

# MADRAS COURIER.



Volume XXIII.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1807.

Number 1121.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF  
THE RIGHT HON'BLE  
**Lady W. Bentinck**

THIS DAY,  
APRIL 1<sup>st</sup>.

WAS PUBLISHED,

N<sup>o</sup>. III.

(Being Volume First.)

OF THE  
**INDIAN MAGAZINE**

AND  
**EUROPEAN MISCELLANY;**  
FOR MARCH 1807,

EMBELLISHED WITH A COPPER PLATE  
Representing the Banquet Room and Government  
House, Madras,

AND  
Containing above 200 Pages of Letter Press, on Fine  
PAPER,

Price Two Pagodas,

The Work will be continued Monthly.

A FEW COPIES OF THE FORMER NUMBERS,

Containing views of Madras, and of the  
Custom House, may be had on application  
to the Printer, Mr. John Young,  
No. 7, Stringer's Street, Black-Town.

The correspondence of literary friends in  
aid of the Work, is respectfully solicited by  
the Editor.

The Appendix to the present Volume,  
to be issued in a few days, will contain the  
names of the Officers of the Supreme Court;  
the General Staff of the Army; a List of  
the King's and Company's Troops on this  
Establishment; the names of the Gentle-  
men of the Madras Civil Service, and of  
the European Inhabitants out of the Ser-  
vice.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

CAUPOLOO VOOSANCAUN

versus  
GOOLAMOOSAN,

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday the 8th  
April next will be sold by Sheriff's Sale on the  
Premises between 4 and 6 in the afternoon a large spot  
of Ground withundry Buildings erected thereon situate  
at Pileank, in Sumatra Parish between the Grounds of  
Abdul Cauder Camal Mahomed and Goolam Houssein  
measuring 64 Ground or thereabouts being the property  
of the deceased Detondan and seized by Order of the  
Supreme Court of Judicature.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per Cent to be paid immediately on the amount  
of Purchase and the residue in 10 Days, in default  
of which the deposit shall be forfeited, the Premises to be  
re-sold and the first Purchaser to be held responsible for  
any loss or deficiency that may arise therein, and all ad-  
vantages forfeited.

T. FITZGERALD,  
SHERIFF.

CAPE FRUIT

FOR

**TARTS.**

Messrs. Hope, Griffiths & Wheeler,  
HAVE just received for sale, a small quan-  
tity of APPLES, PEARS and APRICOTS,  
of excellent preservation.

**EMPTY BOTTLES.**

EMPTY WINE BOTTLES, will be received  
by Messrs. Hope, Griffiths and Co. at seven  
Pagodas per hundred, payable on delivery or  
taken at the above rate on Account.

For Private Sale,

A CARRIAGE, and a pair of Grey Mares,  
and Harems, also a Good Currie. The  
whole will be sold for 650 Pagodas, or may be  
had separately, the Carriage and Horses at 500  
Pagodas and the Currie for 150.—  
For Particulars apply to the Printer of this  
Paper.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,  
BY **JAMES DOBBIN,**  
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,  
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 2d April,  
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

AN INVOICE OF HAMS and CHEESES.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,  
BY **JAMES DOBBIN,**  
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,  
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 2d April,  
SALE TO COMMENCE  
AT 10 O'CLOCK.

A QUANTITY  
OR  
DAMAGED STATIONARY,  
IMPORTED ON THE  
**MATILDA,**

CONSISTING OF  
IMPERIAL, Royal, Medium, Kings Arms,  
Footstep and Quick Pull,  
Sealing Wax, Quills, Wafers, Ivory handle  
Penknives &c. &c.

For Sale on Commission,  
BY **JAMES DOBBIN,**

FIVE Copies of A Select collection of Scotch  
Songs in 4 Volumes with Symphonies,  
and accompaniments for the Piano Forte, and  
separate parts for the Violin and Violoncello.  
The first, 2d and 3d Volumes, are each em-  
bellished with a fine Historic Engraving and the 4th  
with a Striking likeness of the celebrated Poet  
Burns, of a large size, beautifully engraved.

The Poetry in this Work includes the most se-  
lect and complete collection of Scotch Songs,  
(beside verses in English adapted to almost all the  
airs) ever offered to the Public, and the Proprietor  
G. Thomson, Edinburgh, is the only Person  
authorized by Burns, to set to music all his de-  
lightful Songs, comprised in this Publication.

The 1st, 2d and 3d Volumes, are each em-  
bellished with a fine Historic Engraving and the 4th  
with a Striking likeness of the celebrated Poet  
Burns, of a large size, beautifully engraved.

**Solwyer's Popular**  
AND INTERESTING  
HISTORIC LOTTERY.

WITHOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF THE LEAST LOSS!

First Drawn Ticket £. 10,000.  
AND  
1450 OTHER CAPITAL PRIZES.

EVERY Ticket not drawn one of the Capital  
Prizes will nevertheless, be entitled to, and  
the holder will fairly and honourably receive the  
full amount of the original cost of the Ticket in  
beautiful Engravings, most of them new subjects  
never yet published.

Messrs. TULLOH, BRODIE, HALYBURTON  
and Co. having since the former Advertisment,  
received advices of the Drawing of the a-  
bove Lottery being postponed till next Sat-  
urday, Tickets for the same may be had at their  
Office in the Fort till the 30th of April next, price  
Ten Star Pagodas each.

Madras, 19th March 1807

**Advertisement.**  
PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of  
THOMAS WISSETT, Esq. late Deputy  
Commercial Resident, at Ganjans having been  
granted to Messrs. Harrington and Co. the Exe-  
cutors therein 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 Messrs. Harrington and Co. accordingly.

For Sale,  
At the New Navy Tavern,  
FOR READY MONEY.

PALE Ale, warranted good, at 24 Pagodas,  
per Dozen; Purchasers finding Bottles and  
Corks.

ALSO  
A Bull Terrier Bitch, warranted to kill either  
Rats or Bandicoots.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,  
By **John Branfon,**  
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,  
On SATURDAY, the 4th Instant,

TWENTY Dozen of Ladies and Gentlemen's  
SILK HOSE, in lots of six pair.  
One piece of superfine thick OLIVE CLOTH,  
in lots of two yards.

For Sale on Commission,  
AT JOHN BRANSON'S,  
THIRTY-SIX PUNJIM, fresh from the  
Loom, Pagodas 12 22 0 per Piece.  
Forty ditto, ditto, 18 0 0 ditto.

ALSO  
A FEW PIECES OF VERY FINE  
**LONG CLOTH.**  
Madras, 1st April, 1807.

For Sale on Commission,  
AT JOHN BRANSON'S,  
A GOLD  
**TIME-KEEPER,**  
By ARNOLD AND SON;  
PRICE 150 PAGODAS.

For Sale on Commission,  
AT JOHN BRANSON'S.  
ONE THEODOLITE, with Stand, com-  
plete—Pagodas 55.  
ONE SEXTANT, in a Case, with Artificial  
Horizon—Pagodas 25.  
The above are Second-hand, and from being  
the Property of Mr. MATHER, Surveyor, who  
has proceeded to Europe, may be considered as  
good Instruments.

**Advertisement.**  
NEAT BUNGALOW  
TO LET  
AT THE  
**MONTHLY RENT,**  
OF TWENTY TWO PAGODAS  
COMPLETELY FURNISHED,  
WITH LAMPS, WALL SHADES,  
AND SOME  
**FURNITURE,**  
Enquire of Mr. Branfon.

**China Goods Lottery.**  
FOR 1807.  
Fifth Day's Drawing in the First Class.  
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1807.

No. 1. A Prize of half Tub Sugar Candy, in the  
First Drawn Ticket.  
On 1st day, One chest of New Hyfon Tea.  
16 A Prize of 4 corges Broad Nankeen,  
425 A Prize of 2 corges Broad Nankeen.  
Prize 2 corges Broad Nankeen each,  
1104, 517, 85  
Prize 2 corges small Nankeen,  
374  
1066 A Prize of 10 Pieces small Nankeen, and  
Last days last Drawn Ticket 4 corges Broad  
Nankeen,  
Prizes of 1 Tub Sugar candy each,  
532, 598, 1128, 773, 106, 101.  
Prizes Half Tub-Sugar Candy each,  
403, 874, 590, 510, 122, 59, 1063.  
Prizes 10 Pieces of Small Nankeen each,  
708, 65, 920, 223, 1056, 955, 471, 405, 428, 595,  
387, 894, 416, 599, 469, 459, 398, 424, 445, 477,  
447, 737, 14, 1011, 461, 198, 096, 044, 452.

**CHINA GOODS LOTTERY.**  
The Drawing of the First Class having been  
finished on the 25th Instant Month.  
Notice is hereby given that delivery of the  
Prize Articles thereof will commence at the Go-  
downs of Messrs. Seth and Co. yong Sam in Ar-  
menians Street on the 4th Instant from 11 o'clock  
until 2 o'clock. Tickets of the 2d class will be  
ready for Sale, and also for Renewal at the Lot-  
tery Office on the 8th Instant.

The Drawing of the 2d class will positively  
commence on Saturday the 25th Instant. The  
Tickets left undrawn in the First class, if not  
renewed in the Second, previous to the commence-  
ment thereof, will not have the right to any be-  
neficial chance in the Second class.  
Fort St. George, 1st April, 1807.

**FRENCH NAVY.**  
The following is a correct List of the French  
Navy, down to the latest period that any ac-  
count could be obtained, containing the whole  
of their ships at sea, in port, fitting, building,  
or under repairs:—

SHIPS.	CURS.	SHIPS.	CURS.
L'Invincible,	120	E'Loie,	74
Majestueux,	120	Revolucion,	74
L'Ocean,	120	L'Alliance,	74
Republican,	120	Batave,	74
Ville de Paris,	120	Patriote,	74
Neptune,	80	Gauliere,	74
L'Atlas,	80	Suffren,	74
L'Indivisible	80	Lion,	74
Foudroyant	80	Cazard,	74
Magnanime,	80	L'Ajax,	74
Regulus,	80	L'Alcide,	74
L'Algeiras,	74	L'Aquilon,	74
Pluton,	74	Bellone,	74
Le Heros,	74	Boare,	74
Jean Bart,	74	Cefar,	74
Constitution,	74	Charlemagne,	74
Defaix,	74	Commerce de Lyons	74
L'Anibal,	74	Courageux,	74
Gemappe,	74	Genois,	74
L'Impetueux,	74	Joséphine,	74
Boutas,	74	Menandre,	74
Castor,	74	Phaeton,	74
Veteran,	74	Souverain,	74
Pelago,	74	Superbe,	74
Commodant,	74	L'Union,	74
L'Ulysse,	74	Vainqueur,	74
Courville,	74	Valeurux,	74

FRIGATES.	PRECIEUSE.	40	
Diane,	48	Precieuse,	40
Camargole,	48	Ponfuvant,	40
L'Experimente,	48	L'Incurruptible,	40
Piedmontaise,	48	Syren,	40
Topaze,	44	Valeureux,	40
Justice,	44	L'Indiene,	40
Vengeance,	44	Jonen,	40
Prenezee	44	Dryade,	40
Muiron,	44	Minerve,	40
Presidentes,	44	Naiade,	40
Thetis,	44	L'Ursule,	40
Gloire,	44	Semillante,	40
L'Armede	44	Comete,	36
Felicite,	44	L'Artemide,	36
Revenge,	44	L'Artaute,	36
Sybelie,	44	Circe,	36
Prudente,	44	Diligente,	32
Brave,	44	Mignone,	32
Joséphine,	44	Torché,	32
Julienne,	44	Nesoffie,	32
Valenciennes,	44	Milaine,	32
L'Hermione,	40	L'Argus,	28
L'Hercule,	40	L'Incomptable,	24
Cornelle,	40	L'Indefatigable,	24
Themis,	40	Lept de Land,	24
Romaüs,	40	Pelina,	24

Since the accounts received of the favourite  
liquor of the Prince of Hesse Philipshal being  
gilt, it is becoming a fashionable beverage, and  
is introduced among the different wines and  
spirits after supper, with a label inscribed with,  
"Liqueur de Hesse".  
A certain Hibernian Lady has a custom of  
laying to a favourite dog, to make him follow her,  
"Come along Sir." "A would-be witty  
Gentleman stepped up to her one day, and ac-  
colled her with, "Is it me, Madam you called?"  
"Oh no, Sir," said she, with great complu-  
re, "It was another Puppy I spoke to."

The Hon. Mr. D—, who some time  
since cut so conspicuous a figure in the Opera-  
house row, in support of the glorious privileges  
of Sabbath-breaking, has not been quite so lucky  
in some of his freaks in the county of Roxburgh,  
where he has been raising a regiment for  
rank. At a rural wedding, celebrated near his  
quartres, the jolly of his guests proved a little  
obstrepous for his nerves to sustain; he there-  
fore, sent his orderly to enquire to dispense the  
company, w<sup>h</sup> refused to comply with the man-  
date. He then repaired to the place himself,  
but was equally unsuccessful. The votaries of  
Hymen denied his authority; words passed;  
the Noble Commander and his orderly re-  
plied their words, and the male part of the company  
grappled their wrists. An engage<sup>d</sup> was con-  
menced, in which the former were in the van;  
the heads of their own; the orderly's pipe was  
was killed in the conflict; and his Commander  
so severely beaten, from head to heels, as to be  
unable for some considerable time to leave his  
bed.

Among our various curious collections, few will  
be found to exceed our London Gazettes. The  
one of August last announces a dividend from the  
effects of Anne Tiger an Ironmonger, and the bank-  
ruptcy of Isaac Bull a Baker.



Sloop Steady, Capt. J. Williams, from Rangoon the 17th ultimo.

The Shaw Frigate, Capt. Rofs, was about to fall from Rangoon for Bombay.

A new ship, built by Messrs. Turner and Montgomery, had been sent by Prince of Wales's Island, with a cargo of very fine timber, contracted for by Government, for building a frigate at Penang.

On Tuesday morning, at sunrise, the Corps of Artillery, under command of Colonel Carnegie marched into Fort William from Dum Dum.

Letters from Patna, mention the arrival of Major General Dowdswell at that Station, on his way to the Presidency. The General was expected to be detained five days at Patna, in consequence of indigestion.

On Saturday last, Robert Ferguson, Esq. was sworn in as one of the Barristers of the Supreme Court of Calcutta.

On Wednesday morning, a Soldier belonging to His Majesty's 7th Regiment, in Fort William shot himself, while on duty at the main-gate of the garrison; which he effected, by making the trigger of the musket fall by a string, to one of his toes, and placing the muzzle of the piece under his ear, the ball passed through his head, and caused immediate death.—It appears that the day before, some altercation had taken place between the unfortunate man and his wife; subsequent to which, he was observed by his comrades to have been somewhat dejected.—The deceased, we hear, bore a good character in the regiment, for sobriety and a correct conduct, in general. A coroner's inquest sat upon the body, and pronounced their verdict of—"Felix de se."

## Bombay,

### CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

March 11th, 1807.

George Cummine Osborne, Esq. to be Private Secretary to the Honorable the Governor, vice Shank, resigned.

### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

February 28, 1807.

EXTRACTS FROM GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVT. Bombay Castle, February 24.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Promotions take place in the Native Infantry, viz.

Major William East, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Doonan, retired—date of rank 4th Feb. 1807.

Ensign Philip M'Keever, to be Major, vice East, promoted—ditto ditto.

Captain Lieutenant William Turner, to be Captain of a Company, vice Lay, promoted—ditto ditto.

Lieutenant William L. Carpenter, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Turner, promoted—ditto ditto.

Ensign Robert Taylor, to be Lieutenant, vice Carpenter, promoted—ditto ditto.

Senior Cadet and Acting Ensign Philip M'Keever, on the Supernumerary list to be Ensign, vice Taylor, promoted—ditto ditto.

25th February, 1807.

Resolved, that the designation of Master Miller, to which office, Lieutenant Colonel William, was appointed on the 3d of this month, be in pursuance of the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, changed into that of Commissary General of Musters.

1st March, 1807.

In consequence of the Promotions in yesterday's Order, the following removals are ordered to take place.

Lieutenant Colonel John Williams Morris, from the 1st bat. 3d regt. to the 1st bat. 5th regt.

Major Mathew Britton, of the 3d regt. to the 1st bat. Captain Brackley Kennet, of the 3d regt. to the 2d battalion.

Ensign Philip M'Keever, of the 3d regt. posted to the 1st battalion.

Captain Lieutenant Carpenter, to continue attached to the 2d battalion, until further orders.

28th February, 1807.

In consequence of the departure of Lieutenant Cupples, on sick Certificate, and of Lieutenant Campbell, on other duty, Lieutenant Pottinger is to proceed to the charge of Lieutenant Cupples, as Instructor in the Language to the Cadet Establishment at Fort St. John, to which, also it is understood, to have been General Nicoll's intention to recommend him previously to that officers, embarkation.

1st March, 1807.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to promote Senior Assistant Surgeon Thomas Coates, to the rank of full Surgeon to complete the Medical Establishment of the Army, vice Jukes, appointed to the Residency of Baffin.

Captain Mozier Williams, who has hitherto been reported as attached to the Pioneers, is to be struck off the strength of that Corps.

2d March, 1807.

Mr. Thomas G. Hancock, Cadet in the 2d Regiment native Infantry, having been reported, qualified for a Commission, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to promote him to Ensign—date of rank 5th Feb. 1807.

3d March, 1807.

Ensign G. Gill, of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment is attached to the Pioneer Corps, and to that Company Stationed in Guzerat.

Ensign T. G. Hancock of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, is posted to the 1st Battalion and Ordered to join his Corps in the Army to be made Major General Surgeon Thomas Coates, is posted to the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Jukes removed to the Residency at Baffin.

7th March, 1807.

During the Absence of the Commander in Chief until his resignation be received, as advertised in the orders of Government, under date the 20th ultimo, all reports and returns of the Army to be made to Major General Richard Jones (who has been already arrived at the Residency) the Senior Officer on the Staff of the Bombay Army.

8th March, 1807.

Bombay Castle, 24th February 1807. Major Griffith, of the Battalion of Artillery who had obtained Permission of Government to proceed on Far-

ough to England, on Sick Certificate, having repaired his health, and requested to be allowed to withdraw his former application and to be permitted to refer to his duty, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to acquiesce in Major Griffith's request.

9th March 1807.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Assistant Surgeon William Thomas, of the 11th Grenadier Battalion, to proceed to Europe, in consideration of his ill health, likewise, for the purpose of effecting his exchange as a Prisoner of War.

10th March 1807.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions on the Military Establishment of this Presidency.

### Fifth Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Robert Shepherd to be Lieutenant, vice Frisell, deceased.—Date of Rank ad Feb. 1807.

Senior Cadet in the Supernumerary.

Ensign Philip Mackelton, to be Ensign, vice Shepherd, promoted, 25th do.

13th March 1807.

By Major General Jones.

Ensign Philip Mackelton, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, is posted to the 10th or Grenadier Battalion, and ordered to join his Corps.

Lieutenant J. A. Blackburney, of the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, is returned to the ad Battalion.

ROBERT GORDON,

Adj. Genl.

During last week Lieutenant Macquarie of his Majesty's 86th Regiment, and his Lady embarked for Goa.

On the 10th instant anchored in the harbour his Majesty's ship Phoenix, Captain Wood, late from Madras.

On Saturday last arrived the Arab ship Fatty Robbin, from Calcutta.—This ship left the pilot in the South Channel on the 19th of January last, and on her passage touched at Alapee on the Malabar Coast.—By this opportunity came passenger Mr. George Wood.

Since our last publication, Captain Daniel Marlow of his Majesty's 86th Regiment (Secretary to Major General Jones) and his Lady, arrived at the Presidency.

On Sunday last the Honorable Company's cruiser Wally, Lieut. Sealy arrived in the harbour from Goa, from whence she failed on the 6th instant—by this opportunity came passengers, Captain Horton and Lieutenants Cook of his Majesty's 84th Regiment; and on Monday the Honorable Company's ship Mercury Lieutenant Robert Dean arrived from the same place—passengers Lieutenants Ferris and Andrews of his Majesty's 84th Regiment.

By the honorable company's Extra Ship Northumberland, Captain Raincock, the following passengers are about to proceed to Europe—Henry Shank Esq. of the H. Company's civil service in this establishment, and Lieutenant Colonel Hercules Scott, of his Majesty's 78th Regiment.

We feel much pleasure in recording the following honorable testimony of the attention and humane behaviour of Mr. Patton, the Marshal of Bombay.

To J. DOUGLAS RICHARDSON, Esq. Late Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,

As we were unfortunately confined during your Sheriffalty, we have to request the favour of you to deliver the accompanying piece of Plate and Letter to Mr. Patton, the Marshal.

We have the honor to be Sir, Your most obedient servants, GEORGE CAUTY, B. MACGUIRE.

Bombay, 5th March 1807.

Mr. T. S. PATTON, Marshal of Bombay,

SIR,

We should accuse ourselves of the blackest ingratitude, were we to quit this place, without expressing how much we feel indebted to our most unexampled humanity and generosity. We are well aware that the circumstances under which we were committed to your charge, reflected a temporary stain upon our characters, notwithstanding which, we have experienced from you a treatment far different from what, under those circumstances, we had every reason to expect.

We are well satisfied that we are expressing the sentiments of every person, who is, or who ever has been under your charge, when we say, that no man could possibly perform the duties of your Office, with more universal satisfaction than you have invariably done. Nature seems not to have mistaken her man, when you was selected to a situation where you have so many opportunities of alleviating the misery of your fellow creatures.

And we beg your acceptance of the accompanying piece of Plate as a small testimony of our respect and esteem.

GEORGE CAUTY, B. MACGUIRE.

Bombay, 5th March, 1807.

## Ceylon.

Colombo] Arrived, March the 17th Cutter Elizabeth, Captain Wilton, Cadet from Jaffna.

Point de Gaule] Arrived, March the 13th H. C. Snow Panther, C. plain Court, from Colombo.

March the 14th H. M. Ship Bellona.

March the 14th Brig Traubridge, Capt. Alex. Wallace, from Mangalore.—Ship Lord Castlereagh, Captain Patrick Gardner, from Bombay.

Captain J. G. Bayliff, from Bombay.

Trincomele] Arrived March the 6th Snow Maiden-bux, Nacodah Abdoohal, from Calcutta.—A. A. Kerch Mahomed, Nacodah Aifnak Marakan, from Calcutta.

Prince of Wales' Island Intelligence, JANUARY 31, 1807.

PENANG CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

John Hoop Olliphant, Esq. having returned to the Presidency, refused his seat in Council—on which W. E. Phillips, Esq. withdrew.

Henry Shepherd Pearson, Esq. took the usual Oaths and his seat as a Provisional Member of Council, during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Gray.

Thomas Raffel, Esq. to continue to act as Secretary to Government.

On Thursday morning, His Majesty's ship Hughes, E. Raffel, Esq. quitted the harbour, having under her convoy the H. C. Ships Ellifbone, Ceres, Effex, David Scott, Walmer Castle, Wincheffa, and Alnwick Castle—also, Batany Bay ships, Sinclair and William Pitt, for England. We believe the Hughes proceeds no further than the Cape.

In addition to the passengers on the Indiamen mentioned in our last, proceeding to Europe, we have to notice Lieut. Campbell, of the Bombay Establishment, Captain Burn, late in command of the Scotland, his Lady and family; Miss Isabella and Master J. F. Carnegie; Matter and Miss Hofson.

Captain Byng, gave an elegant entertainment to Mr. Drummond on board H. M. ship Belliqueux on Wednesday, previous to his proceeding to the Walmer Castle.—Mr. Drummond was saluted from the garrison on embarkation.

H. M. ship Belliqueux, G. Byng, Esq. and sloop Sea Flower, W. F. Owen, Esq. quitted the harbour, for Malacca.

The Brig John, from Junk Ceylon, brings intelligence, that Captain James Scott, her late Commander, is building a small vessel, at that port, purposely for the Eastern trade.

The Brig Farquhar, Captain Gaunter, arrived on Thursday v. M. Tolofomfo, laden with Pepper and Tin. Captain C. has brought over some capital Horses.

Ilmo, Senhor Caetano de Souza Pereira, late Governor of Macao, embarked on board the Portuguese ship Theresa, yesterday evening, under a flag of fifteen guns from the garrison.

During the present week we have had two arrivals from Calcutta, the Danish Brig Catharine, Captain Cannon, and British Brig Befsey, Captain Young, with Opium, Piece Goods, and Grain.

Yesterday afternoon, the ship Tartar, Captain Ley, anchored in the harbour from Malacca, after a passage of eight days; by this conveyance, Lieut. Delamater, of the Bengal Establishment, is arrived at this Presidency.

Three of the Malacca, who cut off the Brisk, are prisoners on the Tartar from Malacca; the Serang, who was the instigator of the horrid massacre, unfortunately for justice, fell, or threw him self overboard at Sea, and was drowned, meeting a death too lenient for such atrocity. We sincerely hope his accomplices will be rewarded according to their deserts.

February 7, 1807.

On Saturday last, the brig Nancy, Captain P. Kinesid, anchored in the harbour from Calcutta.

Among the many accidents which take place have occurred, we have to notice the loss of an Arab sloop by fire, lately, near the Straits of Duran, fortunately no lives were lost.

Respecting the loss of the Brisk, Capt. Andrew of this port, the few following particulars have come to our knowledge, and being the most correct of any statement heretofore received, we give it place; thankful to the source which enables us to do so.

Mr. Emanuel Pereira, an European Portuguese, sea-cuine, employed on board the Brisk, when that vessel was cut off by her crew, states, as far as he recollects, that it occurred on the 9th November, about half 11 o'clock at night, three days after the vessel left Lingoo; that he was below and awake, and hearing an unusual noise, mixed with screams of people on deck, attempted to get up to hatchway, but was prevented by two men, who stationed as he conceives for that purpose; that the gunner who was also below, on endeavouring to get upon deck, was knocked down senseless with a handspike; immediately on this the hatches were laid over, and he remained below, without communication with any person for several hours;—that about six o'clock, on the morning of the 10th, the hatches were taken off, and three Javanese came down, and killed the gunner, who at that time was recovering from the blow he had received;—the first went upon deck, when the Serang came up with a creel to stab him, but throwing himself at

the Serang's feet and begging his life, was desired to go below, when the hatches were again laid over;—that about noon, Hadjee, one of the crew, brought him some victuals, and told him that the Captain and Suprargo, had cut themselves up in the cabin;—that he knew nothing of what was going on, from this time until six o'clock in the evening, except that he heard the report of several muskets; that about six o'clock, the after part of the vessel blew up, occasioned as he afterwards was informed, by the Serang firing through the turret, at a barrel of gunpowder, in the cabin; that the Suprargo and a part of the crew who were at, were killed by the explosion; Captain Andrew had shortly before got out of the Cabin window into the sea;—that after the blowing up of the vessel, he was put into the long boat, where the rest of the crew had by this time collected;—he saw the Captain in the water, begging his life, but a Javanese, called Sejee, and two or three others, got into the small boat, and went towards the Captain, when Sejee killed him with a pike, with which he was armed; that the long boat with 12 Javanese, 2 Portuguese and 1 Malay, then made for the shore, and after a passage of 3 days, the greater part of which they proceeded up a river, arrived at a place called Cattaman, the Rajah of which, gave them a house to live in; that he took the earliest possible opportunity to inform the Rajah of what had occurred;—that in about two months after, orders were received from the King of Rhio, to send the whole of them up to him, but eight of the Javanese among whom was the Serang, had found means to escape, and they only four, besides himself and Hadjee, were sent to Rhio, the other Portuguese being kept by the Rajah of Cattaman as a slave;—that on their arrival at Rhio, the Rajah gave the four Javanese in charge to Captain Ley of the Tartar, and himself with Hadjee, were sent round as passengers;—he, further states, that near the Straits of Gallong, Sejee, the man who killed the Captain, one of the four given in charge to Captain Ley, jumped overboard and must have been drowned, as the vessel was 3 or 4 leagues from land; and the 3 remaining Javanese he conceives were concerned in the horrid business, as they were armed with creeses or parangs; but he does not think that Hadjee had any thing to do in it, as the others frequently were going to kill him.

The Javanese on being questioned, contradicted themselves in many instances, and indeed in almost every point, so as to leave scarce a doubt of their being concerned in the horrid massacre we have related.

Other accounts late, and also upon supposition, that the crew were driven down into the hold of the cabin, and fired upon the Captain with muskets, who, not perceiving every effort of his unavailing, set fire to a train previously constructed, and jumped out of the cabin window.

However it occurred, we have to lament the unfortunate and untimely fate of Mr. James Porter, commander who has failed out of this port nearly 5 years, and who was perfectly master of the Malay language. Mr. Alexander Ogilvy, Chief mate, Mr. John King, second mate, and Mr. George Ireland, Suprargo, all very promising young men.

If the intent of the murderers was to plunder the vessel of her valuable cargo, was completely frustrated by her destruction.

The Javanese proceeded to Bengal on the Tartar Captain Ley, to take their trial. The evidences Emanuel and Hadjee, proceed by the same conveyance.

Letters received from Malacca inform us of the arrival at that Port of the Farquhar, Captain F. Sinclair, and the Tartar, from Calcutta; we have not learned that they bring any thing of importance.

By this conveyance, accounts have reached us of the shameful treatment experienced by the Captain, Officers, and crew of the Acteon, from the people on board the French frigate Semillante, who plundered them of every article of apparel and comfort, nor could pirates behave in a more disgraceful manner.

February 14, 1807.

On Tuesday last, the Dundee, Captain Rofs, anchored in the harbour from Calcutta, where she failed the 20th ultimo. Passengers, the Lady and daughter of Theodora Pernay, Esq.

On Wednesday evening last, a Ball and Supper was given to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, by the Gentlemen who won the match against time, on the 21st ultimo.

On Monday last, the Swallow, Captain Robert Scott, anchored in the harbour from Calcutta, whence she failed the 23d current.

By this conveyance, we are informed, that Mr. Member of Council, H. S. Pettit, Esq. Secretary to Government; Captain Tait, late command of the Marine, and Captain William Scott, late in command of the Sealark, are arrived at the Presidency.

Mr. Olliphant landed at half past 7, under a flag of 11 guns from the arrival.

We are happy in having in our power, that the H. C. Brig Phoenix, which left Rangoon in November, is arrived here, under the command of Mr. and Mrs. Williams are well.

Likewise, the brig—Captain George King which failed here the 14 September for Rangoon, is arrived at Madras.

(Continued after Poetry.)

SKETCH OF THE CHARACTER  
OF THE LATE  
RIGHT HONORABLE WILLIAM PITT, &c. &c.  
Taken from a recent publication.

I have hitherto confined myself to matters within the immediate department over which Mr. Pitt presided; but considering the pre-eminence he held in the Councils of His Majesty, and that happily for the country he is no longer among us, I may I hope be allowed to refer very shortly to some of the principal matters that occurred during the eventful period of his administration, and to say a few words respecting his character.

If we look to naval and military operations it will be seen, with no small degree of astonishment as well as satisfaction, that in the period referred to we took and destroyed more ships of the line of our enemies\* than in all the wars we have been engaged in since the Revolution, viz. those in the Reign of King William, or Queen Anne, during the hostilities in Spain in the reign of George the First, (when the fleet of Spain was destroyed in the Mediterranean), in the war of 1742, of 1755, and the American war.

That the French under their Emperor Buonaparte were driven out of Egypt by an inferior army, composed of troops from the banks of the Thames, and of the Ganges, who met in that country and there gained immortal honour; and that they were deprived of every foot of land they do so the continent of India, as well as of almost all their colonies in the West Indies; and that many of those of Spain and Holland were taken by the British army, while the numerous and extensive possessions of Great Britain in all parts of the world were completely protected.

If we turn our attention to what has passed within these kingdoms, under our immediate view, we shall not have less reason to admire the character and to revere the memory of one of the most able, firm, virtuous, and disinterested men that ever lived in any nation or in any time. His conduct during the long and dangerous illness of our beloved Sovereign in 1785-9, will not be forgotten by his grateful countrymen. It is the pride of the British Constitution, its underpinned and administered, that the personal interest of the monarch is so much identified with the interests of the people, that the latter feel every circumstance tending to the health, the comfort, or the dignity of their Sovereign, as a favourite acquisition to themselves: And I think I may venture to say, there never was a period of more genuine national joy than when our beloved King, after a considerable interval of alarming indisposition, was restored to the enjoyment of health, and to the exercise of his public functions. At that juncture there were particular circumstances in the political opinions of Europe, which tended more than ever to excite a cry of good and virtuous man the monarch they saw re-established, and the tranquillity which that happy event had restored. The display of wisdom and of firmness as need by Mr. Pitt during that interval of national anxiety which the King's illness occasioned, did him infinite honour: it was that high ground which his virtue, as well as his ability enabled him to take; and with a dignity and courage inspired by both, rebuked at once the fears of the timid, and supported the rights of his Sovereign: not less faithful to his Country than loyal to his King, he devoted his services to both in a manner equally manly and disinterested. We rejoice that the danger

to which we were like a summer cloud," was too short to give all the effect to his services which circumstances less favourable might have shewn them calculated to produce. Now that the perils with which the country and its constitution were for some time threatened in consequence of what may be termed the mania of the French Revolution, ever before forgotten, though perhaps not now strong in the imagination of the people (and to some of the less considerate or less candid seem to have been exaggerated beyond the truth), from the very success with which they were opposed: by those however, who had better opportunities of fairly appreciating Mr. Pitt's services; and of calculating the magnitude of the recollection of that acute and clearness of perception, that soundness of judgment, that composure and fortitude of mind, which never forsook him on the most trying occasions, and with which he met the difficulties of his own and of the public situation, will be now remembered, as at the time they were acknowledged, as not less admirable in themselves than important in their consequences. To those who enjoyed his intimacy I might refer private virtues and endowments, which though they may sometimes be accounted foreign to the public character of a statesman the congenial feelings of Englishmen always dispose them to regard as the best pledges of a man's private administration. Around these in the present case

\* Those amounted to 110 ships of the line, while those in the former wars were not number only 109. In this comparison the ships destroyed in the very various enterprises at Copenhagen are not included, although the expedition was equipped under Mr. Pitt's government, nor several ships of the line lost in a storm when the invasion of Ireland was attempted.

an additional lustre, as well as fatherhood, has been thrown by the circumstances of his death; by the manner in which he met it; and by the composure, the fortitude, the resignation, and the religion, which marked his last moments. With a manner somewhat reserved and distant in what might be termed his public deportment, no man was ever better qualified to gain, or more successful in fixing the attachment of his friends, than Mr. Pitt; they saw all the powerful energies of his character softened into the most perfect complacency and sweetness of disposition in the circles of private life, the pleasures of which no one more cheerfully enjoyed or more agreeably promoted, when the paramount duties he conceived himself to owe to the public admitted his mixing in them. That indignant severity with which he met and subdued what he considered unbounded opposition; that keenness of discernment with which he explored and withered (as it might be said) the powers of most of his opponents in debate, were expelled in the society of his intimate friends for a kindness of heart, a gentleness of demeanor, and a playfulness of good humor, which no one ever witnessed without interest, and participated without delight. His mind, which in the grasp and extent of its capacity, seized with a quickness almost intuitive all the most important relations of political power and political economy, was not less uncommonly susceptible of all the light and elegant impressions which the great charm of conversation to cultivated minds.

This facility to the enjoyments of private friendship greatly enhanced the sacrifice he made of every personal indulgence and comfort to a rigid performance of duty to the public; that duty, for the last year of his life, was indeed of the most laborious and unremitting kind. The strength of his attachment to his Sovereign, and the ardour of his zeal for the welfare of his country, led him to forego not only every pleasure and amusement, but almost every pause and relaxation of business necessary to the preservation of his health; till it was too late in a frame like his, to be sacrificed for the preservation of it. That he sacrificed to his country, not certainly like another more valuable and illustrious servant of the public, (whose death has been deeply and universally lamented) amidst those animating circumstances in which the incomparable hero often ventured it in battle, and at last resigned it for the most splendid of all his unexampled victories; but with that patriotic self-devotedness which looks for a reward only in its own consciousness of right, and in its own secret feelings of virtue.

The purity, the honour, of and of distinction of his private life, whether in public or private character, need scarcely be claimed for his memory; for those, his enemies (if he now has any, which I am unwilling to believe, although some are frequently endeavouring to depreciate his merits) will not venture to deny; and his country, in whose cause they were exercised to the last, will know how to value and revere them. That they should be valued and recorded is important on every principle of justice to the individual and of benefit to the community. To an upright minister in Great Britain, zealous for the credit and honour of his country, there is no reward of profit, emolument, or patronage, which can be esteemed a compensation for the labours, the privations, the anxieties, or the dangers of his situation: it is in the approbation of his sovereign, and in the applause of his countrymen, added to his own conviction of having done every thing to deserve it, that he must look for that reward which can console him for all the cares and troubles of his situation; the opposition of rivals; the misrepresentations of enemies; the desertion or peevishness of friends; and sometimes the mistaken censures of the people. 'Tis the honorable ambition that looks beyond the present time that most excite, encourage, and support a virtuous and enlightened statesman;—that must confer on his mind the uprightness and purity that rise above all self-advantage; the courage that guards the state from foreign hostility or internal faction; the firmness that most often resist the wiles, to ensure the safety, of the people.

This is the legitimate ambition of a Statesman; and that Mr. Pitt possessed it, his friends are convinced: but he has been sometimes accused (by those who, although their opinion was active and strenuous, yet knew how to honour the man) of a less laudable and less patriotic ambition, that wished "to reign alone," to exclude from the participation of office and of power other men, whose counsels might have been useful to guide the country amidst its difficulties and embarrassments; or might have contributed to its safety in the hour of its danger. It is however perfectly well known that one of the highest characters in the kingdom, that Mr. Pitt, after the resignation of Mr. Addington, in the summer of 1804, was most anxiously desirous that Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox should form a part of the new administration, and pressed their admission into office in that quarter where only such earnestness could be effectual; conceiving the forming a strong government as important to the public welfare, and as calculated to recall forth the united talents, as well as the utmost resources of the empire: in which endeavor

you be perished till within a few months of his death. I am aware of the delicacy of such a statement, but I am bold in the certainty of its truth. My profound respect for the orthodoxy of your avowment, if false, might be contradicted, would not suffer me to make it, were it not called for to do justice to that great and virtuous statesman, whose unrivalled qualities, both in private and in public life, will ever be in my recollection.

"Dum memora ipse mei, dum spiritus his regit actus."

Have, July 17.—The late Governor of the Cape of Good Hope has caused the following Letter, signed by him, to be published, for the reasons therein assigned:—

"In the Rationed Current of July 10, I find the following article inserted:—

"In a Foreign Newspaper we have noticed a Letter written at the Cape of Good Hope, March 22, 1805, in which, among other things, it is mentioned, that Sir David Baird had shewn his commission there, by which he was appointed Lieutenant Governor of that Colony, with a salary of 10,000, per annum; that Mr. Van Rynveldt was appointed Superintendent Magistrate of the whole Colony, with unlimited power and authority; and that a large sum of money had been advanced, which the Members of the Government had taken from the Treasury and shared among themselves, when it was agreed to surrender the Colony."

"That which may appear regarding me personally, I conceive, upon the whole, not worthy my while to refute in public; but in the article cited, there is something which, though not regarding me, may make an honourable impression in the country, in respect to the Civil Members of the former Dutch Government at the Cape of Good Hope; and those Gentlemen, being 3000 leagues from hence, may expect me to elucidate matters in which they are concerned.

"On the 6th of January last, I left Cape Town with the troops, in order to give the enemy a meeting. I left a part of the staff to the disposition of the Political Council, which, in my absence, exercised the supreme authority. Those Gentlemen, as well as every one else, foresaw that the Colony would be left, confiding the magnitude of the English force. They wished the enemy to derive its advantage as possible, and at the same time wishing the Civil Officers to have the means of returning to their mother country, or to preserve their independence for a time, that poverty, or the pretence of poverty, might not furnish them with an excuse for entering into the service of the enemy. To accomplish this, they came to a resolution, January 6, and thus not only before the capitulation, but before such an event could be supposed—since the fatal affair which decided the fate of the Colony in the plain of Blanneberg on the 8th, had not occurred—to draw money from the extraordinary treasury chest for the several pacemakers, which they were to restore if the Governor should succeed in expelling the enemy; and with the meaning, that if the Colony were subdued, the Asiatic Council should account with them for that money in some way or other. The Governor learnt these transactions for the first time, when he returned to Cape Town on the 23d of January, and it was the first of the difficult points in which his mediation was requested.

"I shall confine myself to the above explanation, without being supposed to view, or to have viewed, this act of the Civil Members of the Government of the Cape as well intended and executed, but only shewing that their aims were honorable."

J. W. JANSSENS."

MADRAS BIRTHS.  
On the 25th ultimo the Lady of the Reverend Marquise Thompson, of a Son.  
On the 26th ultimo, Griffiths of a Son.

MADRAS DEATHS.  
At Pondicherry on the 24th ultimo, after a long and painful illness, Eugene Peron Esq. Master Attendant at that Port whose wife is deeply and universally regretted.

BENGAL BIRTHS.  
On the 26th February, Lieut. Colonel Henry Gore Wade, of His Majesty's 25th Light Dragoons, to Miss Margaret Brodow.  
On the 10th ultimo, Lieutenant Charles William Hamilton, of the H. C. Military Service, to Miss Charlotte Rolin Hopkins.

BENGAL BIRTHS.  
On Monday morning, the Lady of William Ding Esq. of a Daughter.  
On Friday the 13th February last, the Lady of John Harvey, Esq. of a Son.

BENGAL DEATHS.  
On the 26th ultimo, at Nural, very sincerely and deservedly regretted, Major Robert Morris Bayly, of the 17th Regt. of Native Infantry, who never entirely recovered the fever wound at the glorious field of All-Ghur.

BOMBAY BIRTHS.  
On Thursday, the Lady of General Jones, was safely delivered of a daughter.

BOMBAY DEATHS.  
On Monday last, Captain John Proctor of the Honorable Company's Service, died at his residence in the city of Bombay. He was a native of the county of Devon, and had been in the service of the Company for many years. He was a man of a noble and generous mind, and was highly respected by his friends and acquaintances.



THE DREAM: OR LIVING PORTRAITS.  
By R—S—A—M—A.  
L—D—E—S—K—N—E.

Down thou fere there, in coat of rusty black,  
A thin and pallid face, as ever taking breath;  
Patient he pores, by the fire, the midnight lamp,  
O'er early parchments, cases of demur,  
Cramp'd crooked lumbaria, and problems worn,  
That would fuddle a clerk of Judge's brow,  
Or Delphic Oracle preform'd to foretell,  
Yet, persevering, till he labours on,  
Nothing diffam'd, tho' oft those labours lack  
Ditt's faculties, knowledge minute,  
Conception accurate, by flowery speech,  
And gelure, he supplies: he makes the  
Wife, the better reason seem, and o'er  
The wigged clerks of Judges brows,  
The drop latine his eloquence to deck.  
Now the reward (proportion'd I deem)  
Unto such worth behold!—1—p—d,  
And sudden, where the Lagna flood,  
In flowing robes a lately Lord I saw  
In his late hand (of late that ceaseless plod)  
The pointed, undulating wand,  
A goodly meek, high embower'd, now appears;  
His brilliant eye, late dim in clients' caule,  
Triumphs (spark, and wandering fires illumine,  
And find, indeed, in his eye grown mad,  
Such wondrous worth and merit to perceive,  
That this most noble, grave, and peerless Feet,  
Or, being in its declining years,  
Or, forc'd perhaps, by Tanala hie,  
(White'er the cause) danc'd, caper'd, lung  
Among young boys and girls, fell o'er his robe,  
Threw high his wig, in air,  
And to his chariot, mid the gaping throng,  
Keitfills reel'd, hopp'd, repp'd, and jump'd along!

THE PACESS OF W—S.

And there behold, that female foot and young,  
Exp'd, defenceless, to the form that howls  
Round her fair form! Her hair, the thunder  
Or her guttural head fierce rattles?  
See how the vivid lightning round her dies!  
Yet still, in patient gravity her hands,  
With look serene, as dignity unmov'd,  
Her, nor the thunder's strike, nor lightning's rage,  
But o'er her harmless in their fury pass!  
What faces her from the tempest's rule assault?  
What guards her tender breast from forked fire?  
For none are high-protecting said to give:  
No Husband? Father? Friend? or fair to shield.  
Alas! indeed, only round her clings,  
That, like a lily pale, the robe of Innocence!  
As how'd rattles, breath the drops from her,  
Still of herself, regardless she appears,  
Amidst alone, its fragile form to lay,  
And sweet unconscious beauty to prefer;  
Behold then, o'er her poll'd shoulders thrown  
A snowy robe, not the minutest speck  
Upon its white and dazzling lace appears—  
That is her shield, the robe of Innocence!  
Singly against the tempest's rage opposed,  
Yet balm'd Sander, rose's blighting breath,  
Hath fought with Sander's art to faint  
His brilliant parity: vain th' attempt—  
No harm will to her, unallied still  
Her wealth to remain, her wealth to stay,  
To flicker in the hyde the bill'd tongue  
Of Galmay's buff'd; while foam, the  
Memento fire being o'er, the radiant  
Sun shall from the fields both  
Shed its bright glories round her faint form,  
And all her future path of life illumine.

(Continued from third Page.)

Very serious apprehensions had been entertained respecting the safety of both these vessels.

By a chivalrous vessel, which arrived here from Malacca, on Wednesday last, we learn, that the China direct fleet arrived at Whampoa, on the 15th January. This account, is brought to Malacca by an American.—It was not said, when they would leave China, but we may conjecture it will not be ere the 15th March.

The Honorable the Governor, attended by Captain Robertson, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Seaton, embarked on Thursday last, on the Marquis of Wellesley, Badgerow, for the purpose of making a circuit round the Island.

Yesterday the H. C. Ketch Margaret, arrived from Rangoon, with a cargo of Teak crooked Timber:—she left Rangoon on the 6th instant.

Yesterday the Elizabeth, Captain Dickie, anchored in the harbour from Calcutta, whence she had the 9th instant.

His Majesty's ships Drake, Captain Pellaw, and Greyhound, Captain Troubridge, also anchored in the harbour from Malacca.

Extract of a private Letter from Chunar, dated January 27, 1805.

Captain Mackintosh, with three Battalions of Sepoy's a Squadron of Cavalry, two companies of H. M. 17th Regiment, one company of Pioneers, and about 60 Artillery men, under Captain Hooper, with four Companies and two Howitzers, took the field on the 10th instant, to reduce 17 Forts belonging to the refractory Rajas, the first one they attacked made a good resistance.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1807.

TO the EDITOR of the BOMBAY GAZETTE.  
SIR,

You some time ago, presented your readers with an Anecdote on the effects of Music; if you think the following worth a place in your very interesting paper, it is much at your service.

Yours, SOLFA.

The Princess Belmonte Pignatelli, was left, at a very early period of life, the widow of a husband she adored, and fell into a state of stupor and insensibility that was rapidly conducting her to her grave; she did not offer the smallest complaint or shed a single tear. A month had already elapsed without the smallest change, or alleviation in her dreadful situation. Towards the close of one day they carried this invalid into the garden; but neither the aspect of a beautiful Sky, nor an union of every thing that art could combine with nature to charm the eye, nor the mild refulgence of an Italian moon, could excite those emotions, necessary to give vent to the insufferable poignancy of her grief.

The celebrated Tenor, RAFF, passing through Naples at that period for the first time, requested permission to see the Gardens of Madam Belmonte, which were famous for their beauty; he received permission, but with a caution not to approach the Arbour where the Princess then was. One of the Ladies in her suite, knowing that Raff was in the garden, proposed to Madam Belmonte, not only to hear him, but to see him, and permit him to pay his respects to her. Raff approached, having already his lesson. After a few moments silence the same lady intreated the Princess to consent that this famous singer, who had never had the honor of singing before her, might be permitted to let her hear his voice, if only in some verses of Rolli or Metastasia: the refusal not having been very positive, Raff placed himself at a small distance on one side, and singing the first very affecting couplet of a song in Rolli, which begins with the following words:—

*Solitario besco Umbra.*

His voice was at that time in its highest perfection, and probably the sweetest and most interesting that ever was heard. The simple but expressive melody of this little air, the words perfectly adapted to the place and circumstances, and the *tout ensemble* had such an effect on those organs which overwhelming despair had for a long time rendered insensible, that all at once tears found their way, and were shed in abundance. Her tears continued to flow for some days, which were the means of saving her life, and who without this salutary effusion must infallibly have died.

#### IRISH RAPE.

At a late Assizes in Ireland a man was put on his trial for a rape. The counsel for the prosecution opened the business with much solemnity, expatiating very largely on the enormity of the offence, and the necessity for putting in force the most severe punishment the law can inflict on culprits in the prisoner's dreadful situation. He then stated that the abominable crime, in the present case, was much heightened, as an intimacy had subsisted between the prisoner at the bar and the unfortunate client for so long a time, that she had been induced to place the most implicit confidence in his honor. The prosecutor was asked if the prisoner was any relation of her's: she answered, that he was *only her husband!!!*

#### Miscellaneous.

The Earl of Lauderdale, during his late residence in France, was extremely desirous of procuring permission from the French Ruler for the return of the English, who, contrary to every usage among civilized states were so unjustly and cruelly detained at Verdun. The Noble Lord, it is said, intimated his wishes to one of Bonaparte's Ministers; but, apprehensive that if he applied at first for the enlargement of the whole of his countrymen, he might be exposed to a mortifying refusal, he only solicited the freedom of three or four individuals, for whom he declared he was particularly interested; at the same time endeavouring to discover from the Minister whether it was likely that the same indulgence might be extended to the rest. The Minister candidly assured the Noble Lord he *dared not* communicate his Lordship's request, even for a single individual, to the Emperor, lest he should draw upon himself the influence of a temper susceptible of the most violent irritations, and which immediately gives way to the most outrageous excesses.

The following authentic account of the Lazaronii may perhaps be acceptable to some of our Readers:—“There are a few of this class of people in Rome, but those at Naples are computed at near 40,000; many of them live in the open air, and rest at night under gate-ways and porticos; it is with difficulty that they are persuaded to work, while they are in possession of the smallest piece of coin, as they never think of the morrow; the serenity of the climate, and the ever-generous, ever-fruitful lap of the earth, sympathize with their joyful hilarity; with care or thought they are unacquainted. Should any one offer money to a Lazaroni when he is in necessity, he raises the back of his hand to his chin, and tosses his head upwards, being too idle to speak in token of refusal; but if any thing delights him, not to speak of his passions, which may be kindled and extinguished as easy as a fire of straw, then no man is more talkative, more alert, or full of antics. They have most of them families; and sometimes a chief among them, whose influence is so great that they call him *Capo de Gli Gazaronii*, or the Head of the Lazaronii, he goes barefoot and in tatters, like the rest; this man always appeals to the Monarch in person. The demands of the Lazaronii are always moderate; they have that just sense of right and wrong which the common people seldom want, when they are not misled; they dearly love the present lawful King of Naples, and when his Majesty made a journey into Germany in the year 1792, the Chief of the Lazaronii lamented that the King should be so long absent from his people, yet rejoiced that the journey would give pleasure to a Prince who delighted so much in his people's happiness. “We are,” said he, “thirty thousand strong at least, and in your absence we will preserve the peace of your country. You have nothing to fear from any man; but should any one dare to spread inflammatory opinions, we will tear him into as many pieces as we are men.” It is much to the honor of the amiable King of Naples that these men are so much attached to him; for a body of many thousands, who have nothing to lose, may reasonably be dreaded, if their Monarch is in the least disposed to tyranny.

