must be untimely and terrible. An assassin or an executioner shall finish a career of atrocities, which, to the shame of humanity and our age, has already been too long endured.

"That a virtuous posterity, which might blame a part of my public life, may not be ignorant of the sincere repentance and patriotic sentiments that accompanied my death, copies of this letter have been expedited to several Officers in all French rival stations. Notwithstanding what your vile flatterers say to the contrary, had your murder preceded my suicide, not only the present generation, but ages to come would have hailed me as a deliverer, and revered me as a saviour. Altars, as well as Statues, would then have been erected to my memory.—Tremble, Tyrant! You live abhorred, and will expire with the curse of the universe, following you even on the other side of the [illegible]

(Signed) "DE VILLENEUVE."

The *Curiosa* of Norfolk are exceedingly puzzled by the following extraordinary fact, which the most knowing of the sex find past their inquisitive philosophy to account for: "A respectable farmer of that county, who is a *Quaker*, having been married only 9 years, has had 18 children born within that time in lawful wedlock; all of whom are now living, and all *Boys!* His wife has annually produced him *doublets*; but this year the Quaker jocosely remarks, that, from the thriving appearance of his prolific rib, he expects the coming produce to be a *Trinity* at least?

It was observed of a Gentleman who possessed great learning, but was extremely *silent* in company, that his mind was a *Library* of the most valuable information, upon which a lively female remarked, that if it was a *Library*, it was not a *Circulating* one.

A pick-pocket who was filching a guinea from the pocket of a countryman, at a country wake, lately, was detected in the very act of drawing it out; when he very adroitly presented one & twenty shillings in the other hand, saying, he only *wanted change*.

On the edge of a small river, in the county of Cavan, there is a stone with the following strange inscription, no doubt intended for the *information* of travellers travelling that way:—"N. B. When this Stone is *out of sight*, it is not safe to ford the river!" This is something similar to the famous Post erected by the directions of the Surveyors of the roads of Kent some years ago: "This is a bridle-path to Faversham; *if you can't read this*, you had better keep the main road."

When Parisot, one of her *pirouettes* at Drury-lane Theatre, twirled herself ticoat into a full blown *circle*, the audience, [illegible] the *word* to the *action*, *appropriately* exclaim "O!"

TO CAPTAIN-LIEUT. EDWARD FRASER.

SIR,

WE should be wanting in justice, not only to you but to ourselves, were we to allow you to join your Regiment, without testifying our most sincere regret, that the state of your health should oblige you to resign your situation as first affistant to the Cadet Company, and deprive us of the services of an Officer, whose zeal and impartiality in his profession has character,an only be equalled by his many amiable virtues in social life.

As a lasting mark of our esteem, we request your acceptance of a Breakfast SERVICE OF PLATE, value one thousand Pagodas.

We, most sincerely hope that change of air will soon re-establish your health, and that you may in the society of your brother officers enjoy many happy years, and when circumstances enable you to return to your native Country, it cannot fail being a pleasing reflection in your mind, that you posses the esteem and approbation of those, who will at some future period constitute a large portion of the British Army on this Establishment. We are Sir,

With great respect,

Your obedient servants,

W. Abbey,—D. Arnew,—A. Aitkin—N. Alves,—J. D Bateman.—T. Burnside.—J Beckett,—John Bolton,—E. Bond,—H. Byrne—E Burne,—J Buchan,—G. Boyne,—J. Boles,—C. Busfield,—R. Cudigan,—F. Crowe,—E. Cowan,—T. Carmichael,—W. Cotton,—P. Connor.—H. Caulfield,—J Craig,—J. Cecil,—J Cameron.—J. Crichton,—B Christian—A Chambers,—J. F. Cuffney,—G. Dore.—G Dunn,—J Dunn,—S Douthat.—C. Dun.—S. Evans,—Haines G Forsyth,—P. Farquhalon.—G. Field,—W. Fenwick.—J Fyfe,—J. Godfrey,—J. Gibson,—J Goodrick,—J. Golding—E. Hancock,—E Hammond,—B Hooper.—T. Higgins,—W. Hickey,—T. Hancorn,—J. Hodge,—E. Hudson,—B. Haswell,—D. Hamilton,—J. Henderson.—G Horn,—J Inais,—J Jones,—W. Jeffery,—J. Jamefon,—T Jonfon.—J Jackfon,—O. Kenner,—H. Keating,—C Kippen,—H Kyd.—E. Leigh,—G Lewis —A. Mosie,—W Mosley.—J. Michael,—R. Megisohn,—J Moncrief,—R. Mc Glashan,—J Myers,—B McDonald,—J McKenfie,—W. Mosiby,—P. Newall,—G. Norton,—J Newall,—W. O'Reilly,—D Ogilvie.—H. Parker,—J Parry,—J Power.—B Pratt,—W Pendham,—G Riddy,—T. Robinfon,—J Rogers.—F Robfon,—W. Robertfon,—W. Reid,—E. Reilly,—H. Reid, —R Saunders,—T. Scones.—J. Scott.—H Smith,—C. Snowden,—S. Steel,—J Stacy,—J Stewart,—J. Taylor,—J. Townfend,—J Trefwell.—W Tutt,—W Tennant.—T Walker.—J Webber,—J Willows—T. White, H. Woodward,—H. Wood,—H. Wshab.

Cuddalore, 14th. October 1806

TO THE COMPANY of GENTLEMEN CADETS.

GENTLEMEN,

My feelings on reading your letter may be more easily conceived than described To have acquired the esteem & approbation of so very respectable a body of this Army, as at present constitutes the Cadet Company must ever be considered by me as the most fortunate event of my life, and yields me a gratification beyond the power of riches and influence to bestow.

The days which I have passed in your society, as having been the happiest of my life, will be frequently retraced by a grateful memory.

I accept with pride and satisfaction, the very liberal testimony of your esteem, which you have been pleased to present me with

Whether military fame or the acquisition of wealth be your ultimate object, may your hopes and wishes be individually crowned with success

(Signed) EDWARD FRASER,

Capt Lieut. Madras European Regt.

Cuddalore, 13th October, 1806.

THE COURIER.

Wednesday, the 29th. October 1806.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, October 10th. 1806.

ON the occasion of the intended return of His Majesty's 19th. Regiment of Light Dragoons to Europe, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council feels the greatest fatisfaction in testifying in the most public manner, his high approbation of the conduct of that distinguished and valuable Corps—From the period of the arrival of His Majesty's 19th Dragoons in India, in the year 1782, until the present time, that Regiment has shared in almost every action of difficulty and of glory, in which the British Arms have been engaged during that long and eventful interval, and has deservedly established a degree of reputation seldom equalled, and never surpassed

His Lordship in Council deems it unnecessary at this moment to enumerate the various instances in which His Majesty's 19th. Dragoons, have rendered the most important Service to their Country: But the glory acquired by that Regiment in the field of Assaye, and the important advantages which resulted from its bravery, discipline and activity, on a late memorable occasion, an instance which cannot be omitted, and which can never be obliterated from the annals of this country, or from the memory of the British Nation.

His Lordship in Council was pleased by a General Order under date the 27th. August 1805, to confer a particular mark of His Lordship's approbation on his Majesty's 74th. Regiment, at the period of the embarkation of that distinguished Corps for Europe, by granting to the Officers a donation of three months full Batta—Impressed with similar sentiments on the present occasion, His Lordship in Council has in consideration of the long and brilliant services of His Majesty's 19th Regiment of Dragoons, resolved to extend to the Officers of that Regiment a donation of the same nature, which is accordingly directed to be paid previously to their departure.

Captain Frater, of the Madras European Regiment, to resign his situation as an affistant to the Officer Commanding the Cadet comp ny.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council permits *Major General Smith* after a period of service of thirty-eight years to retire, to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Captain P Grant, of the 17th. Native regiment, to proceed to Sea, for the benefit of his health.

Captain A. M. Campbell of his Majesty's 74th regiment, to resign the situation of Major of Brigade to the Officer commanding the Southern division of the army.

HIS Majesty's Ship LA BELLONA, Captain Bastard, arrived at Bombay, on the 14th. instant.

The Ship Alexander, Capt. Lobb, has also arrived at Bombay, from Calcutta. PASSENGER, Lieut. Hart, of His Majesty's Regiment.

THE WEATHER has been open and serene, the wind, light and variable. A small quantity of Rain fell in the early part of the Month, but not any since. The Thermometer has seldom fallen below 84.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

BY REAR ADMIRAL SIR T. TROUBRIDGE BART.

Lieutenants Mitchell, of the Harrier, Rendall, of the Caroline, and Mr Friell, of the Blenheim, to be Lieutenants of the Macaffer.

Mr. Hodgkins, Purfer of the Harrier, to be Purfer of the Macaffer.

Mr. M'Faden, Surgeon of the Harrier, to be Surgeon of the Macaffer.

The Boatfwain, Gunner and Carpenter, of the Harrier, into the Macaffer.

Mr. Clerk of the Greyhound, to be Purfer of the Harrier.

The Boatfwain, Gunner, and Carpenter, are made from delerving men of the Blenheim into the Harrier, in lieu of thofe removed into the Macaffer.

Mr. Pidder, of the Blenheim, to be Lieutenant of the Caroline.

BIRTHS.

At Bombay:—The Ladies of J. Cumberlege Efq —Captain Tucker.—Lieut. Thatcher.—Lieut. Macquarie—Lieut. Pruin, and Mr. Friend, of *Daughters*.

MARRIAGES.

At Mangalore by the Rev. Mr Jackson, Capt Thos Cosmo Gordon, of the 77th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Miss ELIZABETH MACKAY, Eldest of the late Captain J. Mackay, of the same Regiment.

On the 29th Inftant, by Mr. Murray's Seminary, Miss A. Mclvor, Daughter of Lieut Colonel McLeod, to Mr. A Bellamy.

On the 9th Inftant, Mr. J C. TAILLARD to Miss T. FRANDIVARG.

DEATHS.

On board the Ship Varuna, at Sea, the Lady of CAPTAIN DENNISON; and four days after, their infant child.

At Muttra, Captain W. H. B. Hefman of H. M. 22d. Regiment of Foot.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

On the 23d. April, at Wansford, Hants the feat of the Earl of Cianricarde, HENRY JOSEPH THOMOURKE, Eq eldeft fon of Sir Henry Tichborne, bart to Miss Burke, daughter of Sir Thomas Burke, Bart. and fifter to the Countefs of Clanricarde.

John Plomer Clarke, Efq. of Welton place, Northamptonfhire, to Ann Maria Charlotte, daughter of the late Sir John Neithorpe, bart of Scawby, Lincolnfhire.

EUROPE DEATHS.

At Tangiers, Mr Matra, His Majefty's Conful General for the Empire of Morocco.

At Melkfham, Wilts, Mrs Ann Yearfley, well known in the poetic world as the Milk-woman of Briftol.

CALCUTTA, 6th. October 1806.

The Ship Varruna, Captain Dennifon, is arrived in the river from Penang, having failed from thence early in September.

The following Paffengers have arrived in the Varuna:—

Miss Bell,—H. C. Pearfon, Efq. Secretare to Government, at Prince of Wales's Iland—W. Dorin, Efq.—Captain Auftin Foreft, and Meffrs. John Trower, and Thomas Stalkert, 2d and 3d officers, late of the ship Sydney.

We are concerned to ftate, that the ship Sydney was loft upon a fhoal, in lat. 3, 20 S. and long. 146, 30 E.

The day on which the Varuna quitted the Iſland fhe paſſed H. M. fhips Grampus and Dafher, having under convoy the Bombay fhips for China.

The Blenheim, Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart—Greyhound,—Wilhelmina—Caroline—Macaffer, and Harrier, were lying at Penang.

We underſtand, that one of the Dutch Indiamen captured by the Greyhound and Harrier, was formerly the *Lucy Maria*, of this port, commanded by Captain Walter Dawes; who, two or three years ago, in conſequence of a contagious diſeaſe breaking out on board the ſhip, on her voyage from hence to China, which ſo reduced the crew, as to neceſſitate Captain Dawes to bear up for Batavia; where the ſhip was, of courſe, taken poſſeſſion of by the enemy.

The Whitby Tranſport, Captain Pearſon, bound to the Cape of Good Hope, has been obliged to put back, from being leaky, in conſequence of having grounded on her way down the river; and is coming up to Calcutta, to be unladen and docked.

On Tueſday laſt accounts were received in town of the arrival of ſix Arab Ships.

The Nacodas report, that off Ceylon they were boarded by the Piedmonteſe frigate, and completely plundered of all their caſh, proviſions, &c.—one ſhip was actually left without a ſingle caſk of Water on board, and was deſired to ſeek for a freſh ſupply on Ceylon, where they were inſolently told it might be had, *by paying for it.* If this veſſel had not happily fallen in with another Arab, who ſupplied her with twenty caſks of water, the conſequences might have been dreadful.—

It is added that one of the Nacodas of the above veſſels, reports, that two American ſhips bound to this port, had experienced the depredations of theſe *Imperial Pirates.* Two Arab Ships had been ſent to the Mauritius. The amount of Specie taken from the Arabs is ſtated to amount to forty lacks of Rupees.

The Shaw Byramgore, Captain Bowen, was to ſail for Calcutta in a few days after the Varuna.

Mrs. Dundas, the lady of the Governor of Penang, and Mr. Dick, were to come on to Bengal with the Shaw Byramgore.

Governor Dundas propoſed to leave the Iſland on a viſit to Calcutta, in the month of November.

The Chineſe at Rhio have revolted, and are carrying on a war againſt Sultan Mahomet.

By letter from Philadelphia, we are informed, that diſpatches have been received by the Government from Spain, of a very unpleaſant nature.

Mr. Plomer's fee, for his defence of Lord Melville, is ſaid to be £. 1000, or 500 guineas a day.

HUZZA for the JACK TARS of NEW-YORK.

SEAMEN'S MEETIG.

At a numerous and reſpectable meeting of American ſeamen, convened at Hand's Tavern, No 10, Orange-ſtreet, in conſequence of a notice in the *American Citizen*, on Tueſday evening the 29th. April 1805.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the monies paid by Mr. Jefferſon, for the wild lands of Louiſiana, would have been better applied in building Seventy four Gun ſhips.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the Seaman of American have been too long expoſed to attacks, impreſſment, and inſult, from alhations, in conſequence of the cowardice of ourgovernment, and that we are willing and able to defend ourſelves, if the government would give us ſhips.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that we attribute the death of our fellow ſeamen, John Pearce, to the want of that protection, to which all American ſeamen are entitled.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that the preſent ruling party have treated the American ſeamen with neglect and injuſtice—that the *Federal party are our friends*, and that they deſerve our thanks, for their exertions in our favor.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that the Preſident of the United States, had better be employed in aſſerting the right, defending the honor, and protecting the flag of his country, than in ſtuing Raccoon Skins and diſſecting new diſcovered minnals.

Reſolved, that we abhor tribute, and conſider it our duty to place men in power, who will command a peace, not buy it.

PETER BANKER, Chairman.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITE STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas ſatisfactory information has been received, that Henry Whitby, commanding a britiſh armed veſſel, called the *Leander*, did on the twenty-fifth day of the month of April laſt, within the waters an jurisdiction of the United States, and near to the entrance of the harbour of New-York, by a cannon ſhot fired from the ſaid veſſel *Leander*, commit a murder on the body of John Pierce, a citizen of the United States, then purſuing his lawful vocations within the ſame waters and juriſdiction of the United States, and near to their ſhores, and that the ſaid Henry Whitby cannot at this time be brought to juſtice by the ordinary proceſs of law.

And whereas it does further appear, that both before and after the ſaid day, ſundry treſpaſſes, wrongs and unlawful interruptions and vexations of trading veſſels, coming to the United States, and within their waters and vicinity, were committed by the ſaid armed veſſel the *Leander*, her officers and people; and by one other armed veſſel, called the *Cambrian*, commanded by John Narne, her officers and people; and by one other armed veſſel called the *Driver*, commanded by Slingſby Simpſon, her officers and people; which veſſels, being all of the ſame nation, were aiding and aſſiſting each other in the treſpaſſes, interruptions, and vexations aforeſaid.

Now therefore, to the end that the ſaid Henry Whitby may be brought to juſtice, and due puniſhment inflicted for ſaid murder, I do hereby eſpecially enjoin and require all officers being within the juriſdiction of the United States, and all other perſons within the limits or juriſdiction of the United States whereſoever the ſaid Henry Whitby may be found, now or hereafter to apprehend and ſecure the ſaid Henry Whitby, and him ſafely and diligently to deliver to the civil authority of the place, to be proceeded againſt according to law.

And I do hereby further require that the ſaid armed veſſel the *Leander*, with her officers and people, and the ſaid armed veſſels *Cambrian* and *Driver* their officers and people, immediately and without ny delay, to depart from the harbours and waters of the United States, and I do for ever interdict the entrance of all other veſſels which ſhall be commanded by the ſaid Henry Whitby, John Nairne, and Slingſby Simpſon, or either of them.

And if the ſaid veſſels, or any of them, ſhall fail to depart as aforeſaid, I do in this caſe forbid all intercourſe with the ſaid armed veſſels, the *Leander* the *Cambrian* and the *Driver*, or with any of them, and the officers and crew thereof, and do prohibit all ſupplies and aid from being furniſhed them or any of them. And I do declare and make known, that if any perſon, from or within the juriſdictional limits of the United States, ſhall afford any aid to either of the ſaid armed veſſel, contrary to the prohibition contained in this Proclamation, either in repairing ſuch veſſel, or in furniſhing her, her officers or crew, with ſupplies of any kind, or in any manner whatever, or if any pilot ſhall aſſiſt in navigating any of the ſaid armed veſſels, unleſs it be for the purpoſe of carrying them in the firſt inſtance beyond the limits and juriſdiction of the United States, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall on conviction, ſuffer all the pains and penalties by thlaws provided for ſuch offences. And I do hereby enjoi all perſons bearing offices, Civil or Military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the ſame, with vigilance and promptitude to exert their reſpective authority, and to be aidinging aſſiſting to the carrying this proclamation and every part thereof into full effect.

(L. S.) In teſtimony whereof I have cauſed the Seal of the United States to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand.

Given at the City of Waſhington, the third day of May in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and of the SOVEREIGNITY & INDEPENDENCE of the United States the thirtieth.

(*Signed*) T. JEFFERSON.

AMERICA.

PORTLAND GAZETTE, APRIL 21, 1806.

By a New York Paper we learn, that the United States brig Horner, Capt. Dent, ſailed from that port on the 29th of March. Fulwar Skipworth, Mr. Jefferſon's nephew, is on board, charged with diſpatches from Government—on board of this veſſel, is *Two Millions of Dollars*, in Specie—a part of which was borrowed. The apologiſts of Mr. Jefferſon's conduct ſay, it is to purchaſe more *Louiſiana Land*—but obſerve, Mr. Madiſon told Mr. Randolph at the beginnig of the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs, *we muſt give France money.* This meaſure was oppoſed by every federaliſt in Congreſs, and a number of the democratic members from the Southern States—but they were out voted.

Such are the bleſſed effects of democracy, and with ſuch proceedings and conduct, the democrats in this State, have been ſending the citizens of Maſſachuſets for ſix months paſt, to elect a man for Governor that would harmonize with the preſent adminiſtration of the general government—any one, who doubts, that Mr. Sullivan, if at the head of the government in this State, would applaud Mr. Jefferſon for giving *Two Millions of Dollars* to France, that we may have Bonaparte's permiſſion to treat with Spain—for ſuch is the blind devotion of the democrats in the United States, that if Jefferſon and Co. ſhould paſs a law to transfer the independence and liberties of this country to the Emperor Napoleon, a majority of theſe exclusive patriots would be found to juſtify the meaſure. But from ſome late occurrences, hopes are entertained that this work of revolution, turmoil and degradation, is faſt approaching to an end—and the people of theſe States will ſoon diſcard from all ſhare in the management of public affairs, men who have ſo lately betrayed their confidence and truſt.

It will be ſeen by Mr. Randolph's ſpeeches in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, that he is determined no longer to ſubmit to national plunder and diſgrace. But the democrats ſay Mr. Randolph is *mad*;—thus they endeavour to deſtroy that evidence, which they are unable to invalidate—we wonder they have not told us that Mr. Randolph has been bribed with *federal* gold.

NEW YORK,—26th. April.

The Britiſh ship Leander, of 50 guns, the Cambrian, of 44, and the Driver ſloop of war, were off Sandy Hook yeſterday. We are informed that they have brought to and boarded every veſſel that has left this port lately, and have preſſed ſeveral ſeamen from them.

The Nimrod, from Curacoa, was captured off the Hook yeſterday, by the Britiſh frigate Cambrian, and ſent for Halifax.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, on the ſubject of the Non-importation Reſolutions, Mr. Randolph made a long ſpeech againſt the motion, in which he ſaid.—

"We have no wiſh to ſee another Actium or Pharſalia, or the Lieuts. of a modern Alexander playing at picquet or all fours, for the Empire of the world, it is poor comfort to us to be told that France has too decided a taſte for luxurious things to meddle with us; that Egypt is her object, or the coaſt of Barbary, and at the worſt that we ſhall be laid devoured. We are enamoured with neither nation, we would play their own game upon them for our intereſt & convenience. But with all my abhorrence for the Britiſh Government, I ſhould not heſitate, between *Weſtminſter Hall and a Middleſex Jury* on the one hand, & *the wood of Vincennes* and a *file of Grenadiers* on the other. That Jury Trial which walked with Horne Tooke & Hardy through the flame of *miniſt rial perſecution*, is, I confeſs, more to my taſte, than the trial of the Duke D'Enghein."

THE KING'S BIRTH-DAY.

Wednesday being the Birth day of his Majeſty, who entered his 69th. year, it was obſerved with the uſual demonſtrations of joy. The morning was uſhered in with the ringing of bells; at noon the Park and Tower guns were fired, and anſwered by the ſhips in the river, which were decorated with the colours of their reſpective nations,

The Royal Dukes, with his Highneſs of Gloucester, breakfaſted with their Majeſties, and paid their reſpects of congratulation on the happy return of the day. About half paſt 12 o'clock, her Majeſty and the Princeſſes left the Queen's Palace for St. James's, eſcorted by a party of the Life Guards, and opened the Court.

Soon after her Majeſty had entered the room the Ode was performed.

The Court was exceeding ſplendid. There were preſent, beſides

The Princeſſes Auguſta, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, Amelia, and the Ducheſs of York; the Prince of Wales, Dukes of York, Clarence, Cumberland, Kent, Suſſex, Cambridge, and Glouceſter; Archbiſhops of Canterbury and Yorke; the Lord Chancellor, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretaries of State and at War; the Lord Chief Juſtices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, the Maſter of the Rolls, the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, the King's Advocate, the Judge of the Admiralty, the Judge Advocate of Scotland; the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, in his full robes, the Chancellor of the Exchequey and Solicitor General to the Princeſſes; the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Recorder of the City of London, and a great number of Nobility and Gentry.

New York Papers to the 25th. and Boſton Papers to the 19th. ult. have been received. The purchaſe of the Floridas from Spain, now appears to have been one of the ſubjects of the late ſecret debates in the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

The whole of the proceedings have been publiſhed, and it appears that, two millions of dollars have been ſhipped for France, for Bonaparte as the price of his mediation in the ſettlement of the differences between Spain and the United States; ſo that, in fact, the bargain is to be between Bonaparte and America. Spain, the vaſſal of France, is to be allowed the privilege of transfering her own property to the United States, and Bonaparte is to pocket the purchaſe money. The tranſaction is underſtood in this light in America, where we are happy to find it has excited great indignation, and is conſidered unworthy of an independent nation.

Generals Balfour and Maitreſon, who were both captured on their way to Egypt, have arrived at Barbadoes, from Guadaloupe, on their parole.

The 90th. or Perthſhire regiment, has ſuffered much at St. Vincent's. In ſix months it has buried 10 Officers, three Officers' wives, 140 men, 26 women, and 30 children.

following is a copy of a Letter
nhappy man, to a tradesman in
iders may rely on the Orthogra-
r being most fur pulously fol-

Mr
few you the other da did not know
service to me on a y T any one to
respecting my Caree but e have been
informed by my Collitor, that my son ld would wish
for it I believe you then kind y Say that if you
Could be of any Service to me ould stand, Sir From
out doing business together with I was with Mr. Blight
and your Intamifye with him, the Conversation that Past
betwin you and him about my and what further you might
Know respecting my Caree might tender to me and Im-
portant Service before a Ju y, Jury of my Contreymen
which I have no Apprehension but will Acquit me of the
Crime Laid to my Charge Knowing my Self Insofeant of
it. Untill then I beg leave to Subscribe my Self.
your Mo. Hb Ob Servant
28th. March 1806 " RIBHD. PATCH.
Horfemonger }
Lane Prison }

P. S. would you Oblaige me with being at Kingston
on Monday at my Trial I would thank you to Inquire at
the Sun, for my Collitor Mr. Fitcher before my Trial
commences to inform him what you might have to say Rel-
pecting me."

The following regulations are adopted by the Spaniards at the Havannah, and some other places, for the gradual enfranchisement of SLAVES. As soon as a slave is landed, his name, price, &c. are recorded in a public register: and the master is obliged by law to allow him one working day in the week to himself, besides Sunday: so that if the slave chooses to work for his master on that day, he receives the wages of a free man for it, and whatever he gains by his labour on that day is secured to him by law, that the master cannot deprive him of it. This is certainly a considerable step towards abolishing absolute slavery. As soon as the slave is able to purchase another working-day, the master is obliged to sell it to him at a proportionable price, viz. one-fifth part of his original cost, and so likewise the remaining four days at the same rate, when the slave is able to redeem them, after which he is absolutely free. This is such an incitement to industry, that even the most indolent are roused to activity.

Sir William Cunninghame is to be receiver-General of the Land-Tax for Scotland; Mr. James Gibson to be Solicitor of Stamps; but a complete reform is to be effected in the whole system of the collection of the duties, highly beneficial to the Exchequer.

Lord Semple is to be Ranger of Ettrick Forest.

His Excellency Prince Bariatinsky, was on Saturday married by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Hon. Frances Mary Dutton.

The Nearque cutter, of 16 guns, has been sent into Plymouth, captured by the Niobe frigate; she escaped from L'Orient, on Thursday last, in company with three French frigates and several corvettes bound to the West Indies. The Glory and the Niobe frigate were left in chase of them. The corvette had been at sea only two days when captured.

The cargo of the great Tea-ship, the Concordia, valued £40,000, detained, & sent into Plymouth, some time since, as being Enemy's property, has been regularly condemned to the lucky captors, the Lord Nelson, of 14 guns, Capt. Trowte, a privateer of Plymouth, which, with the wool-ship, worth £30,000 condemned some time since, makes £70,000 of concealed Enemy's property, adjudged in the High Court of Admiralty of England, as a legal prize to the Lord Nelson, and her fortunate owners. Some pa which led to the condemnation of the Co s cargo, were luckily found on bo utral, detained and brought in by t examination, some days after the de n of the concordia.

It is clear, from a long eport upon a Plan [illegible] the French Government has in view for the reform of the customs, re's hostilities are in future to be directed gainst the commercial Interests of this coun All the productions of India, the importa ot which has hitherto been permitted, is he ch to be strictly prohibited. The importatio w and spun cottons will alone be permitted

Sir William Keir, g out Adjutant-General to India, lost n consequence of a pistol-shot in a duel, h , with Sir Marcus Somerville. Sir Will n after assumed an artificial Arm, and, ing to say, this arm also was carried away n ball, while the colonel was gallantly fighi ith the enemies of his country; on which S illiam remarked, "By Jasus but I'll t the expense of finding any more Arms a opped off in this manner!" and ever ce he has worn a loose sleeve.

The elec of Saxony is stated to have declined giving his da er to one of the Bonapartes, alleging that she as betrothed to her uncle, Prince Maximilia but the Pope having refused the necessary dispensation for that union, Prince Henry, of Prussia, has become a suitor.

Wednesday, four waggons, loaded with dollars, went from the East-India House to go to Portsmouth, in order to be shipped on board the China ships outward bound.

NAPLES, 7th. April.

His Highness Prin seph has put the government of his king upon a new footing. The vigilance observ this capital for preserving public tranquility promises much, and was highly necessary, w so great a part of the wretched population have no *home*, and many others no *bread*. Now the care of our new Prince will lead the people to habits of industry, trade will be encouraged, the finances regulated: in fact, the whole kingdom has assumed a new form. The whole kingdom is subdued, except Gaeta, which is not held out long. Ruffuli's battalion began on the 29th. ult. to disarm inner calabria.

FLORENCE,—12th. April.

Gen. Hill holds out, in which the further operations in Lower Italy are much retarded. Gaeta is about to be cannonaded by 100 great guns; but the situation of the fortress a hill is so advantageous, that the bombardment produces little effect, and it will be very difficult to take it so long as the communication by sea is open. It is said, therefore, that a French and Spanish squadron is expected to blockade it. The Prince of Hesse Philipsthall has sent away all persons who cannot be of use in the defence of the place.

GENOA,—12th. April.

The latest letters from Naples are dated the 4th. Instant. General Dumas has been appointed Minister at War, and a *Military* Commander is to be appointed in each of the twelve Provinces of that kingdom.

HAMBURGH,—10th. April.

The Duke of Brunswick has given the most positive assurance to his subjects, that no idea of an exchange of his territory has ever been upon the *tapis*, that he would never consent to any such measure, and that, with respect to their late Address to him, relative to reports of a contrary nature, he should certainly remain with them, and exert himself to the utmost to merit the affection and fidelity which they had expressed for his house.

It is said that General SEBASTIANI is appointed Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte. M. Blanche, late Secretary of Legation at Vienna, is to attend him.

HOLLAND,—28th. April.

The Landamman, it is understood, has sent a justification of his conduct to Paris, in answer to the charges brought against him in the *Moniteur* of the 18th. This affair has excited a considerable sensation in this country, and has given new currency to the rumours of a change in the Constitution, and the office of the First Magistrate.

On the same day that the complaint appeared in the *Moniteur*, relative to the introduction of English goods into Switzerland, M. Schleyrand transmitted a note to M. Maillardoz, our Envoy at Paris, in which the same prohibition was strenuously insisted upon. This note induced the Landamman to issue a second circular, on the 26th. in which he advised the Heads of the Cantons not wait for a meeting of the General Assembly, but take measures, without delay, for obtaining the desired object, and to require the Merchants to cease to import, that the English goods, then in their stores, were not intended to be sent, directly or indirectly, to France—While the letter was sending round to the cantons, much severer measures were actually put in force here. On the 26th. M. Rayer, the French Chargé d'Affaires, came here, and, upon his demand, the Government of the Canton *arrested* eleven of the principal *Merchants*, which circumstance gave reason to apprehend, that troops might next be sent to make *domiciliary* visits.

FRIBOURG, in the BRIGAU,—2d. May.

A Proclamation has been issued throughout the Canton of Basle, prohibiting any trade with English goods, under pain of *corporal punishment, disgrace, and death.* A general regulation is expected to be brought forward in all the Cantons upon the same subject. Such English goods as shall arrive by the 6th of May, are not to be confiscated, but only kept till the general peace. Yesterday several merchants and dealers were transferred from the public prison to their own houses, having bound themselves to conform to the new measures, under the penalty of forfeiting all their property.

PORTSMOUTH,—2d. June.

The Belle Poule made the signal on Friday to come into harbour.

The Mareago and Belle Poule have been four years from France. Their capture was purely accidental. The Officers speak of it as being singularly fortunate, it was in a track so far to the Southward, no ships, either outward or homeward bound, are ever found in. Linois pursued that track to avoid our cruizers, and Sir John Warren was standing across to his station, when he fell in with them, without any expectation of meeting with an enemy.

Admiral Linois and his two Captains, and Captain of the Belle Poule, landed on Friday afternoon at Gosport, and went to the Crown Inn, from whence they set off the same evening for Bishop's Waltham. Admiral Linois cannot walk without assistance, from the muscle of the leg being contracted. He is rather a tall man, of a gentlemanly deportment, and about fifty years of age, with a good countenance. M. Chasserian, one of his Captains, who lost his arm in the late action, was taken on the 18th. of June, he is perfectly recovered, and in excellent spirits. Admiral Linois has been living with Sir J. B. Warren, since the day he was taken, and the three Captains with Sir H. B. Neale on board the London.

LONDON,—9th. May.

Yesterday a General Court was held at the India House, made special at the request of the Proprietors.

After the usual forms, Rock brought forward his motion for ward the Eye Law, lative to grants of money, restricting the in future to £. 3000, which was seconded by Mr. Young.

After some debate, the previous question was moved by Mr. Cuming, and seconded by Sir R. Wigram. But on the recommendation of several Proprietors, the original motion and the previous question were withdrawn.

The Court confirmed the Resolution of the Court of Directors for the purchase or building of two ships for the service of the Company, in the room of the *Britannia* and *Sir Edward Hughes*.

An infant male child, apparently not more than two days old, was secretly conveyed into the shop of Mr. Silvanus James, a Quaker, of Redruth, on the evening of Friday fortnight. It was asleep, carefully wrapped in woollen, with the following letter:—

"To Silvanus James."

"Friends—Take under your protection this little helpless infant, and shew more humanity to it than its unfortunate parents have been able to do. It may be thought illegitimate but 'tis not—though its birth must remain a secret for some time. Its name is I mean; but it does not signify how, only it is cloth that its health and morals are taken c Its mo a Friend, but its father is not B this poor t Probably you may not be a loser y when it's age and let a mother's fer ags pa ther."

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR MAY.

LONG DRESS. A dress of fine muslin; the train long, and very richly embroidered; the sleeves very short, worked to correspond with the bottom of the dress; the front and back quite plain, the latter very narrow and *very low*. A belt the same, as the dress, fastened to the back, and tied in front. A scarf shawl, over coloured silk. A turban hat of straw. York tan gloves.

SHORT DRESS. A dress of white muslin; made with a drapery, which comes from the left side of the waist, and terminates at the bottom of the dress, on the right side; the drapery and the bottom of the dress ornamented with lace, or rich work; the front made to fit the bosom quite tight, and trimmed to correspond with the dress. A spencer of coloured silk made quite plain. A cottage bonnet trimmed with May blossom.

RIDING HABIT. The front made quite straight over the bosom, with false fronts, which terminate in a point and hang down loose, the points ornamented with a tassel; others are made to button up quite close, but they have also the false fronts; the backs are very narrow, and the sleeves so large, as to be set in quite full.

It has been observed that our present race of infantile *Performers* possess the privilege of remaining at *the same age* for *many years*. This, however, is a privilege which has long been enjoyed by those Ladies who have never passed the *Matrimonial pale* and who, as Mr. Sheridan says, are "verging on *the desperation of thirty five.*"

WAR-OFFICE, May 10.

14th. Regiment of Light Dragoons. Capt. F. B. Hervey, to be Major, by purchase, vice Pigot, promoted in the 11th. Light Dragoons.

5th Regiment of Foot, Major John Mackenzie, to be Lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, vice Baldwin, who retires, Capt. Thomas Ennes, to be Major, vice Mackenzie.

44th ditto, Major Joseph Thompson, from half-pay of the late 19th Garrison battalion, to be Major, vice Shawe, who exchanges.

64th ditto, Major Sir John Wardlow, bart. to be Lieutenant-colonel, vice Grantham, dec. Brevet Major John Brownwin, to be Major, vice Sir John Wardlow.

LONDON,—3d. June.

The first report of the Commissioners of Military Enquiry has been published. It relates solely to the Barrack Department, and states that General De Lancey, late Barrack Master General, is in debt to the public to the amount of *ninety seven thousand four hundred and fifteen pounds.* Of this sum £. 88,923, was appropriated by the General to himself, as an indemnity for contingent expences to which the Commissioners conceive he had no claim.

Lord Grenville has, it is said, officially written to General De Lancey, directing him to pay into the Bank, within three days, £. 93,000 which, according to the Report of the Army Commissioners, it appeared he has retained of the public money.

The Bill which Mr. Serjeant Best proposed to bring into Parliament, to prohibit the publication of *ex parte* evidence in Newspapers, has met with such universal disapprobation, as to discourage any further proceedings respecting it. The measure has found the fate which we expected. The original mover of it has thought proper to withdraw his motion. Indeed, we could not discover any thing like a plausible reason why the press should be shackled on a point, from whence no injury had arised to the public, and material advantages are daily derived.

A combination has existed for some time among certain persons to favour the escape of *French Officers*, and others of that nation, who are prisoners of war on their parole in this country; numbers of whom have effected their escape, through the contrivance of those agents. The plan has been, for some of those emissaries frequently to visit the towns or vicinities where the Officers are allowed at large, and, for a stipulated sum, to undertake the conveyance to Holland or France. As soon as the terms are adjusted to the satisfaction of the agent, the prisoner at large deserts his parole, and finds his way to London in a post-chaise. On his arrival, he is accommodated with private and secure apartments, in the house of the agent, until a passage is secured for him to the Continent.

By a ten years comparison of the bills of mortality of Vienna, the number of deaths upon an average amounted to 14,600, among whom these 836 children fell victims to the natural small pox every year. But since the introduction of the *cow-pox*, no more than 164 children died of the small-pox in 1803; in the year 1804 only two children, and of those one belonged to foreign travelling parents.

In the forenoon of yesterday, between ten and eleven o'clock, a very shocking middle-aged woman was exposed to *sale*, in Smithfield Market, by her husband, with *a rope round her waist*. The purchase money demanded for this fair bargain, was 5s. this being considered exorbitant, notwithstanding the novelty of the *article*, there were few bidders for some time, at a very considerable concourse of people were assembled, when the lady became very impatient for a bidder, at any price, declaring her unnatural husband had used her cruelly, and *she was willing to be knocked down at a trifle*. Two guineas were bid for her by some gallant Swain; and, without waiting for any further bidding, the husband declared him the purchaser, and the property was regularly transferred in the books of the *Clerk of the Market*. The old husband departed, contented with the produce of this sale; and the new one retired, with his bargain.

IRISH CATHOLICS.

Reports were circulated yesterday respecting a supposed disposition on the part of the people of Ireland to resist the authority of Government. Those reports, we are confident, have no foundation in fact. The recent intercourse between the leading characters of the Catholic Body and the new Lord Lieutenant has proved of the most conciliatory nature. On the 19th. of May, the Catholic convention of Dublin, consisting of fifty Gentlemen, at the head of whom were Lord French and Dr. Sheridan, arrived at the Castle, in about thirty carriages, with a congratulatory Address to the Lord Lieutenant, which was presented to his Grace in the audience Chamber. It contained the following passages:

In the selection of a Nobleman, to fill the high Office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, whose rank adds splendour to dignity, whose character inspires trust, and whose name possesses an hereditary title to our affection and attachment, we reverently admire his Majesty's tender consideration for the interest and feelings of his loyal Irish people. We therefore, with unanimous joy, hail the appointment of your Grace as the omen of Royal favour, and as the declaration of his Majesty's gracious pleasure to strengthen this part of his Empire, and give the most beneficent exertion to the exciting laws.

May your grace permit us to conclude with the expression of these sentiments, in which all Irish Catholics can have but one voice. Bound as we are to the fortunes of the Empire, by a remembrance of past, and by a hope of future benefits—by our preference and by our oaths—should the wife generosity of our Sovereign vouchsafe to crown that hope which their justice inspires, it would be no longer our duty alone, but our pride, to appear the foremost against approaching danger; and, if necessary, to remunerate our benefactors by the sacrifice of our lives.

To this address his Excellency gave the following answer:—

I feel great satisfaction in receiving this testimony of the loyal and constitutional sentiments of the [illegible]ous and respectable body, who have signed presented to me; and I cannot adequ much I am gratified by your recollec my respected ancestor, and by the [illegible] me, and those distinguished perso Councils of his Majesty.

In the high station in [illegible] his Majesty obeyed [illegible] it is my first wish, as first duty, to [illegible] classes and descriptions of his Majesty's [illegible] as this part of the United Kingdom, the advantage [illegible] a mild and beneficent administration of the laws [illegible] with this important object in view, I entertain no doubt that the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the city of Dublin will, by their loyalty to their king, their attachment [illegible], and their affection for their fellow subjects, afford the strongest recommendation to a favourable consideration of their Interest.

SINGULAR ROBBERY.

On Saturday morning, as Mr. Joseph West, of Scott's Hall passage, who had been in different parts of the country on business, in a gig, was returning to town, he stopped at St. Albans, where he fell into conversation, at an inn, with a young man, dressed as a *naval officer*, and continued in his company till he was about to resume his journey to London. When Mr. West had got into his gig, and was about to leave the town, he saw the young man walking, and asked him if he was going to town; he replied in the affirmative, and accepted of Mr. West's invitation to take a ride with him. As they passed on the road, he talked of his knowledge of the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Melbourn, and a number of other families of distinction, which induced Mr. West to suppose him to be of a respectable family. He said he was going past Mr. West's door. When Mr. West got to his house, he asked his companion to walk in and take some refreshment, which he agreed to. Mr. West shewed him into a room where he usually sits; and, as was customary with him on coming off a journey, emptied his pockets of his cash, &c. into a drawer, and then left the room to wash himself. On his return, he found his companion gone; and afterwards discovered that he had made off with the money which had been put into the drawer, amounting to about 120l. and a new great coat and hat out of the passage.

Counsellor Sampson, whose name occurs so often in the history of the Irish Rebellion, in 1798, arrived a few days ago, from the Continent, and was taken immediately into custody. His case has been investigated by the Secretaries of State for the Home and Foreign Departments, and he is, at present, in the custody of Sparrow, the King's Messenger.

An Irish Gentleman has observed, that an *Inclosure* Bill rarely failed to [illegible]ide *field* of litigation.

A SEA SONG.

WHEN it is night, and the mid-watch is come,
And chilling mists hang o'er the darken'd main,
These Sailors think of their far distant home,
And of those friends they ne'er may see again.
But when the fight's begun,
Each standing at his gun,
Should any thought of these come o'er your mind,
Think only, should the day be won,
How it will cheer their hearts to hear
That their own true Sailor, he was one.

And thus, brave Tar, if you a Mistress kind
Have left on shore—some pretty Girl and true,
Who many a night doth listen to the wind—
And figh to think how it may fare with you;
Yet when the fight's begun,
Each standing at his gun,
Should any thought of her come o'er your mind,
Think only, should the day be won,
How it will cheer her heart to hear
That her own dear Sailor, he was one.

LONDON,—20th. May.

There were several letters from Rotterdam, of the 14th, shewn publicly on the Exchange, that such was the universal distress in Paris for money, that no fewer than *twenty four Bankers* had ſtopt payment, and that the Bank-paper bore a diſcount of 12 per cent.

Lord Erſkine, a few days ago upon a caſe of lunacy, in the Court of Chancery, ſaid, that he conſidered the various truſts with which he was inveſted, in a manner, as nothing, when compared with the ſacred duty of protecting thoſe who were viſited with ſo ſevere a calamity as that of *Mania*. He ſaid, it was as much a diſeaſe as any other with which it pleaſed God to inflict mankind, and that he was ſure it was always exaſperated in its ſymptoms, and frequently rendered incurable, by unkind and rigorous treatment. That he never would permit Lunatics to be ſhut up from the common uſe of air and their own limbs, when they were capable of enjoying protected enlargement, without danger to others or to themſelves; and that, in the management of the eſtates of Lunatics, he would not ſuffer the *remainder-man* to conſider them as incumbrances, or to think that the property was to accumulate for their benefit; but that he would always examine, with the moſt anxious attention, how much comfort and ſatisfaction the Lunatic was capable of receiving from the enjoyment of that which was his own. It is impoſſible for the pen to deſcribe the emotion of ſenſibility which [illegible]s declaration from the Bench produced on every auditor in the Court, and we are ſure it will be felt with equal intereſt and ſympathy by every one of our readers.

Madras Lottery,

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING,
IN THE
FIRST CLASS,
[illegible]NDAY, 20th. October 1806.

[illegible]ize of 2500 Star Pagodas.
[illegible] a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas.
250 18772 Prizes of 250 Star Pagodas, each.
[illegible]644 2554 12131 [illegible] Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.

Nos 1727 1251 2342 3538 4302 10[illegible]10993 13478 13568 15994 15431 10947 17858 18940 18315 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 522 2894 3423 3709 4029 [illegible]4025097 6378 8318 10566 12194 12[illegible]12003 13871 13670 13891 13773 13298 14079 14445 16379 17772 17771 18113 18243 19733 19540 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 1307 1868 1744 2777 2435 2028 3551 3976 4204 4002 4149 5835 6297 6803 6852 7838 7202 7548 8781 8305 9959 9389 9479 9188 9112 11509 11162 11309 11948 11172 12055 13251 13604 13092 13201 14584 15242 15296 15605 16390 16461 17676 17842 18634 18124 18594 18780 19441 19206 19231 19040 19395 Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 25 Star Pagodas each.

2 434 601 521 362 991 414
399 771 657 674 954 618 554
375 841 880 947 1426 1291 1355
2061 1008 1885 1924 1240 1022 1407
1500 1923 1733 1519 1336 1930 1371
1155 1409 2483 2662 2324 2203 2645
2236 2976 2775 2852 2443 2426 2817
2829 2885 2311 2157 3219 3041 3353
3751 3420 3426 3449 3419 3398 3528
3281 3101 3503 3156 3646 3073 3201
3021 4908 4508 4649 4364 4371 4115
4848 4014 4625 4219 4050 4599 4207
4028 4350 4106 4129 4604 4841 4621
4056 5427 5687 5675 5277 5532 5845
5824 5331 5547 5351 5837 5981 5810
5678 5080 5499 5070 5435 5912 5491
5963 5290 5874 5572 5166 5534 6338
6536 6281 6490 6006 6571 6788 6036
6826 6587 6156 6913 6689 6169 6244
6095 6526 6319 7579 79[illegible]172 7967
7439 7552 7211 7938 7605 7[illegible]50
7802 7478 7095 7276 7728 7843 7556
7996 7653 7972 7544 8724 8918 8505
8379 8223 8202 8199 8122 8663 8109
8245 8432 8550 8131 9471 9079 9129
9249 9[illegible]7 9890 9622 9502 9781 9745
9314 9562 9126 [illegible]807 9101 9531
9448 10731 10183 10531 10102 10672 10937
10252 10815 10628 10093 10589 10633 10696
10376 10926 10259 10037 10841 10260 10131
10211 10008 11136 11631 11032 11185 11646
11033 11007 11159 11661 11279 11379 11571
11174 11274 11394 11755 11119 11241 11196
11873 11958 12201 12786 12956 12972 12693
12742 12548 12164 12203 12474 12464 12821
12241 12765 12392 12401 12369 12440 12186
12944 12728 12496 12533 12120 12295 12123
12102 12326 13247 13637 13230 13928 13378
13071 13772 13545 13435 13112 13184 13473
13464 13172 13284 14097 14778 14327 14236
14643 14507 14452 14345 14440 14299 14104
14783 14451 14717 14754 14091 14372 14391
14829 14382 14293 14674 15045 15712 15998
15038 15781 15145 15072 15761 15294 15363
15200 15481 15657 15693 15024 15206 15774
15110 15807 15743 15668 15799 16166 16408
16115 16235 16110 16504 16238 16746 16745
16342 16190 16258 16588 16695 16,75 16132
17253 17791 17551 17616 17854 17589 17009
17919 17288 17821 17[illegible]c 17778 17721 17364
17368 17076 [illegible] 17192 17345 17579 17984
17227 17283 17849 17321 18176 18151 18076
18857 19445 18981 18255 18827 18821 18345
18376 18507 18743 18194 18600 18451 18086
18638 19977 19127 19437 19954 19748 19582
19661 19700 19648 19059 19056 19062 19515
19049 19649 19984 6418 6421 3031

J. L. HEEFKE, AGENT.

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING,
IN THE
FIRST CLASS,

THURSDAY, October 23d 1806.

No. 4809, Prize of 5000 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 6130 17389 Prizes of 500 Star Pagodas, each.
No. 11423, a Prize of 250 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 1571 1960 7899 11633 14888 17351 19466 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 734 1471 2997 8644 8756 9501 10950 12923 16272 16670 19314 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 774 448 701 1741 1920 1831 2720 2952 4889 7979 7783 8958 9949 9311 10481 114 3 12133 12663 13899 13025 14914 17724 18317 18567 19851 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 681 1511 2438 2414 3974 3308 4268 7301 7614 7564 8525 8798 8649 8200 8889 9907 10272 10825 10888 10084 10530 11035 11665 11308 11091 12650 12519 13723 14973 14490 14582 15108 15065 16092 16553 17361 18109 18790 18513 18481 19925 19036 19694 19380 19678 Prizes of 30 Pagodas each.

Prizes of 25 Star Pagodas each.

38 317 817 564 365 281 319 981
214 8.3 853 581 658 382 243 265
846 860 364 891 338 806 550 963
1611 1664 1956 1128 1575 1873 1367 1162
1256 1462 1437 1391 1340 1495 1107 1626
1423 1302 1636 1085 1788 2839 2631 2559
2280 2855 2804 2957 2158 2933 2 38 2627
2815 2268 2528 2301 2681 2098 2873 2746
2593 2365 3973 3389 3346 3719 3495 3796
3227 3123 3304 3320 3091 3134 3598 3066
3023 3493 3058 3603 3126 3583 4393 4690
4386 4790 4837 4737 4466 4169 4556 4951
4369 4167 4607 4196 4729 4475 4751 4719
4545 4849 4697 4826 5281 5130 5353 5485
5431 5797 5432 5786 5771 5785 5123 5031
5237 5008 5732 5064 5763 6792 6764 6833
6938 6123 6695 6895 6284 6818 6819 6112
6656 6758 6242 6918 6861 6303 6717 7630
7037 7722 7314 7750 7123 7114 7343 7801
7726 7890 7424 7978 7652 7715 7553 7113
7628 7759 7698 7321 8396 8315 8848 8063
8796 8941 8705 8910 8590 8477 8829 8793
8174 9432 9303 9734 9537 9262 9517 9302
9253 9943 9046 9886 9956 9356 9707
9103 9169 9090 9907 9716 9979 9932
10689 10114 10095 10100 10650 10143 10798
10575 10045 10823 10931 10873 10725 10923
10524 10677 10172 10468 11738 11103 11488
11882 11562 11233 11147 11354 11994 11438
11548 11115 11295 11471 11852 11769 11000
11549 11565 11321 12845 12620 12805 12918
12047 12151 12259 12321 12713 12403 12756
12028 12751 12932 12913 12394 12832 12173
12535 12421 12172 12132 12690 13902 13948
13715 13375 13855 13091 13974 13915 13117
13089 13283 13705 13334 13321 13870 13692
14547 14814 14536 14904 14843 14008 14390
14488 14976 14420 14963 14450 14196 14
14041 14154 14682 14470 14494 14077 1
14744 15838 15399 15800 15305 15882 1
15377 15094 15784 15197 15581 15349 1
15160 15874 15409 15829 15369 15764 15848
15360 16016 16392 16643 16872 16930 16444
16819 16432 16497 16455 16848 16135 16862
16498 16589 16856 16956 16312 16728 16200
16806 16072 16650 16735 16867 16179 17510
17881 17330 17447 17725 17362 17840 17464
17973 17521 17047 17435 17619 17683 17738
17061 17912 17[illegible]4 17305 17894 17237 7
17277 17407 17939 17552 17878 17730 1
17187 [illegible]044 18578 18287 18402 18345 188
18[illegible]9 18888 18291 18446 18025 18279 187
18031 18432 18615 18361 19448 19440 19[illegible]
19703 19969 19796 19064 19868 19537 199
19063 19109 19949 19997 19379 19831 194

J. L. HEEFKE, Agt.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By James Dobbin

AT THE GARDEN OF
W. ABBOTT, Esq.
This Day WEDNESDAY, the 29th. October,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT 10 O'CLOCK.
ALL THE
HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
PLATE,
GLASS, & CHINA WARE,
QUEEN's WARE,
BOOKS,
CARRIAGE,
HORSES, &c.
AS PER CATALOGUES.

BY ORDER OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR,
TO THE ESTATE
OF THE LATE
MAJOR ARMSTRONG.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC [illegible]

By James Dobbin

At W. Abbot, Esqr's. Garden,
This Day WEDNEDAY, the 29th. October,
AT 11 O'CLOCK.

A CUTCH Chesnut Saddle HORSE, found and quit, well suited for an Officer's Charger.

By Order of
THE ADMINISTRATOR,
TO THE ESTATE OF
THE LATE
MAJOR OTTLEY.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN.

At W. Abbott, Esqrs. Garden,
This Day WEDNESDAY, the 29th. October,
AT 11 O'CLOCK.

A HANDSOME CURRICLE, with a pair of fast Trotting Bay Pegue Horses, and a set of Europe Harnels, (new).

A capital Grey Arab Saddle HORSE, found and quiet.

AND

A strong Iron Grey Pegue Bandy HORSE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
To-morrow THUSDAY, the 30th. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 o'Clock,
THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE
CAPTAIN ARMSTRONG,
CONSISTING OF
WEARING APPAREL,
BOOKS,
A Few Articles of Furniture,
A REGIMENTAL SWORD, &c. &c. &c.
AND
Several other Articles.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 30th. Instant,
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,
Four Boxes Containing Fifty One
PINE CHEESES,
ALSO
ONE CASK OF
French Claret,
AND
TWELVE DOZEN OF DITTO.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC
BY JAMES D
AT HIS AUCTION ROO
On MONDAY, the 3d. Nove
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT 10 O'CLOCK.
THE EFFECTS
OF
CAPTAIN W. GILL,
DECEASED.
late of the Bengal Eſtabliſhment.
CONSISTING OF
WEARING APPAREL,
BOOKS,
A FEW ARTICLES OF
PLATE,
ALSO
FURNITURE,
A GOLD WATCH, with Gold Chain, Seal and Key, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
On THURSDAY, the 6th. November,
SALE TO COMMENCE
At 10 o'Clock,
THE EFFECTS
OF THE LATE
GEORGE HOUSTOUN, *Esq.*
Consisting of
WEARING-APPAREL,
A FEW ARTICLES OF
PLATE, *&c, &c.*
ALSO
THE FOLLOWING
NEW BOOKS,
VIZ.

RICHARDSONS Perſian Dictionary, 2 Vols. Folio—Jones Hindoo Law, 1 vol.—Tooti Nameh 1 vol.—Haleys Hindooſtany Grammar, 1 vol—Forms of Herkern, 1 vol.—Bengal Revenue Terms, 1 vol.—Roſſeaus Vocabulary, 1 vol.—Perſian Specimens, 1 vol.—The Encyclopedia, 22 vols. Quarto—Humes Hiſtory of England, 16 vols.—Robertſons Scotland, 3 vols.—Ditto America, 4 vols.—Leland's Ireland, 3 vols.—Johnſon's Dic[illegible]onary, 4 vols.—Blair's Sermons, 5 vols. Blair's Lectures, 3 vols.—Anquetil's U[illegible]rſal Hiſtory, 9 vols.—Paley's Evidenc[illegible] ditto's Philoſophy 2 vols.—ditt[illegible]og. 1 vol.—Porteus's Lectures, 2 vols.

ALSO

Holy Bible, 2 Copies—Aſiatic Regiſter 6 vols.—Maurice's Ancient Hindooſtan, 2 vols.—Ditto M[illegible] Hindooſtan, 2 vols.—Mahrattb War, [illegible]ol.—Smith's Wealth of Nations, 3 vols. [illegible]on the Liver, 1 vol.—Winterbottom's [illegible]cal Directions, 2 vols.—Moſeley on Trop[illegible] Diſeaſes, 1 vol.—Rambler. 3 vols.—Jo[illegible]on's Lives, 3 vols.—Gil Blas, 4 vols.—T[illegible]s, 3 vols.—Spectator, 8 vols.—Shak[illegible]are, 1 vol.—Euclid 1 vol.—Kelly's Sph[illegible]s, 1 vol.—Do. Book Keeping, 1 vol.—[illegible]ycaſtle's Algebra, 1 vol.—Preceptor, [illegible] vol.—Hiſtorical Precep- 1 vol.—Grecian Hiſtory, 1 vol.—Roman Hiſtory, 1 vol.—Roman Antiquities, 1 vol. Duty of Man, 1 vol,—Marſhal of Prayers, 1 vol.—Teacher's Aſſiſtant 1 vol.—Biographical Dictionary, 1 vol.—Martin's Gazetteer, 1 vol.—Homer's Illiad, 1 vol.—Polymetis, 1 vol.

Eaſt India Regiſter, 1 vol. Wilkinſon's Atlas, 1 vol. Greek Grammar, 1 vol. Virgil, 1 vol. Boyer's French and Engliſh Dictionary, 1 vol. Telmacque 1 vol. Chambaud's Grammar, 1 vol. ditto's Fr[illegible]ch, 1 vol, Jones's Perſian and Arabic [illegible]mmar, 1 vol. Sales Koran, 2 vols. Robe[illegible]n's India, 1 vol, a Map of India, 2 Maps [illegible] Sheets, &c.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY [illegible] YOUNG, I[illegible] FOR[illegible]AM's BROAD-WAY.