



PUBLIC SALES.

A RE-SALE OF THE SHIP MARGARITE & ELIZABETH,
(If not previously disposed of by Private Contract).
The former Purchaser having failed to make good the Conditions of Sale.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By **Williams and Hohler,**
AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,
On **FRIDAY** next, the 18th Instant,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
Precisely at Twelve o'Clock,



THE DANISH SHIP
MARGARITE
AND
ELIZABETH,

Burthen about 375 Tons or 6500 Bags of Rice, more or less, with all her Stores as from Sea. She is about Eighteen Months old, and known to be a strong, handsome and well built vessel. The highest bidder to be the Purchaser, upon the same Conditions as those under which she was sold on Tuesday, the 8th Instant:

VIZ.

One half of the amount Purchase to be paid down, the other half to remain over on good Security, and bearing Interest at the rate of 12 per Cent. per Annum, for any period not exceeding Three Months. The Vessel, from the Time she is knocked down, to be at the risk of the Purchaser, who will have to pay the Expence of Conveyance.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By **Williams and Hohler,**
AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,
On **TUESDAY,** the 22d Instant,



THE GOOD SHIP
VINANDEN,
FORMERLY THE
POMONA,

Built at Penang of Teak, Coppered up to the Bends, about Five Years old, and Two-hundred Tons, more or less.—Particulars may be known on application to

Williams & Hahler.



NEW CHINA
INVESTMENT,
PER SHIP
LA PAIX,
CAPTAIN WRIGHT.

PETER TORCKLER

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Settlement in particular, and the Public in General, that he has completed, the Landing of his very extensive, and with Peculiar care Taste, selected

NEW CHINA INVESTMENT
Arrived on the above Ship; and the Articles of which, upon examination, have been found not only in the highest State of Preservation, but of a much superior Quality to any before Imported; are now exposed for Sale, at his Warehouse, where all Orders will meet with the greatest Attention, expedited with the utmost Care and Dispatch.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY **JOSEPH TAYLOR,**
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
On **SAURDAY** next, the 19th Instant,
A GREAT VARIETY

OF
FRESH
EUROPE ARTICLES,
SILK and Cotton Hosiery,—Ladies' Kid, Jean and Morocco Slippers,—a great variety of elegant Millinery, comprising Lace Caps, Hats and Turbans, with Beads,—flower silver and gold Ornaments,—French Tuckers, and Dresses silver and gold Ornaments, for the Hair,—artificial Flowers, &c. &c.

ALSO,
A CAPITAL ASSORTMENT
OF
FINE CUTLERY,

COMPRISING
White ivory handled Knives and Forks, in sets,—ditto, black horn ditto, with Desserts and Carvers, very neat patterns,—some tin Plates, &c. variety of other Articles, which may be viewed the day preceeding the Sale.

Calcutta, January, 14, 1805.

JOSEPH TAYLOR
BEGS TO INFORM THE SETTLEMENT THAT THE
ARTICLES

OF
Millinery & Other Articles,
APPERTAINING
TO THE
LADIES,
IMPORTED ON THE

Honorable Company's Ship
MONARCH,
ARE RECEIVED AND EXPOSED
FOR SALE,
At Prices far below the Current Rate.

FRESH
EUROPE GOODS.

JOSEPH TAYLOR
BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has imported

ON THE
BELLE, ALEXANDER,
AND
LADY BURGE,
WELL SELECTED
INVESTMENTS
OF
EUROPE GOODS,

COMPRISING
ALL THE REQUISITES FOR THE SEASON.

FOR SALE,
AT THE HURKARU PRESS,
A FEW COPIES OF THE

CANARY BIRD,
BEING
A COLLECTION OF THE
NEWEST SONGS,
PRICE FOUR RUPES.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Public are hereby respectfully informed, that in consequence of
MR. ISAAC HEYWOOD'S
intended departure for Europe, his Interest in the Firm of
TULLOH and COMPANY,
CEASED ON THE FIRST OF THIS MONTH.
Calcutta, 14, January 1805.

A PERSON OF PROPERTY,
AND
INHABITANT OF CALCUTTA,

CAN Draw Bills on Copenhagen, Payable in London, at Six Months sight, at 2 Shillings and 9 Pence per Sicca Rupee, for £. 250, or any part thereof that may be wanted.

For further particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.
Calcutta, January 12, 1805.

FINE
FAT QUAILS,

JUST RECEIVED
AND
TO BE HAD OF
PETER DAVID & CO.
No. 179,
CHITPORE ROAD.

Calcutta, January 14, 1805.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AT THE
HINDOOSTANEE PRESS,
No. 8,
OLD COURT HOUSE STREET;
THE BENGAL

Quarterly Register
AND
CIVIL AND MILITARY
LIST,
FOR JANUARY
1805,

(WITH THE ANNUAL APPNDIX.)
Price Eight Sicca Rupees,
READY MONEY.

CONTAINING
An Almanic,—a complete Gradition List of the Officers of the Bengal Army,—List of European Inhabitants,—Description of Government Securities,—Custom House Regulations,—Post Office ditto, &c. &c. &c.

AND
Some Articles not before published of this Kind.

MRS. WILLIS
BEGS LEAVE TO ACQUENT THE LADIES AND HER FRIENDS, THAT SHE HAS
THIS DAY RECEIVED

BY THE
BARING:
STRAW HATS, of various shapes, and of very latest Fashion,—Barcelona Handkerchiefs,—Ribbons,—Black and White Crapes,—vets,—Silk Gloves and Mitins,—Brocaded Net Handkerchiefs, black and white,
Post Office Street, }
January 11, 1805. }

Messrs. **BURDEN & CO.**
HAVE RECEIVED,
BY THE
HONORABLE COMPANY'S SHIP
AIRLY CASTLE,
AND
LORD ELDON,
THE
Undermentioned
ARTICLES,

(The greatest part of which has been laid in for them by particular indent.)
ENGLISH CLARET, from *Urquhart and Robertson, and Maxwell & Key.*
PORT WINE, from *Ditto Ditto.*
PALE ALE and PORTER, in Butts and Hogheads, from *Hodgson and Co.*
REAL DORCHESTER BEER.
CYDER, in Stone Bottles, from *Shone.*
OLD JAMAICA RUM.
Which with an extensive Stock of **MADEIRA,** and other **LIQUORS,** will be Disposed of on moderate Terms.
Calcutta January 5, 1805.

A CARD.

Captain Franklin,
AND
Mr. A M S,
OF THE
ALEXANDER,
BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE SETTLEMENT, THAT THEY
ARE NOW SELLING OF,
PRIME Hams,—Cheeses,—Bacon,—Confectionery,—Port Wine,—Military Saddles,—Chariot and Buggy Harness, &c. &c.
At Reduced Prices.
N. B. A small quantity of Bottled Fruit, and Mince Meat, quite fresh from *Hoffman,* just opened.
Calcutta, January 3, 1805.

UNDER THE PATONAGE
OF
LADY ANTRUTHER,
LADY BARLOW,
AND
MR. UDNEY.

Mr. DU SART
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that his
CONCERT,
is fixed for **WEDNESDAY,** the 16th Instant; and will be performed, at the Rooms of **MESSRS. CARLIER AND SCORNEC.**
Tickets at **ONE GOLD MOHUR** each, may be had on application to **MESSRS. CARLIER AND SCORNEC.**
Calcutta, January 8, 1805.

PATENT EIGHT KEY'D
FLUTES,
With Instructions for ditto,
BY THE
CELEBRATED J. WRAGG.

Williams and Hohler
AND
Fifty-one Pieces of
GURRAHS.

FOR SALE,
AT THE HURKARU OFFICE,
THE FOLLOWING
NEW BOOKS,
BY THE LATEST ARRIVALS.

AS FOLLOWS:
FOLIO. Ri. Ar.

COOPER on Hernia, illustrated with Plates, - - - - - 64 0

QUARTO.

Darwin's Temple of Nature, with Plates, 34 0
 Ditto's Zoonomia, 2 vols. ditto, - 68 0
 Ditto's Botanic Garden, 2 vols. do. 50 0
 Bell's Surgery, with Plates, - - 90 0
 Fox on Teeth, with INSTRUMENTS, in a Case, ditto, - - - - - 60 0
 Jenner on Cow Pock, ditto, - - 16 0
 Acerbie's Travels, 2 vols. ditto, - 48 0
 Dibdin's Tour, 2 vols. ditto, - - 64 0
 Guthrie's Tour, ditto, - - - - 30 0
 Shepherd's Life of Poggio, - - - 24 0
 Gifford's Satires of Juvenal, - - 24 0
 Wolf's Tour, - - - - - 18 0

OCTAVO.

Fourcroy's Chemistry, 3 vols. - - 48 0
 Jarvis's Don Quixotte, with Plates, 4 vols. - - - - - 54 0
 Cogan on the Passions, - - - - 12 0
 De Lôme on the Constitution, - - 11 0
 Goldsmith's History of England, 2 vols. 17 0
 Ditto's Rome, 2 vols. - - - - 17 0
 Jones's Dictionary, - - - - - 16 0
 Lampriere's Classical Dictionary, - 15 0
 Logographia Navalis, 6 vols. - - 48 0
 Schomberg's Naval Chronology, 5 vols. - - - - - 45 0
 Eingley's Animal Biography, 3 vols. 25 0
 Malham's Naval Gazetteer, 2 vols. 16 0
 Gymnastics for Youths, - - - - 12 0
 Oliver's Travels, with a Book of Charts, 3 vols. - - - - - 30 0

DUODECIMO.

Cooper's Poems, 2 vols. - - - - 18 0
 Olfian's ditto, 2 vols. - - - - 23 0
 Dyer's ditto, 2 vols. - - - - 8 0
 Rollin's Belle's Letters, 4 vols. - 24 0
 Lounger, 3 vols. - - - - - 12 0
 Looker on, 4 vols. - - - - - 16 0
 Mirror, 3 vols. - - - - - 12 0
 Pamela, 4 vols. - - - - - 18 0
 Sir Launcelot Greaves, 2 vols., - - 8 0
 Pope's Homer and Iliad, 4 vols. - 24 0
 Royal Kalender, - - - - - 6 0

By Permission of Government,
AND
DEDICATED TO
COLONEL WM. KIRKPATRICK,
AND
MAJOR JOHN MALCOLM,

IN THE PRESS,
AND
SPECIALLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,
THE LIFE OF HIS LATE HIGHNESS,
NIZAM ALEE KHAUN,
SOOBAN OF THE DEKHAN,
IN ONE VOLUME QUARTO,
Containing as follows:
DEDICATION,—Preface,—Geographical and Historical Observations, on the present and former State of the Dekhan,—Memoirs of Nizam Alee-Khaun's Ancestors, &c.—History of Nizam Alee-Khaun, in two parts,—Appendix,—List of Subscribers,

BY **WILLIAM HOLLINGBERY,**
Price to Subscribers, Sa. Rs 32
 Ditto to Non-subscribers, 40
 AND,
Deliverable to Order in Calcutta.
Gentlemen desirous of Patronizing the above Work, of which there is a detailed Prospectus in circulation, noting the principal Circumstances treated of, are requested to apply to **MR. JOSEPH GREENWAY,** at the HURKARU OFFICE, in the Loll Bazar, No. 188, opposite Messrs. WILLIAMS and HÖHLER.

FOR SALE,
AT THE HURKARU OFFICE,
COMPLETE SETS OF THE CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL, for one Year, or Six Months.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Messrs. **CAMPBELL** and Co. BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have this-day resigned their WINE BUSINESS in favor of MESSRS. **Allan Maclean and Hugh Wilson.** Theatre Street, Dec. 31, 1804.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Messrs. **ALLAN MACLEAN,** AND **HUGH WILSON** HAVING Purchased from Messrs. CAMPBELL and Co. their Stock of MADEIRA WINES, and other LIQUORS, respectfully beg to solicit a continuance of that Patronage and Support, so liberally afforded to the above Firm, and to Mr. MACLEAN separately, which it shall be their constant study to merit.
Messrs. MACLEAN and WILSON having the Choicest and most Extensive Stock of Old MADEIRA WINES in India, they have Confidence in being able to give general Satisfaction; and that their Terms will be found as liberal and accommodating as those of any House in Town.
Theatre Street, Dec. 31, 1804.

IN THE PRESS,
AND
SPECIALLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,
By Permission of
His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

A
SKETCH
OF THE
Rise, Progress and Termination,
OF THE
REGULAR CORPS,
Formed and Commanded
BY
EUROPEANS,
In the service of the Native Princes
of India,
WITH DETAILS
OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS & ACTIONS
OF THE
LATE MARHATTA WAR,
BY
LEWIS FERDINAND SMITH,
LATE MAJOR,
In Dowlat Rao Scindia's Service.

Price to Subscribers, - 20 rupees.
Do. to Non-Subscribers, - 30 ditto.
The Subscription Money, to be paid after delivery of the Work, to Mr. JOSEPH GREENWAY, at the BENGAL HURKARU Office

TO BE PUBLISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION,
AT THE
HURKARU PRESS,
BY PERMISSION OF
His Excellency the Most Noble
Rich. Warquis Wellesley, P. K
Governor and Captain General,
&c. &c. &c.

A SYSTEM
OF
Practical Arithmetic,
ADAPTED PARTICULARLY TO
BRITISH INDIA:
FOR THE USE OF THE
GENTLEMAN AND SCHOLAR,
AS WELL AS A
REMEMBRANCER,
FOR THE
Merchant, Man of Business, &c. &c

BY **GRIFFITH JON S.**
TO BE PRINTED IN A QUARTO VOLUME,
ON FINE ENGLISH PAPER, NEATLY BOUND.
Price to Subscribers 16 Sicca Rupees.
Non-Sub. 20 Ditto Ditto.
PAYABLE ON DELIVERY.
Subscriptions will be thankfully received at the INDIA GAZETTE and HURKARU Office.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AT THE
HUKARU PERSS,
NO. 188, LOLL BAZAR,
THE
MONTHLY JOURNAL,
FOR DECMEBER,
1804.

Price to Subscribers, 1 rupee, Non-Ditto, 2 Rupees.
WHERE MAY BE HAD THE
Preceding Numbers, from
the year 1797, to the
present Time.

The above work contains in a small compass all the Domestic News of Bengal, and of the other presidencies; Govt. Advertisements; Lists of Passengers arrived at, or departed from every settlement in India; and correct Catalogue of Births, Marriages and Deaths. It has been pronounced by many Gentlemen of the best information to be the most useful compilation extant, either for the acquisition of local or foreign information were, or to be sent to Europe for the gratification of friends and correspondents at home. The Proprietors are determined that this character shall never be soiled, if sufficient patronage is afforded to defray the expense of publication.

The Journals for August, September, October, November, December, January, February, and March, contain all the Official Intelligence of the Marhatta War.

THE HURKARU.
Tuesday, January 15, 1805.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.
FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 27, 1804.

The Governor General in Council, is pleased to appoint the following Serjeants, to be Conductors of Ordnance, from this date.

At present attached to
Henry Babantu, - - - - - Artillery,
Patrick Brannon, - - - - - ditto,
James Whale, - - - - - ditto,
Brian O'Laughlin, - - - - - ditto,
James Ireland, - - - - - Barafet,
Robert Briggs, - - - - - Eur. Regiment.
James Smart, - - - - - 2d Bat. 5th N. R.
Sergt. Maj. Prince, - - - - - of Wales's Island.
John Edward, - - - - - 11th Nat. Regt.
James Hodgkinson,
His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to Post the abovementioned Conductors of Ordnance, to such Magazines, &c. as His Excellency may think proper.
L. HOOK, Sec. to the Govt.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.
FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 3, 1805.

The conditional permission given by the General Orders of the 24th ultimo, to Major General Cameron, to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private Affairs is confirmed.

The conditional leave granted to Captain James Kellie, of the 18th Regiment of Native Infantry, by General Orders of the 10th ultimo, to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for the recovery of his health, is confirmed.
L. HOOK, Sec. to the Govt.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.
FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 7, 1805.

Captain Thomas Greene, Agent for the construction of Ordnance Carriages and Gun Powder Barrels being arrived at Fort William, is directed to assume the Duties of the Agency, conformably to the General Orders of the Governor General in Council of the 1st of November last. Captain Greene will receive further instructions from the Military Board.
L. HOOK, Sec. to the Govt. Mil. D. &c

We understand that the ship James Drummond arrived in the river on Friday last, from China, last from Penang.

It was also currently reported, that there were several other vessels in company with the James Drummond.

On the 29th of December sailed from Penang, in company with the H. C. Ship Marquis Wellesley; and Pigeon, country ship, bound to Madras; and the Gunava, Daniel; and General Wellesley, bound for Bengal.

On the 20th saw a strange sail standing to the Southward, which proved to be the Caroline, from Bengal bound to Penang.

On the 21st, the H. C. ship Marquis Wellesley, and Pigeon country ship, parted company, bound to Madras.

On the 25th, parted company from the Daniel and Gunjava, in lat. 11 38 North.

Passengers for James Drummond:
Capt. Haire, H. M. 66th Regt.
Lieut. Hampton, Bengal Volunteers.
Mr. Thos. Jenkins, late 1st Officer of H. C. ship Admiral Aplin,
Mr. John Riddock, from China.
Yesterday accounts were received of the arrival in the river of the Bark Hunter, Capt. Hunter, from Bombay, whence she failed the 6th November.

By accounts from Cuttuck we understand that on the 24th ult. the sloop Anketeessa, commanded by a Native, and bound from this Port to Madras, was captured in four fathoms water a little to the Northward of Point Palmiras, by a French brig Privateer, mounting eighteen Guns.—The Prize was afterwards run on shore by the enemy near Coyring where she was plundered by the inhabitants of the adjacent country.—The crew of the Anketeessa had arrived at Pattanoney.

Extract of a letter, dated Bombay, the 19th December, 1804.

“By a Dow which arrived here from Maculla yesterday, information has been received that a ship had arrived there about six weeks ago, under English colors, whose cargo appears to consist of rice, bales of English cloth, Bengal silk, and piece goods, and without an European on board. Such a cargo having caused a suspicion, the Shaikh took possession of the ship; and put the whole crew into confinement; in consequence of which, it is said, they confessed having murdered the Captain and Officers, and to have carried off the ship; but at what port they first landed, I have not heard, for Maculla seems to have been the second or third.—From this description, we here think this vessel must be the Alert from Calcutta, bound hither, and long missing.”

To-morrow, about one o'clock, will be launched from the Marine Yard of Messrs. Harvey, Weathrall, and Co. a beautiful and admirably well constructed ship, burthen 480 tons, well adapted for the country or Europe-trade.

Madras Government Gazette,
DECEMBER 27, 1804.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.
Fort St. George, December 18, 1804.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council permits Colonel D. Campbell, the Commanding Officer of Vellore, to visit the Presidency; and Lieutenant Colonel Patterson, the Commanding Officer of Sera, to remain at the Presidency for three Months from this date, for the benefit of his health.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Macleod, of the 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Command the Forces in Malabar and Canara, under the Orders of the Officer Commanding the Forces in Mysore.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to transfer Captain Adam Brown, of the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, to the Non-Effective establishment, in conformity to his request.

Captain Hawes, of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, having been prevented from availing himself of the furlough granted to him in General Orders of the 14th September 1804, His Lordship in Council permits that Officer to draw his Allowances from that date, until he shall be able to embark for Europe.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.
(Signed) G. STRACHEY, Sec. to Govt.

Head Quarters Choultry Plain, Dec. 18, 1804.
G. O. BY MAJOR GENERAL CAMPBELL.

Officers Commanding Corps—Heads of Departments—and Individuals—who were serving in the Army, under the Command of Major General the Honorable Arthur Wellesley, in the Month of January last, and who also then drew Pay, for Allowances, for their Corps—Departments—or themselves—on Abstract in arrear for December 1803, and in advance for January 1804, are directed to transmit without delay to the Paymaster General at Fort St. George, Duplicates of such Abstracts to supply place of Vouchers lost by the miscarriage of the Post, by which the originals, were forwarded.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon John Underwood, is posted to the 1st Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry, and will join it forthwith.
(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, ADJ. GEN. OF THE ARMY.

Yesterday arrived the ships Marchioness of Exeter, Capt. Nash, and Asia, Captain Tremblere, from Calcutta, which place they left on the 20th Inst.

PASSENGERS PER MARCHIONESS OF EXETER.
Lady Susan Clinton,—Colonel Henry Clinton,—Lieutenant Colonel A. Hamilton,—Maj. J. Plumer, and J. O'Keefe,—Captains George Countable and B. Sullivan,—Lieutenant J. Rickham,—Mr. Wallace, Senior Merchant, and Mr. Birt, Cadet.

PASSENGERS PER ASIA.
Mrs. Hendry,—Mr. Hendry, Assistant Surgeon,—Messrs. Duffin, Smith, Dymly and Munro, Cadets,—Mr. Scorne, Chief Officer of the Ship Marquis Wellesley.

On Saturday arrived the American Ship Pennsylvania Facker, Capt. Carson, from Calcutta.

cutta, and on Sunday, the Brig Georgiana, Captain Anchant, from Vizagapatam.
The Brig Catherine, fitted in our last to have been captured by the Harrier Privateer, founder of Point Calymere; the crew were saved by His Majesty's Ship Sheerness.
On Friday last arrived the Bellarius, Captain Lynch, from Calcutta; left the 10th of December.
Passengers:—Thomas De Souza, Esq. Mr. S. Clarke, and Mr. Carpenter.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 28, 1804.

Yesterday morning arrived in the harbour the Honorable Company's ship Marquis Wellesley, Captain Le Blanc, from Calcutta; and the ship Pigeon, Captain Barber, from China.
In addition to the above, the following vessels are also arrived:—
The ship Gilwell, Captain Taylor, from Calcutta, left the 21st December.
Brig Georgiana, Captain Anchant, from Vizagapatam, the 20th ditto.
Brig Juliana Louisa, Captain Warreiker, from ditto, the 12th December.
Brig Regina, Captain Lyon, from Rangoon the 17th ditto.

BOMBAY COURIER, DECEMBER 22, 1804.

OFFICIAL MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, 19th DECEMBER 1804.
Extract from General Orders,
BY GOVERNMENT.

Copy Paragraph which will be inserted in the next General Letter to Bombay.

The following Cadets having proceeded by the undesignated Country Ships, which sailed from England in Company with the Walthamton and Earl St. Vincent, bound to your Presidency, we direct that you place them in the list of rank of the Third Class of Cadets transmitted you by that conveyance in the following order viz.

Mr. George Noble by the Ruby, between Mr. Joseph Smite and John Cooke.

Mr. James St. George Vance, by the Lowjee Family, between Mr. Frederick Hiekes, and Mr. John Sheriff.

Mr. Marcus Blackall, by the Lowjee Family, between Mr. Peter Kirk, and Mr. Hervey, Augustus Hervey.

You will also observe that the alteration which the insertion of the above names will make in the said list does not create any supercession of those Cadets who were originally ranked when the Walthamton and Earl St. Vincent, were dispatched, but merely gives to the several Cadets herein specifically mentioned that rank to which they are respectively entitled in consequence of their having sailed from England in the undesignated Country Ships at the same period as the Walthamton and Earl St. Vincent.

(Signed) WILLIAM RAMSAY,
Secretary.

EAST INDIA HOUSE,
LONDON, the 31st May 1804.

FRIDAY, 31st DECEMBER, 1804.

BY GOVERNMENT

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to grant permission to Major Adam Howden, of the 2d Regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to Europe on Furlough for the recovery of his health, and to embark from the Malabar Coast.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 20th DECEMBER, 1804.
A Royal Salute and 3 Volleys of Musquetry to be fired at all the Stations under this Presidency, in honor of the signal and decisive Victory, obtained on the 17th ultimo near the City of Furruckabad by the army, under the personal Command of His Excellency the Commander in Chief over Jeevunt Row Holkar's Cavalry, under the personal Command of that Chief, in which the British Cavalry and Horse Artillery, after a march of more than fifty miles within twenty-four hours, surprised and completely defeated the whole Force of the Enemy, destroying vast numbers of Men and Horses; and taking possession of all his Cattle and Baggage.

J. A. GRANT
Sec. to Govt.

Association Orders.

By the Honorable the Governor.

The Bombay armed association will assemble at the saluting Battery (near the Appollo Gate) on Wednesday 2d of January, at 6 o'clock in the Morning, and continue to Parade on every Monday at the above hour until further Orders.

WILLIAM GREEN,
Town Major.

BOMBAY, 21st December, 1804.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, DEC. 19, 1804.

Monday last a signal was displayed for a fleet from the Southward, and the following vessels have since arrived in the harbour.—The ship Governor Duncan, Capt. Lee; the Honorable Company's ship Earl St. Vincent, Captain Sampson; the Honorable Company's Extra ship Bridgewater, Captain Henry Palmer; ship Amelia, Captain Waddington; ship Waldegrave, Captain Macneelance; ship Duncan, Captain Peter Brown; the ship Rahimshaw, Captain Thomas Megson; and the ship Resource, Captain Daniel Oliver, all from the coast.

By the Bridgewater came passengers:—

Mrs. Ramsay,

Miss Clarke,

D. C. Ramsay, Esq. Honorable Company's Bombay civil service.

Major R. Mafon,

Lieutenants Preston, Bond, Murchison, Elder, and Brown.

By the Resource, Captain D. Oliver, came passengers, Lieutenants Lorimer and Macdonald, of the Bombay European Regiment.

Also have arrived at the Presidency by these ships:—

Mr. Wallace,

Major Wallace, and,

Major Thomas Gibbon.

On Thursday last, the Hon'ble Company's ship Walthamton, Capt. D. M'Leod, anchored in the harbour, from the Northward.

Yesterday, arrived the snow Minerva, Captain Francis Dickson, from Colombo, which place she left on the 4th instant.—The Minerva on her passage up, touched at Cochin on the 8th and at Goa on the 15th. The only Passenger by this opportunity, is Mr. John Read.

Our letters from Seringapatam of the 7th instant mention, that the Honorable Major General Arthur Wellesley, and his suite, accompanied by Major John Malcolm, were to leave that place on the 10th and proceed overland to Poona.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The intelligence we have already communicated respecting the failure of our late attack upon the Island of Curacoa, is fully confirmed by the following Extract of a Letter from an Officer belonging to His Majesty's ship *Blanche*, dated February 27:—
"From this day returned from the siege of Curacoa. Our force was not numerous enough to take the place. We are not beaten off, but retreated for want of more men and provisions. The ship is to stay here to blockade the place, and the others are to return to Jamaica for more men and stores when we shall be at the enemy again. We beat them in nine different attacks; the last one I drove them to the distance of three miles, and took 12 of them prisoners. Our loss, during the siege, is 25 men killed, and 47 wounded. The enemy's above treble that number."

Mr. Canning, as Treasurer of the Navy, has reinstated Mr. Trotter in the office of Comptroller of the Navy.

The Generals and Chiefs of Hati (ci-devant St. Domingo), on the 1st of January last, proclaimed John James Desfaines, Governor General for life, with the powers of making war and peace, and nominating his successor. The Generals have all sworn to resist for ever the authority of France, and to die rather than live under its dominion.

Swabia, April 29.—Yesterday a somewhat singular mistake occurred at Offenburgh: An English gentleman arrived there of the name and title of Sir Francis Drake, and in consequence taken for the English Envoy of the same name. It soon appeared, however, that he was an entirely different person, and not even related to him: he is a descendant of the celebrated Admiral, and was going from Neuchate, where he had resided during eight months with his family to Berlin.

Petersburgh, April 21.—The declaration of the French Minister at Ratisbon, that Russia has agreed with France to settle the differences between several German Princes and the immediate German Nobility, is contradicted here, as his Imperial Majesty regards the tribunals and laws of Germany sufficient to finish this affair without the interference of Foreign Powers.

THE LONDON VOLUNTEERS.

The Lord Mayor's address on his presenting the Colours to the London Volunteers on Friday last was alike creditable to his Lordship's manly feeling and just understanding.

"It remained (said his Lordship in one part of his Address) for the present age to prove that the Citizens of London inherit the same valiant spirit, glow with the same devotion to the sacred cause of freedom and independence as distinguished their immortal ancestors who in the proudest periods of Britain's fame, were still most conspicuous in the career of glory. It was reserved for the present age to prove the falsehood of the imputation, that the genius of commerce had subdued the fire of freedom in our breasts, and to evince that those, who by civilization and industry best learn to acquire wealth, by their intrepidity and exertions best know how to preserve it."

Colonel Birch, of the first regiment, who as superior Colonel, replied to the Lord Mayor, made a very elegant and excellent speech on the occasion. After advertising with much force, to the designs of Bo aparte, he proceeded thus:—

"Can our constitution be endangered by the extravagant and formidable threats of this desperate invader?—Never! Never! I trust! for the palladium of British Liberty is the bosom of every Briton born. He must first extirpate the human race from this Island, before he can hope to subdue that unextinguishable spirit which animated our forefathers to those successful deeds which obtained for us all the blessings we now enjoy. The volunteer force of this country has already attracted the notice, and provoked the affectation and mockery of this Confular Tyrant; but the Volunteers are too well trained to return railing for railing, and too high minded to boast of untied services. Their answer when occasion warrants it, will be given, once for all. The pledge they have given of their zeal and industry, to acquire the knowledge of the use of arms, is a safe one, that in the conflict, they will acquit themselves like men and Britons. It will be ever our particular glory to reflect, that the metropolis of Britain can record its thousands, thus armed for the general safety, and ready to perish whenever called upon in defence of their beloved King and Country."

It is reported to the Ministerial circles, that Lord MELVILLE, on taking possession of his office as First Lord of the Admiralty, found an order made out for the recall of Lord Nelson, and also for the appointment of SIR CHARLES POLE, as successor to his Lordship in the command of the Mediterranean fleet.

Mr. CHARLES COWING, an English merchant, has been arrested as a spy.

A matrimonial alliance is on the tapis between Lord BORINGDON, and the beautiful and accomplished Lady MARIA FANE, the second daughter of the Earl of WESTMORLAND.

TREPANNING.

Yesterday Thomas Constable, a brush maker, of Tottenham Court-road, was brought before the Magistrate at Marlborough street, on a charge of assault and misdemeanor in the false imprisonment of his apprentice, George Henry Garcker. The offence was stated by the lad in the following manner:—His father is abroad, and his mother bound him apprentice to the prisoner. On Tuesday they both left his master took him out to get some wood for his business, and to carry it home, as he thought. He went to get the wood; the master then took him to Tower Hill, where he saw two men who wanted to speak to him. He suspected their intentions, and walked on fast. The master called after him, saying, "what was he afraid of?" The lad stopped in obedience to his master. The men came up, and said, "Is not your name Garcker?—we have been waiting for you all the morning." The lad allowed this was his name; the master took the bundle from him and walked away. The men then took him to a rendezvous house, and from thence he was conveyed to the tender. The next day he was examined before the Regulating Captain, entered as a volunteer, and sent in a receiving ship down the River. Some person commiserated the situation of the lad, and conveyed a letter from him to his mother. She applied to the above public office, and Philip Neave, Esq. who presided at the time, ordered a letter to be sent to the officer with all possible dispatch, requiring that such a person should be stopped from proceeding further. This was done under the signature of Mr. Bilson, the clerk. The officer, upon receipt of the letter, sent an officer and six men for that purpose, who brought back the youth to his Majesty's ship *Enterprise*, from whence he had been taken. The officer wrote back to the Magistrate, acquainting him with what had been done. The master then came down, quite innocent of the transaction, and demanded his apprentice. He was given up, but the Magistrate ordered the master to attend before him. He was so ill that he was unable to attend. A warrant was then issued, and he was brought to the office.

The prisoner endeavoured to justify his conduct by an assertion of the boy's ill conduct, and a declaration that he thought a few hours would cool him.—The Magistrate, however, told him, that if the boy misbehaved, it was his duty to have applied to him, or some other Magistrate, who would have punished him as the case might warrant.

Another person, who was in the office, stated, that he intended to prosecute the prisoner for turning his boy out of doors when he was apprentice to him, at a time when he expected to get another lad with a premium.

It was also stated that Lieutenant Denham, who had impressed the lad, declared that the master had desired him to take the youth, saying that he would come and deliver up his indentures.

The parties were bound over to prosecute, and the man found bail to stand his trial.

The prisoner would not deliver up the indenture at the first order of the Magistrate, and wished to have the lad back again; but he was fearful of bad treatment if he should be sent back, and it was ordered that he should be free until the decision of the Court.

THE TURF.

At the last rural revels on the Dicker, called the Bat and Ball Fair, the knowing ones in horse-racing were completely taken in by a yokker, who came there just as the horses were entering for a large silver cup, mounted on a shabby looking mare, with her legs bound up, and having the appearance of a complete cripple; the youth, whose exterior was as mean as was that of his mare, said, after surveying three horses which had already been entered, and which were walking about in all the pride of ornament, "Dang it, I've a great mind to enter my old Mare;" the bye-standers smiled contemptuously at the young man, and sneeringly advised him to do so. The doopit having been made, and the mare entered, the youth declared he had a twenty pound note in his pocket, which he would bet, his mare won the cup; the bet was presently taken, and others to nearly double the amount laid. "Oa preparing for the race, the knowing ones were not a little surprised at finding the young man's old Mare converted, by rubbing off a coat of dust and sweat, and by taking the bandages from her legs, into a fine Blood Filly, and the shabby looking youth, by throwing off a ragged coat and waistcoat, was, as instantly transformed to a smart looking jockey, in a satin jacket and cap. The race commenced, and the old Mare with apparent difficulty, won the first heat; at the second she easily distanced all her competitors; and the youth having received the cup and his bets, resumed his shabby coat, remounted his bit of blood, and rode off, saying, "I hope, gentlemen, you'll remember the old Mare!"—(Leeds Journal.)

CIRCISSIAN WOMEN.

HISTORY, Travellers, and Romances, have said nothing of the beauty of the Circassian Women, which is not below the truth. Beauty has been long considered as an imaginary being, a thing of convention; and to justify this extravagant idea it has been alleged, that what is beautiful to the eyes of one people, is not so to those of another; that a Chinese Beauty would have no charms in France or England; and in like manner, that a French or English Beauty would have no attractions in the eyes of a Chinese. But the beauty of the Circassian women is a sufficient answer to this reasoning, since they are acknowledged to be beautiful by all nations.—They are every where sought after, and are the ornament of all the seraglios of Asia, Africa, and Europe, because they possess that pleasing union of features, that just proportion of all the parts of the body, that splendor, those brilliant tints, that whole, which cannot be defined, but which exists, and necessarily constitutes beauty, since all men render it homage.

It is only in this point of view that the inhabitants of Circassia deserve the attention of the observing traveller. It will easily be conceived that a nation which consider *Woman* as a merchandise, can never make her a companion, nor consider marriage as a sacred and indissoluble union.—We find, accordingly, that the

Circassians have many wives, whom they change at pleasure; but the first wife always has a superiority over the others, which nothing can take away, and which she retains till death.

This first wife, who is usually married when extremely young, is purchased like the rest in the public markets, where an innumerable multitude of Women are exposed to sale, habited in the manner which is judged most likely to excite the desires of the buyer. No enquiry is made with respect to whom the woman who is purchased was brought up, or the names of her parents are asked, only to ascertain whether she derives her birth from a stock of pure and acknowledged beauty. The usual price of a beautiful Circassian female is from eight to ten thousand Dollars.

WOMAN being the principal article of commerce in Circassia, every thing in their education and habitual life, has for its object to preserve their beauty, and facilitate its development.

All domestic occupations are abandoned to the slaves, and women are solely employed with the arts of the toilette and the means of pleasing. They make it a particular study to modulate their voice in soft and melodious tones, and to display grace and elegance in every motion.

Their habitations are intermingled with gardens, and form small villages very near to each other, and consisting of about twenty houses each. In the middle of each of these villages is a strongly fortified tower, in which, in case of invasion, they shut the women, as the chief riches of the country.

The dress of the Circassian women is simple and pleasing. It consists of pantaloons, a bodice, and long robe in the Persian taste, or a large furred pelisse. From the cap or bonnet hangs a veil. This bonnet is richly ornamented with pearls.

The dress is never sold with the woman, unless agreed for separately. The Circassian women, however, like the Europeans, wear under all, a linen garment which they change every day, and this garment, the seller is obliged to give with the woman to the purchaser. In this state he delivers his merchandize.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 28.

Colonel Cole presented a petition from W. Armstrong and others, of the county of Tyrone in Ireland. The petition was read. The petitioners described themselves as a Petty Jury at the last Summer Assizes, held at Enniskillen; and that a person of the name of Nicholas Morrison was brought before them for trial, upon a charge of murder:—of this charge the petitioners felt it their duty to acquit the prisoner, contrary to the recommendation of Judge Fox, who charged them to find him guilty:—Upon presenting their verdict, Judge Fox manifested considerable discontent, and on the following morning he called the Grand Jury into Court. In whose presence, and that of a vast number of persons, he stigmatized their character, and held them forth as persons unworthy of credit on their oaths. He also directed the Sheriffs not to impanel them on any Jury in future, and also to deliver their names to their successors in office, in order that the names of the petitioners should be so transmitted from one Sheriff to another, that they might be precluded from ever appearing upon any Jury. The petitioners concluded with stating their readiness to produce evidence at the bar to substantiate their allegation—their wish to lay before the House a note of the evidence, &c. upon the trial to which the petition referred; and their hope that justice would be done to them in such way as to the wisdom of the House should seem meet.

The petition was, on the motion of the Honourable Member who presented it, ordered to lie on the table.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—JULY 5.

The Marquis of Abercorn presented articles of complaint against the Honorable Justice Fox, grounded on the petition presented against that Judge. He said, in presenting these, he had a very few words to offer. The articles of complaint contained every topic that had been noticed by him on former days, except what related to certain High Military Officers, and that he had not been able yet to reduce into a proper form. He would only add, that whatever proceedings their Lordships might adopt on this subject, whatever might be the form, and manner, and time of those proceedings, he would say, that he was as ready now to undertake the part that might fall to his share, as he ever could or should be.

The articles of complaint were then read; they were under four principal heads; the first stated, that Mr. Justice Fox had urged upon the Grand Jury of the county of Fermanagh, that it was their duty to acquit His Majesty to remove the Lord Lieutenant and Government of Ireland, with the intent to excite discontent against His Majesty's Government. The second stated, that Judge Fox had endeavored to induce the Commanding Officer of a corps of Volunteer Yeomanry, to procure an address from the corps to the same effect, and that this was done with the same evil design. The third stated all the complaints which have appeared in the petitions of the High Sheriff of the County and of the Petty Jurors: the High Sheriff complaining of being fined, and of being fined in an arbitrary manner, and the Petty Jurors of being stigmatized by him, in his judicial capacity, as being unworthy to serve as Jurors in future. Under this head also, was included the complaint of Mr. Hart, as stated in his petition. The last stated, that Judge Fox had grossly and wantonly insulted the Marquis of Abercorn, representing him as withdrawing himself from his duty, as a Governor of a County, from *fulfilling and settling matters*; and this article concluded with stating, that Judge Fox had afterwards publicly acknowledged that he had done so, to vex and annoy the Marquis of Abercorn.

The Marquis of Abercorn then moved, that a copy of these articles of complaint be sent to Mr. Justice Fox.—Ordered.

NAVAL ANECDOTE.

After the relief of Gibraltar in the action between the Fleet of Great Britain, commanded by the late Lord Howe, and the combined fleets of France and Spain, commanded by Don Louis de Cordova, on the 20th of October 1782, John Addington, a seaman on board the Royal William, then commanded by Captain Carter Allen, received a wound which severed his right thigh from his body. When carried down to the cockpit, although in the extreme agony so severe a misfortune must of course occasion, the mizen-mast of one of the French ships was shot away

(Continued in the last Page.)

ORIGINAL POETRY.

You ask me, JOHN, a Simile,
For our new cheque'd Ministry:
They're like the beverage—Punch we call—

A PROPHECY TO BONAPARTE.

When thou shalt wear th' Imperial Crown,
The Jacobins will plot and grumble;
Thou 'rt only lifted to a Throne,

LACONIC.

(Continued from the third Page.)

by the Royal William; on which the seaman gave
three cheers. The Surgeon was endeavouring to give
every relief in his power to this brave unfortunate

SHIP LAUNCH.

Yesterday, at three o'clock, the Superb Royal
Sovereign yacht, 350 tons burthen, which has been
upwards of three years on the stocks,

The plan has been designed by Sir J. Henslaw,
and the building has been under the direction
of Mr. Peak.

An East Indiaman was launched nearly at the
same time, from Mr. Steer's dock at Rotherhithe,

Lieutenant Colonel Crichton, and thirteen
Gentlemen of the 2d Regiment of Edinburgh
volunteers, arrived at York on Saturday last,

LONDON, — JULY 1.

There were no foreign arrivals yesterday, nor
could we learn that Government were in possession
of any particular information.

The confirmation of Mr. Pitt in power seems,
however, to add new vigour to every movement.

Bonaparte is no doubt deeply chagrined at
this circumstance, as by the confidence which
Mr. Pitt's guidance inspires on the continent,

It will be recollected that, in a late French
paper, a solemn declaration was made, that the
invasion of England should take place before

We wish not to lull the minds of our countrymen
into a state of false security, but we cannot help
thinking that "the golden glorious opportunity
for the Corsican's effort has passed."

It is a subject, however, on which no reasoning
can be employed; for, if the mad-brained Despot
will it, "though hell itself should gape before him,"
he will make the attempt!

France cannot have increased her offensive
powers in so great a proportion as we have our
defensive ones. We were ever anxious to try
the combat "single-handed," and we wish it
now more than ever.

Let Britain but once send the monster howling
to his den, and all Europe will be in arms
and his destruction must inevitably ensue.

The improved mode of Printing, in Stereotype,
which is at length brought to perfection, after
the most indefatigable and disinterested assiduity
of Lord Stanhope, is to be the first exercised,
we understand, upon the Translation of an eminent
German Work, of Religious Instruction, which has
long been used by the Female Branches of the
Royal Family; and which Her Majesty has now
permitted to be printed for Publication.

FORTIFICATIONS, &c.

When the Government of a Country declares that
country to be in danger, it becomes the part of every
loyal subject, not only to stand personally ready, but
to suggest every means his observation or experience can
supply to render impossible the enterprise of the enemy.

To men who did willingly shut their eyes and their
ears, and their understandings, it is morally certain,
that France will attempt the subjugation of the British
Empire, and that, if the delays of invasion, it is only
till her means shall be more complete; and when we
reflect seriously upon her extensive line of coast,
on her unbounded resources of men, and her prodigality
of human life, in the attainment of conquest, it becomes
us to consider our means of repulsion and our present
situation amongst nations.

The former threats of France were of comparative
insignificance, because her line of coast could be completely
blockaded.

Her resources were confined to old forms and routines,
and our connection on the Continent held her always
in alarm; but now she has far succeeded by her arms
and her policy, that the disunited Powers, who united
might crush her but who, listening to her dictates,
regard each other with jealousy, and are fearful
of committing themselves singly to a contest, that in
the present state of things must be doubtful.

Our situation is become thus singular in the history
of Europe. We ought not to deceive ourselves, by
saying we are at war only with France, for we are in
fact, at war with France, the Netherlands, Holland,
Italy, Switzerland, united under one Government,
and that the most restless, ambitious, and mischievous,
which has existed for ages.

In such a state of things we ought to reflect with
calmness and resolution, and to act as men worthy
of the name of Britons; we should be neither elated at
victory nor dismayed at defeat; but when we ought to
take care that a defeat upon our own soil shall not be fatal.
Nothing can be more unwise than treating the present
contest as a jest; and whoever considers the character
of BONAPARTE, and his utter hatred of every thing
British, will know that such an enemy is not to be
disputed.—We may trust much to our fleets, we may
trust much to our arms, and the nature of our coast; but
when we have done all this, we shall find that there remains
a possibility that France may land 30,000 or 40,000
men in two or three places at once, and against this
possibility we ought to provide. Perhaps at the spot
where they land there may not be more two or three
hundred soldiers; and will any one say, it would be
impossible for them, by forced marches, to seize some
large town in a maritime county, before a sufficient
number of men were collected to give them battle
with safety. That town they would immediately
fortify, and it might cost us twice the number of men
to dislodge them, that it would cost to beat them in
battle.

I have formerly conversed with several Frenchmen
upon the subject of invasion, and they have uniformly
asserted, that give them 50,000 men landed safe and
they would undertake to over-run the country, because
said they, "the borders of your shores once passed,
you have neither fort nor fortified town; every place
is open, and your largest towns can make no more
defence to an army than a village. We should forage
in your very cities, and march forward without a
fear of leaving them behind us. We should neither
be delayed in your fort to your capital, nor waited
by Sieges. You must either give us battle at every
hazard and every disadvantage, or see us turn the
whole face of your country into a smoking wilderness,
behind us. Were your principal cities and towns
fortified, if only with parapets, ditches and batteries,
we must pay some attention to them. The delay would
give your armies time to form round us, and hem us
in, and without we could keep open a communication
by sea, we should either be compelled to surrender,
to suffer by famine, or to give battle when we might
with to decline it."

Such Sir, are the sentiments of foreigners on
this subject, and it is from them we ought to learn
our weakness, because self-love is apt to blind us
to ourselves. Commerce, and the arts of peace
have taught us to repose in security, and where
there are no thieves there is no occasion for locks
and bolts. While the balance of power hung suspended
in Europe, it was right to treat with contempt
the threats of France; but when half Europe is
thrown into her scale, and the other half with
thop-keeping policy looks on to the issue, every man
in our Islands ought to repose only upon his arms.

If every large town were fortified, (and the expense
would be little more than the little labour,) they
would form secure depots for our women, our children,
our provisions, and our treasure. They would require
no other defence, than what the third and fourth
classes of the levy are equal to, and would with
pleasure perform. They would be tremendous
machines of destruction to the enemy as they would
prevent his rapid progress, under the most untoward
circumstances. They would be rallying posts, in case
of defeat. The most timid would be inspired with
confidence, and it would become physically and morally
impossible that France, united with all Europe, should
ever subjugate us.

Chronicle, 25th June

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS. OF THE LATE EARL OF CLARE.

The following authentic Anecdotes respecting this
very distinguished Statesman, and respectable Law
Officer, who certainly acted a most decided, and one
of the most important parts in the later Politics of
his time; and to whom, perhaps, the Empire at
large owes as much as to any other Political Character
of the present day, will doubtless be gratifying
to our Readers.

Lord Clare was born about the year 1749—and his
ancestors, not far back removed, were of the Roman
Catholic persuasion, his grandfather having been
brought up in those tenets: From a mediocrity of
circumstances, this person, by a laudable and persevering
industry, placed his family in a situation of
respectable independence. His eldest son, father of
the late Lord Clare, was, according to report, originally
intended for the Catholic Priesthood: but the fact,
however, was otherwise, for on his introduction
into life, he was well known to have been, not only
a decided, but was considered as a staunch and zealous
Protestant. He was, at an early age, called to
the Irish Bar, from which Catholics, at that period,
were scrupulously excluded. In that situation the
elder Fitzgibbon was a highly esteemed and successful
Pleader. In those days, the forensic Profession, in the
Sister Kingdom, was in a great degree, monopolized
by a few eminent Barristers. However, the talents,
industry, and perseverance of Mr. F. soon forced
him into notice, and, in a few years, his practice was
nearly as extensive as the most successful of his competitors,
and of that lucrative kind, that he realized
a property of upwards of 6000l. per annum.

Of this gentleman, Lord Clare was the only son,
and was defined by his father for his own
profession. In this view he was early entered of the
University of Dublin, and in that Seminary, which
has had the honour of educating so many men of
distinguished and felicitous talents, he was the contemporary
of those celebrated political characters, Flood,
Grattan, and Foster, Speaker of the Commons in the
late Irish Parliament. After spending the usual time
at the University, he entered and regularly kept his
Terms at the Temple, from which, being still of an
early age, he was called to the Irish Bar.

In this situation he commenced his career, with
advantages enjoyed by few—paternal reputation—
favourable character, and the possession of an affluent
independence, which, in the instance of Lord Clare,
and highly to his honour, did not produce that too
frequent effect a youthful mind, an indolent apathy.
His professional exertions and success were such as
might be expected from him; at the General Election
of 1776, he obtained a distinguished seat in Parliament
namely, for the University of Dublin, and in the
Irish Senate, by a line of conduct too generally known
to need a particular detail, and a species of eloquence
certainly neither brilliant nor very argumentative—but
accompanied with a certain air of confident authority,
producing a considerable effect, became in a few years
one of the leading characters in it. And here, without
violation of truth, it may be observed, that his
Lordship from his first entrance into political life, in
which he seemed to have engaged, uninvited and un-
bought, a partisan of the Court, to the moment of his
dissolution, he appeared to have been uniformly actuated
by decided and unvarying principles—a leading
feature in which seemed to be a professed contempt of
the *Profanus Vagus*, or as Doctor Johnson forcibly
expressed it, in his celebrated Epitaph on his friend
"TRALE"—a spirited contemner of the clamorous
"multitude!"—From the commencement of his political
career, his Lordship never deviated from the line
of conduct he first marked out for himself; the effect
of this was a decided support of the measures of the
British Cabinet, and a resolute opposition, almost
universally speaking, of those proposed by what was
called the Popular Party. One exception only pre-
sents itself to our recollection, at the time when the
accumulated distresses of Ireland, towards the close
of the American contest, induced her Parliament to
favour the popular applications for what was then
termed "A Free Trade"—his Lordship did not resist
them.—On the discussions, however, relative to the
"Simple Repeal" of the 6, George I. we believe he
recurred to his wonted line of conduct, and since that
period, continued the zealous and determined advocate
for a strong and energetic system of Government.

This line of conduct naturally merited the warm
approbation of Ministers, and accordingly, on the
opening afforded by the promotion of the respectable
Lawyer who then held the Chief Justice-ship of one
of the Courts, his Lordship was appointed to the very
important, and in Ireland confidential, law situation
of Attorney General; and in this office his firmness,
energy, and decisive conduct, are well known. A
striking instance of this, which we derive from a Bio-
graphical Compilation rather of a recent date, we cannot
refrain from reciting:—At a time when popular
ferment, produced by various causes, strongly prevailed
in the metropolis of Ireland, a general meeting
was, at the requisition of several respectable persons,
called by the Sheriffs. His Lordship, the Attorney
General, and one of the most unpopular men in the
kingdom, came to the meeting, accompanied only by
one or two friends, and forced his way through the
mob, who had some time been in the habits of offering
personal insults to those whom they suspected of being
adverse to their measures; and getting upon the
Huttings, interrupted a popular Orator in the midst
of his harangue: He then told the Sheriffs, that they
had acted illegally in convening the meeting—com-
manded them to leave the Chair, and threatened them
with an information, *ex officio*, if they presumed to
continue it. He then left the astonished assembly—
amidst the hisses of the mob, and the Sheriffs instantly
dissolved the meeting.

The most remarkable era of his Lordship's political
life, was the period of the very important and
novel question, respecting the Regency, in 1789. It
is well known, that the prevailing party in both
Houses of the Irish Parliament had, at that time, con-
tended for the right of that country to appoint its own
Regent; This very questionable and alarming propo-
sition was resisted by the British Cabinet, whose ad-
herents in the Irish Parliament insisted, that on legal
as well as political grounds, the Regent of Great
Britain should also exercise that authority with respect
to Ireland; on this occasion his Lordship took a
most decided part in favour of the British side of the
question, and to the utmost exerted his influence and
all the energies of his mind on the occasion. The
termination of these discussions is well known, and
opportunity soon after offering, on the demise of
Lord Clifford, the zeal and fidelity of the subject of
this memo'ir was rewarded, as well as a full scope to
the exertion of his professional talents given him, by

his appointment to the Office of Lord High Chan-
cellor of Ireland; respecting which it may not be
uninteresting to observe, that he was the first native of
that country who ever filled the station. This office
being generally accompanied by a Peerage, he was, on
that occasion, namely, in June 1789, created Baron
Fitzgibbon, of Lower Conello, in the County of Li-
merick. The conduct of the Noble Lord, in this
very arduous department, was such as uniformly re-
flected the greatest honour on himself, and was equally
productive of benefit to his country. His activity
and expedition had made Chancery suits cease to be
almost an inheritance. His decisions might have been
sometimes blamed as premature; but the paucity of
Appeals evince that such objections were not very
frequently or extensively founded.

The political conduct of the Noble Lord since the
period last referred to, is of too great public notoriety
to need recapitulating here.—A great diversity of op-
inion obviously exists as to its merits, but the effect
speaks most clearly on that head—and in the opinion
of a decided, impartial, enlightened and disinterested
individual, we are founded in hazarding ours, that in
a great degree to the boldness, wisdom and energy of
the measures strenuously supported by his Lordship,
the preservation of Ireland, as a member of the em-
pire, is to be attributed.

His Lordship's services and unshaken fidelity were
further rewarded by a promotion in the Peerage to
the title of Viscount Fitzgibbon and Earl of the Coun-
ty Clare. He was married in 1787, to Miss Whaley,
daughter of the late Richard Chapel Whaley, of Dub-
lin; Esq. with whom he obtained a considerable for-
tune: this Lady is sister to the late Mr. Whaley, so
celebrated in the fashionable world, and for his eccen-
tric wagers with his Noble brother-in-law, respecting a
tour to Jerusalem, which by actually performing, he
won, and gained by the event a considerable sum of
money.

Government Notifications.

FORT WILLIAM.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 9, 1805.
Notice is hereby given, that the Batta and other
Allowances for November, and the Pay for Decem-
ber 1804, of the Troops at the Presidency, and at the
other Stations of the Army, including Bonares, will
be issued on or after Wednesday the 16th Instant.

By Command of His Excellency the Most Noble
the Governor General in Council,

L. HOOK, Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 9, 1805.
Notice is hereby given, that the Sub-Treasurer and
Acting Marine Paymaster, will be furnished with
Cash, to enable them to discharge the Salaries and
Allowances of the Civil and Marine Departments,
for November last, on or after Wednesday the 23d
Instant.

By Command of His Excellency the Most Noble
the Governor General in Council,

THOS. BROWN, Sec. to the Govt.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

JANUARY 14, 1805.

Table with columns: Security, Buying, Selling. Includes entries for Six per Cents., Old Eight per Cents., Eight per Cent Loans, Do. do. of 1801, 1802, & 1803., Ten per Cents., Ditto, for a years.

MARRIAGES.

On Friday last, Mr. David Barraud, to Miss Hamil-
ton Hall.
On the 12th instant, Mr. Joseph De Mond, to Miss
Isabella De Costa.

BIRTHS.

On Wednesday Morning last, the Lady of James
Taylor, Esq. was lately delivered of a Daughter.
On the 21st December, at Allahabad, the Lady of
Colonel Blair, of a Son.
On Tuesday morning last, Mrs. G. Hornet, of a
Son.
On the same day, Mrs. Woollaston, of a Daughter.
On Friday last, Mrs. D. Gardner, of a Son.
On the 12th instant, Mrs. W. Eds, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On Thursday last, Lieutenant C. Swayne.
On the 18th instant, in the Jail, Mr. William Gor-
don, late of Diamond Harbour.
At Madras, suddenly, on the 5th ultimo, in ap-
parent good health, John St. Paul, Esq. one of the
Magistrates of Pondicherry. A Gentleman whose
urbanity of manners and principles of the nicest in-
tegrity, claim the tears of sympathy from all who knew
him; not only from his loss a valuable Member of
Society, but for the peculiar salvation of an amiable
Widow and five lovely Children.
Iately to the Northward, Captain G. Baillie of the
1st Battalion 9th Regiment.
At Bombay, on the 5th ultimo, Framjee Monackjee,
master Builder, in the Honorable Company's marine
yard at Bombay—a man of very considerable talent in
the line of his profession, added to a very amiable and
obliging disposition.

In Camp near Galnah, on the 2d Nov. Lieut. Ni-
cholas Graham, of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment
Native Infantry.
At Negapatam, on the 13th ultimo, Lieut. James
Meulh, of the Pension Establishment.
At Ganjam, on the 6th ultimo, Lieutenant J. C.
Collins, 19th Regiment Native Infantry.
At Tellicherry, on the 10th ultimo, Mr. Assistant
Surgeon James Johnston.
At Pondicherry, on the 20th ultimo, Mr. Willi-
am Stuart, Town Adjutant.
At Pondicherry, on Thursday, the 19th ultimo,
Peter Violette, Esq.
The Honorable Mrs. Murray, Lady of the Hono-
rable Keith Murray, Collector in the Vizagapatam
District.
At Madras, on the 24th ultimo, with Colonel Mny-
penny's Detachment, Captain Gawler, of H. M. 73d
Regiment, of whom he received from a spear, while
in the act of leading his men on to victory—several
Officers enjoyed a greater share of esteem and respect while
living, and no one has died more sincerely and deserv-
edly regretted.