



PUBLIC SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, By Williams and Hohler, AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM, This-day, TUESDAY, the 22d Instant, AN ASSORTMENT OF EUROPE, CHINA & COUNTRY GOODS:

INCLUDING A PARCEL of new and interesting Publications,—Fresh Confectionery, from Hoffman,—Brazierry,—Ironmongery,—Tin-Ware, &c. &c. &c.

AND A VARIETY OF Wines and Liquors.

Particulars of which will be detailed in the Bills of the Day.

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



THE GOOD SHIP VINANDEN, FORMERLY THE POMONA,

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

Williams & Hohler.

DACCA MUSLINS.

JOSEPH TAYLOR HAS RECEIVED FOR SALE, ON COMMISSION, A QUANTITY OF DACCA PIECE GOODS;

BEAUTIFUL Noyanfooks,—Jungle Tanjabs,—Hortarah Doreas,—Abioh ditto,—Jamdanees,—Chikons,—Jungle Allaballies,—Serandonnahs,—Gold Bootidars and Handkerchiefs, which he is authorized to sell on moderate Terms.

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 £.950, or any part thereof, that may be wanted.

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

FAT QUAILS,

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

Calcutta, January 14, 1805.

PUBLIC SALES.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, By MESSRS. LAW TIE & GOULD,

AT THEIR SPACIOUS NEW-ROOM, Tomorrow WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst.

THE PREMISES,

FORMERLY THE HURRINBAURY; SITUATE TO THE NORTHWARD OF TIRETTA'S BAZAR.

The Plan and Title Deeds may be seen, and further particulars known, by application to

Messrs. LAW TIE & GOULD.

TO BE HAD, FOR READY MONEY, At No. 4, Grant's Lane, IMMEDIATELY TO THE EASTWARD OF THE STAR OFFICE,

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Calcutta, January 22, 1805.

JUST PUBLISHED,

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

Quarterly Register

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Price Eight Sicca Rupees, READY MONEY.

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

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Of all descriptions, Carriages, Buggies & Dogs BY AUCTION,

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By Mr. A. De L'Etang,

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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 here, 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 forfeited, if sufficient patronage is afforded to defray the expence of publication.

TO BE LET, THAT COMMODIOUS UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, AT CHOWRINGEE, NEXT DOOR TO DOCTOR WHITE'S.

APPLY TO BURDEN & CO. Calcutta, January 21, 1805.

ADVERTISMENT.

MR. JAMES EDE BEING on the point of proceeding to Europe, for the recovery of his health, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that his Interest in the House of JAMES EDE & CO.

Will nevertheless continue the same as heretofore.

Calcutta, Jan. 15, 1805.

FROM THE POST PRESS, JUST PUBLISHED

THE CALCUTTA DIRECTORY, AND ALMANAC, FOR 1805.

CONTAINING General and Complete Lists of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Military, Medical and Marine Establishments, under this Presidency.

Price to Subscribers, - - - Sa. Rs. 8 Non Subscribers, - - - 10



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, expeditious with the utmost Care and Dispatch.

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ARTICLES

OF Millinery & Other Articles,

APPERTAINING TO THE ATLEADIES, IMPORTED ON THE

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At Prices far below the Current Rate.

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 THE FOLLOWING
NEW BOOKS,
 BY THE LATEST ARRIVALS.
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COLONEL WM. KIRKPATRICK,
 AND
MAJOR JOHN MALCOLM.

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AND

SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,
 THE LIFE OF HIS LATE HIGHNESS,
NIZAM ALEE KHAUN,
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 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,

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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 COLLIER.

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 COMPLETE Sets of THE CALCUTTA
 MONTHLY JOURNAL, for one Year,
 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 Choiceest 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

SPEEDILY 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 CDRPS,
 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
LEIW FERDINAND MITH

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FOR THE USE OF THE

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AS WELL AS A

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Merchant, Man of Business, &c. &c.

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PAYABLE ON DELIVERY.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received at the INDIA GAZETTE, and HURKARU OFFICES.

OBSERVATIONS

ON

MILITARY SPIRIT.

Much at present is said about creating a military spirit in the people of this country. Not satisfied with taking measures for our present security, we carry our views to a distance, and propose to place the nation beyond the reach of all future danger, by creating for it an impregnable defence in the disposition of its inhabitants. A country is indeed poorly secured which wants this defence; and we should have little confidence in the measures pursued to preserve us if we thought that the spirit of courage and of manhood remained to be created among us. It is undoubtedly true, that in no country, and at no time, ought effectual means be omitted to cherish and direct that spirit, not merely against foreign aggression, but as one important part of the moral culture, which it is one of the first duties of the government to provide for the people. The man who is a coward, who wants the spirit to defend himself, and the country which feeds him, and which contains all those who have benefited or who love him, is deficient in an essential quality of a good man, as he who wants the effence of justice or of gratitude. And we may lay it down as a position, that in whatever country any considerable proportion of the inhabitants is thus depraved, a bad government, and a bad education, have produced their last and most fatal effects, the corruption of the moral sentiments of the people.

As is usual on all occasions, we find crude ideas, notions taken up with scarce any considerations of the subject, by far the most frequent, even among those presented to the public in the present case. The necessity of the military spirit is a fine popular topic, and people advance any thing under protection of its fascinating influence, without having ever put the question to themselves what the military spirit means. They of course propose many things for raising the military spirit which have nothing to do with that spirit. According to some speculators, a great part of the military spirit consists in the contempt of riches; and we have lost our military spirit, they say, from the love of stocks, and of manufactures. It would seem from these representations, that the first step toward obtaining that desired spirit would be to strip ourselves of our riches and manufactures. In that case we should think a French invasion by no means to be resisted; since we are fully persuaded that of all possible means to that end this would be the most expeditious, and the most effectual. We should afterwards be secure against any future invasion; since we would be sure to have all the heroism and all the spirit which poverty could bestow upon us. We are of opinion, on the other hand, that the more a man has to defend, the more eager will he be to defend it, and the greater number of resources will he be able to find to assist him in the defence. We should be sorry to think, that twenty years hence, our country should not be richer than it is at present; and we have no apprehension that courage will not, as it has hitherto done, keep pace with the knowledge and morality which shall be disseminated amongst the people.

Most of those who talk about the military spirit confound two things, which are very distinct, the spirit of manhood or independence, of heroic defence, with the spirit of selfish or needy adventure. The greater part of the military bands, who make a figure in history, are of the latter description. Of course their spirit and their habits come very naturally to be regarded by superficial observers, as exclusively the military spirit and habits. The object of these bands has much more frequently been to harass and molest their neighbours from the desire of plunder or from what they call the love of glory, than to defend themselves from unjust aggression. Undoubtedly men rich and happy at home, are not the fittest for this occupation. And the story of Lucullus's soldier, who fought like a madman when he had lost his purse, but wished to be quiet when he had filled his pocket with rewards, applies to them accurately. But though Lucullus's soldier did not care for fighting to gain a purse when he had got one already, so doubt he would have fought as desperately as ever to preserve what he had.

The spirit of manhood and independence is much more naturally and much more necessarily the result of the habits of social life in a state of freedom, than of the habits of military discipline, or military enterprise; and no people, associating together under equal and generous laws, ever yet wanted the noblest spirit of courage and magnanimity. Undoubtedly the feelings and ideas habitually suggested, from the first to the last period of a man's life, by the nature of the society in which he is placed, are the most deeply rooted in his mind, and have the most decisive influence on his conduct. But in a state of

society, where the laws give no one any advantage over another, when men struggle together on equal terms against aggression, and for pre-eminence in wealth, power, or fame, the spirit of self-defence the spirit of independence, and of enterprize, is the natural temper of the people. The superiority of this force of mind to any spirit artificially created by military exercises may be proved by a very decisive instance. We send our sons to public schools, and are deeply impressed with a sense of the advantages derived from the manly character generated by the contention of boys with their equals. Let a boy from his infancy be habituated, as much as you please, in the softness of his fathers house, to military exercises, you will not pretend to say that this will compensate for the spirit created at school. The same generous discipline which creates the manly character of the boy at school, operates upon the man who lives in a free and well-governed nation, the whole course of his life he is engaged in animating contention with his equals. Let us suppose that the boy who is to be habituated to military exercises in his father's house has, at the same time, instead of equals with whom to contend, a number of unfortunate boys, who are compelled to look up to him as their superior, to be subject to his caprices, and over whom he is permitted to tyrannize; would not this association corrupt and ruin the manhood of both parties? And would any dexterity in military exercises give them the worth of boys educated as equals at a public school? The truth is, that military exercises are not necessary to freemen, to give them the military spirit, but to teach them the use of their arms, and act together with unity and order. Though disciplined slaves may sometimes, be this knowledge, obtain advantages over undisciplined freemen, they have not so much of the military spirit. An underling clerk at a merchant's desk might cast up figures more rapid than Sir Isaac Newton, but would he have more of the arithmetical than Sir Isaac Newton?

The Romans were never a commercial, but a military people, and their education was completely military under the Emperors as in the age of Scipio; yet the military spirit of Rome disappeared; and disappeared with the freedom of Rome. The military spirit of Sparta itself was lost, while the military education remained unaltered. The Dutch, we are told, grew dastardly, who were once so brave. The Dutch grew dastardly, however, when their government grew corrupt, and they had not been habituated to military exercises, when they shewed such prodigies of courage. The Carthaginians, it is said, were subdued by the Romans.

We know too little of the history or state of Carthage to be entitled to draw any conclusions from that history. One thing we know, that its government when it fell was extremely corrupt; and this, was sufficient to subject it to the Romans, whether it possessed or wanted commerce.

Of all the nations which have yet appeared upon the face of the earth, the most commercial and the most rich is the British nation. Scarcely ever was any nation so destitute of military habits, for from the time of Oliver Cromwell, they have hardly been known among the people; and yet we have no hesitation to affirm that by no people was real courage intrepidity ever possessed in a more perfect degree than by the collective body of the British people at this moment. To what is this owing? To the same cause to which our unexampled riches are owing; to the free and equal laws, which giving full scope to the exercise of a man's faculties among his fellow creatures, allow none of the virtues belonging to his nature to lie dormant. We affirm that this intrepidity is on the increase. The happy situation of our country, which removes the fear of violent death from every set of people, but the worst, obliges us reluctantly to appeal to the behaviour of them. It will be allowed, however that no remarkable change could take place in the character of them, without something correspondent in the rest of the people. Now it is known that formerly a very great proportion of criminals came to the place of execution under extreme dejection, and shedding tears. It is now equally well known that nothing is so rare. It is always found that British troops, in point of daring boldness, as well as firm courage, take the leads of the troops of every nation with whom they are mixed.

We have thought it of importance to state these truths at this time, in opposition to some contradictory ideas which disseminated; that both the people themselves, and they who are to marshal them, may know what they are worth, and what is necessary to prepare them to meet a danger ten-fold greater than all that can be offered them by light and changeable, though daring and presumptuous Frenchmen. Let us be a little practised in the use of our weapons, and let us be conducted by intelligent men, and we are safe against the WORLD IN ARMS.

THE HURKARU.

Tuesday, January 22, 1805.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 10, 1805.

Captain A. Henelly, of the 27th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to make a Voyage to Sea for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for Six Months, instead of proceeding to St. Helena, and eventually to Europe, for that purpose.

L. HOOK, Sec. to the Govt.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 10, 1805.

The Governor General in Council, was pleased to appoint on the 4th Instant, Sir Frederick Hamilton, Deputy Pay Master at Chunar, to officiate as Collector of Bhaugulpore.

L. HOOK, Sec. to the Govt.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 19, 1805.

Captain M. Duncan, of the 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, has permission to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his Private Affairs, on producing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

L. HOOK, Sec. to the Govt.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 14, 1805.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain William Franklin, to be Deputy Pay Master to the Troops belonging to the Station of Chunar, &c. in the room of Sir Frederick Hamilton.

Captain Franklin's appointment is to take effect from this date.

L. HOOK, Sec. to the Govt.

Extract from General Orders, issued by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, Head Quarters, Camp at Deeg, December 26, 1804.

The Commander in Chief having received a detailed report of the Assault of Shah Broogi, and the Attack of the Enemy's Trenches on the night of the 23d, feels infinite satisfaction in publishing his highest approbation of the meritorious behaviour of the Troops employed on that occasion.

To Lieutenant Colonel Macne, who commanded the Troops, His Excellency feels the most particular obligation for the great judgment, with which he directed the several Attacks, and gallantry which he displayed in the Assault of the Breach.

Lieutenant Colonel Ball, who so heroically volunteered his services in the Storming Party, deserves His Excellency's warmest thanks for the uncommon zeal and energy he evinced throughout.

Major Radcliffe, who led the Left, and Captain Kelly, who led the Right, Attack on the enemy's Trenches, are entitled to His Excellency's best thanks for the conduct and gallantry, with which they executed the duties which had been assigned to them.

Captain Lindsay and Officers and Men of H. M. Flank Companies of the 22d; The Officers and Men of the Flank Companies of H. M. 76th Regiment, and European Regiment, and the whole of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment, which formed the Storming Party; the Officers and Men of the European Regiment, and 1st Battalion 12th Regiment, who attacked the enemy's Trenches; Captain Riban and Artillery; Lieutenant Swinton and Pioneers; and the whole of the Troops employed on this occasion, are deserving of the highest praise and commendation, for the uncommon courage and intrepidity with which they carried the different works of the Enemy, defended by a numerous Army, and supported by a powerful Artillery.

His Excellency would be wanting in justice, was he not to express his highest sense of the merits of the Officers and Men of the Army employed at Deeg, more particularly to Lieutenant Colonel Horsford and Artillery; the handsome manner in which the British Dragoons volunteered their services as Working Parties, commands His Excellency's warmest thanks.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JAN. 21, 1805.

The Governor General in Council, is pleased to permit the Departure of all Ships and Vessels of every description from the River Hooghly, and from the Anchorage at Sango, from and after the period of time, when the Signal for Weighing Anchor from Sango shall be made by the Commanders of any of His Majesty's Ships now at that Station.

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

J. LUMSDEN, Chief Sec. to the 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 or Allowances for their Corps—Departments—or themselves—on Abstracts in arrears 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 the 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.

On Tuesday last accounts were received in town of the arrival in the river of the Portuguese ship Thereza, Captain Hyppolita de Souza, from Macao, the 6th December, and subsequently from Malacca.

We have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival in the river of the following vessels:—Ship General Wellesley, Captain Robert Dickie, from Ballanbangan, left it 6th November, and Penang the 10th ultimo.

The Gunjwa, Captain Samuel Stevens, from China, left it the 2d December.

The American ship Warren, Captain L. Brantz, from Leghorn the 18th August.—She brings no particular News.

The Daniel, Captain Dare, is also in the river, from China.

The Gunjwa failed from Ceina, under convoy of one of H. M. Ships, and reached at Penang, which place she left the 19th ult.

Passengers per General Wellesley: C. McCulloch, Esq. Messrs. R. Stewart and J. Burnett, Mariners.

On Friday last, being the Anniversary of Her Most Gracious Majesty, who has now entered her 60th year, a Royal Salute was fired from the Ramparts of Fort William in honour of that event.

His Majesty's 17th Regiment was assembled on this occasion, on their usual parade ground, and testified their loyalty by a feu de joye. They went through the usual evolutions with their accustomed precision. The high state of discipline which marks this corps, reflects on their officers the warmest commendations.

Our last Europe accounts happily tend to confirm the full Re-establishment of his Majesty's health; and we most ardently pray, that their Majesties may long continue to govern in their present unparalleled glory, to the envy and discomfiture of our inveterate foe, the pride and exultation of every loyal Subject, and the prosperity and happiness of the British Nation.

We are sorry to state that Mr. George Ramsay, a Master in the Marine Service, was unfortunately drowned, on the 29th ult. by falling over-board from the American brig Caravan.

On Friday last, was launched from Mr. Mathew Smith's yard, a very handsome vessel of about 300 tons burthen.—She was named the Foxes.

Madras Government Gazette, JANUARY 3, 1805.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Promotions shall take effect:—

1st Regiment of Native Cavalry.—Captain George D'Almeida, to be Captain of a Company, vice Brown transferred to the Non-Effective List; and Lieutenant Brooke Bridges Parry, to be Captain of a Company, vice Woodhouse promoted.

22d Regiment of Native Infantry.—Commissioned on the 25th December 1804, Captain George D'Almeida, to be Captain of a Company, vice Brown; and Lieutenant J. McKenzie, to be Captain of a Company, vice Longan promoted.

1st Battalion 8th Regiment.—Lieutenant G. BUCHANAN, Chief Sec. to Govt. By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council. G. Campbell, Commanding the Army.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Dec. 27, 1804.

Captain Lieutenant Alfred Gibson, is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion Artillery, as is Captain Lieutenant J. D. Brown, from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of that Corps.

Serjeant Joseph Perch, of Invalids, from Bellary, is appointed Key Serjeant at Bellumcondah, vice Halsey, deceased.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, Adj. Gen. of the Army.

On Saturday last arrived the American ship Liberty, Captain Vecay, from Batavia, left the 26th October; at which period Admiral Hastings, with our fail of the line, 2 Frigates and a Corvette, was anchored near the Isle of Onrooft.—The Lucy Maria, had arrived at Batavia, had been condemned as a prize, and her Cargo sold to an American.

On Saturday arrived the brig Ann, from Calcutta, but lost from Diamond Island, with Turtle.

Extract of a Letter dated H. M. Ship Centurion, 31 November Latitude 0—34 South, Longitude 91—30 East.

"The Admiral has this instant made the signal to bring to, and arrange for his separation. We understand he will proceed to the Eastward of Penang, in order to meet the China Ships, which probably he will convey to England, The St. Fiorenzo parted company on the 29th ultimo for Penang, it is said, to announce the Admiral's intentions. Captain Sir Grech. Dickson, is a passenger on the Lord Melville, and Captain Bingham commands the Sceptre,— Captain Peter Rainier, has the Dasher, and Captain Johnston of the Victor, has the Trident. We understand that Lieutenant Owen, of the Sea Flower, is to be made into the Victor.—General Stuart, and our other Passengers are all well, and the Admiral having kindly filled up our Water, and supplied us bountifully in other respects, we proceed for Old England in the highest spirits."

Head Quarters, Camp near Koordah, the 6th December, 1804.

MORNING ORDERS BY COLONEL HARCOURT.

Colonel Harcourt begs to acknowledge with sincere gratitude the able and gallant conduct of Major Fletcher, yesterday evinced in the assault and Capture of Koordah: nothing short of the intrepid valour, fortitude and promptness, with which every Officer and man conducted himself, who was employed on the attack, could have rendered it so completely successful.

Major Fletcher has announced to the Colonel, his applause of the good conduct of the co-operating Detachment under Captain Hookland, and Ltory.

"Where the general good conduct of all has been so manifest, it would appear needless to particularize individual merit, but Colonel Harcourt cannot pass over in silence, the spirited conduct of Captain Greenhill of the 17th Regiment, in leading his Company to the assault, tho' suffering under the effect of the severe wound he so lately received; or that of Lieutenant Palmer, of the Madras European Regiment, whose gallantry in Escalading the Walls of the Enemy's last retreat, demands from Colonel Harcourt the expressions of his respect and applause.

"To the memory of that gallant Officer, Lieutenant Bryan, every sentiment of admiration and respect is due from Colonel Harcourt, who volunteered his services on the assault, and the same spirit that directed this exemplary conduct, led him foremost in the rank of honor. It affords some consolation under the affliction which his loss occasions, to advert to his distinguished gallantry and valour: but as he lived in the regard and affection of all his brother Officers, so his death is to be lamented.

"The events of yesterday calling on Colonel Harcourt to particularize part of the Detachment, he cannot omit the opportunity of noticing the general spirit, discipline and zeal, which has animated the whole of the force under his command, and on the continuance of which, every public benefit and individual advantage must arise.

"To Captain Blunt, for the energy, zeal, and ability, with which he has uniformly conducted himself, the Colonel offers his very grateful acknowledgments.

"By reports received from Major Fletcher since the issue of the Morning Orders, the conduct of the Artillery Men, and Gun Lascars, with their Pounders, and the Madras European Regiment, under Captain Cufface, has been stated to Colonel Harcourt, as conspicuous for spirit and gallantry; the Colonel has infinite satisfaction, in expressing his high sense of their merits on all occasions. Extra Batta to be issued to all the troops in the Camp.

The following Gentlemen have arrived at the Presidency since our last publication:—Colonel D. Campbell, 16th Regiment Native Infantry.—Major Hewit 1st Battalion 17th Regiment.—Captain Dawson His Majesty's 24th Regiment.—Lieutenant Davis, 1st Battalion 27th 23d Regiment.—Lieutenant Hickham, and Lieutenant Mayduyondoré, His Majesty's Regiment de Meuron.

To the Editor of the Government Gazette.

SIR, A Bramin in this neighbourhood having honored me with some strictures on the introduction of Vaccine Inoculation; you will oblige me by inserting his Letters both English and Tamil, in your next Paper; as tending to establish the practice, for exterminating Small-Pox.

I am Sir, Your obedient and very humble Servant, J. ANDERSON, Dec. 19, 1804.

To DOCTOR JAMES ANDERSON, Physician General, &c. &c. at Fort St. George, HONORED SIR.

I beg leave to observe for the information of the Natives of this Country; that I have perused the papers which you have published on that wonderful, healthful and immortal Vaccine Matter, discovered on the nipples and udders of some Cows in England, by that illustrious Physician Doctor Jenner; where by the loathsome, painful and fatal Small Pox has been prevented from seizing the many of our fellow creatures in India, as well as in Europe.

I am an Eye witness as well as many others, that numbers of Children here have been inoculated with Vaccine Matter, without any injury or blemish whatsoever; excepting a small spot at the place where the matter is applied, which is commonly on the arm. It is therefore greatly to be wished, that an intimate knowledge of this wonderful discovery, may be acquired by the Natives of this Country; so as to enable them to preserve the lives of the rich and honourary, as well as those of low Casts.

On this account it might be useful to remove a prejudice in the minds of the people, arising from the term Cow-Pox, being literally translated co-mary in the Advertisement which has been published in our Tamul Tongue, whereas there can be no doubt, that it is a drop of nectar from the exuberant udders of the Cows in England, and no ways similar to the humour discharged from the Tongue and Feet of diseased Cattle, in this Country.

I remain with greatest respect & faithful, Honorable Sir, Your obedient and very humble Servant, MOOPERAL SREENIVASACHARY, December 29, 1804.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, DEC. 26, 1804.

On Saturday last anchored in the harbour the Ships Anna, Capt. Smith, and Asia, Captain Harford, from China,—we understand these Ships sailed from China on the 21st of September last, and at the period of their departure, the only vessels that were lying at Whampoa, were the ship la Paix, belonging to Bengal, and one Danish. Both imports and exports are represented to be very high this season.

A spirit of dissention and revolt still continues to pervade several of the provinces in the vicinity of Canton, and several skirmishes had taken place between the insurgents and the Imperial army, with alternate success; and it was supposed it would require all the force and energy of the Empire to restore tranquillity to the state.

Our advices from the Gulph of Persia mention; that the Imam of Muscat was lately killed in an engagement, between a part of his fleet, and the inhabitants of the opposite shore, who have long been on terms of hostility, the latter being the disciples of the Wahabee, and the former a true believe.

On Monday evening anchored in the harbour the ship Juliana, Captain Ehmler, from Hamburg—this ship sailed from Tanning, on the 18th of July last, and on her passage touched at the Cape of Good Hope, from whence she sailed in October last:—there were no men of war at the Cape; only two American ships and one Danish ship, had been received in an intended expedition from England against that colony, and governor Janssen had made every preparation for a vigorous and effectual resistance; but as the whole of the regular force did not consist of more than two thousand men, and those by no means strongly zealous in the cause, it was generally understood, that on the appearance of the expected expedition, he would withdraw himself and forces into the interior of the country. Requisitions had been made for all the waggon and carriages in the place, and every person from the age of sixteen to fifty were to bear arms; to which they appeared by no means well inclined. The colony is in much distress, the Spanish dollar passing for at least 18 per cent above its real value.

On Monday evening anchored in the harbour the ship Endeavour, Captain Robson, from Buffora, from whence she sailed on the 15th of November, and from Buhire on the 21st; off Cape Jaques they passed a Brig standing up the Gulph.

We understand the Endeavour has brought dispatches for government, and that the intelligence from England reaches down to the latter end of August, and the continental papers to September,—we observe, with particular satisfaction, that his Majesty continues to enjoy a sufficient degree of health; to perform all the functions of royalty; the threatened invasion had been particularly looked forward to, during the whole of the month of August, and every measure of vigilance and precaution had been adopted and enforced by his Majesty's ministers to meet that event; many and indeed almost all the sea-ports on the coast of France had been declared in a state of blockade; no attempt, however, has yet been made at inva-

POETRY.

In Britain's cause, when Britons take the field,
Their motto "Justice," and "Defence" their
shield—
Nerv'd is each arm, and ev'ry heart beats high,
Prepar'd like to conquer! or to die!
When was the time, since Britons had a name,
Her Sons did not advance in warlike fame?
When did they not successfully oppose,
The hostile efforts of malignant foes?
Let Gaul! let Agincourt! let Cressy tell,
How noble Britons fought—how dauntless French-
men fell!
Let recent times—the Nile! and Egypt say!
Who fought the gallant fight and gain'd the day;
Who on the battlements of Acre shone,
Refulgent! clear! with glory—all his own!
Vanquish'd was Hel that proud insulting foe,
Who boasts he'll lay this happy kingdom low,
Destroy its Throne, annihilate its laws,
Nor short of any act of mischief pause,
E'en Hel the wretch—a Demon in disguise!
Whom Honour spurns and Virtue must despise!
Whom Nature shrinks from—haggard and dismay'd
Wond'ring how it could be—the fuch a being made.
Cold blooded Monster! whose flagitious crimes
Ne'er equal'd were in these or former times.
Conquer'd by Britons on a foreign Shore,
Surely on this—Oh! Britons! you'll do more!
His Miferent hordes subdued, his Hosts decreas'd,
And gratify the world with lasting Peace.
Rouse, Britons! rouse! th' Invader's threats defy,
Pizarro-like he comes! Pizarro-like he'll die.
From Freedom's Sons the Braggart courts his fate,
Prompt be your vigorous means, nor let the
Tyrant wait.
In Bonds fraternal knit—Britons, your Country save
So shall your names be blis'd—beyond the Grave,
Your Children! Wives! your-King! and friends!
be free!
And England! long enjoy her Idol—Liberty!

(Continued from the Third Page.)

son; and from the present aspect of European politics, we do not think it probable it ever will be attempted—the long threatened rupture between the court of Russia and the French Republic, appears now to have reached a crisis; and though war has not been actually declared, yet, as the respective ambassadors have withdrawn themselves, it is almost tantamount to a declaration of hostilities; in which case, Sweden will of course, in consequence of existing treaties, co-operate with Russia, in which alliance, no doubt, Great Britain will be included: it is also exceedingly probable, the Divan of Constantinople will also be involved in the contest, as when Bonaparte accepted of the Imperial dignity, he caused it to be notified to the different courts, that such powers as should refuse to acknowledge his new dignity, that he should consider such refusal as a declaration of hostilities; and as the Grand Seigneur has refused to acknowledge the new Imperial title, the French ambassador M. Le Brune has withdrawn himself from the court of Constantinople.

It appears that a very formidable Russian army, completely equipped, were ready to take the field; also, that a very considerable naval force was ready for sea, in the Baltic; and it is already known that the Court of Russia had for some time past been sending a formidable armament, by the Dardanelles, into the Mediterranean, besides a considerable body of land forces.—Mr. Pitt's administration was daily gaining strength, and the nation seems to repose with confidence in the activity of his measures, and to confide in his talents as a minister;—no naval engagements had taken place, and our only new acquisition in point of conquest, is the capture of the Island of Surinam, having been foiled in a former attempt.—We have much pleasure in observing the safe arrival of Commodore Dance, and the China fleet in England; the news of his gallant conduct had reached England some time before, and had produced a wonderful sensation on the public mind; a remuneration has been granted to the commanders, officers and seamen, for their gallant behaviour in the engagement with Admiral Lincolin, in the China Seas, with a sum amounting to fifty thousand pounds sterling;—the East and West India fleets arriving almost at the same instant of time, had brought into the country one of the most valuable convoys that had ever arrived in England.

General Moreau's trial had closed; he has in part been found guilty and condemned to two years close confinement; for which purpose he is sent to America, and the accounts add, that he had reached Spain, on his way to the place of his confinement.

The Huddart and Ocean, outward bound Indiamen, sailed from the Downs on the 16th of August last.

Private advices from Hamburgh state, that the Russian squadron, consisting of ten ships of the line, and several frigates, had arrived in Copenhagen roads, in the beginning of August, and had landed 10,000 men. It was added, that another squadron, with 20,000 men, was shortly expected in the same direction.

The town of Bremen continues to be blockaded by the French troops, who, it is said, refuse even to suffer either a deputation or a messenger to proceed to Paris, for the purpose of seeking redress.

The last accounts from Admiral Nelson's fleet were dated the 1st of July, at which time they were all well off Toulon.

The Captains and Officers of the India ships, under commodore Dance, subscribed 3000l. to the relatives of the seaman who was killed, and to the one wounded, in the action with Admiral Lincolin.

The extra ship Mangles, Captain Reid, failed from Palnouth on the 19th of August for Bengal, under the convoy of his Majesty's ship Orpheus, Captain Hill.

The Sirius frigate, on the Guernsey station, lately stood close over to the French shore, where they saw the enemy hoisting their signals at their posts. Our gallant tars, whom nothing can resist, rowed ashore in their cutter, got on the top of the hill, and in a most daring manner brought away prisoners, the Frenchmen, with their signal post, and appurtenances, which they delivered up to Major Samarez at Guernsey.

Lieutenant Colonel Houghton, had arrived in England, with dispatches from the East Indies.

In some of the Europe Papers it is confidently stated, that an attempt has been made by Bonaparte to poison Louis XVIII. An account of this affair has been published and subscribed by the Archbishop of Rheims, the Duke de Pienne, the Duke d' Havre de Croix, the Marquis de Bonny, the Comte de la Chapelle, the Comte de Damas Cruz, the Comte Etienne de Damas, and the Abbe Edgeworth de Vermont.

It appears that Louis XVIII. left Warsaw on the 25th of July last, and that it was his intention to take up his residence in Lithuania. His departure appears to have been much regretted.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I have been very much surpris'd by a paragraph in the Madras Government Gazette of the 6th instant, given a most erroneous malignant statement of an event which occurred off Ceylon, on our passage to this place. I shall therefore be obliged by your inserting the following statement of the affair as it really happened.

On the 16th November, I saw a sail to windward, and brought her to, in hopes of getting some water from her, as were then upon two pints water and a pint of Beer, per man, daily when he sent our boat on board, found the vessel to be an Arch Grab; there were several Gentlemen on board who had been taken by French Privateer. They sent a message to me by Mr. Wilkins, second officer, mentioning their wish to get a passage, and that they would be very glad of any provisions I could spare them, as they had only fish and rice on board. I sent the boat back with three pieces of beef and three pieces of pork, and indeed they were the only provisions I could then spare (which were amply sufficient till they could reach Point de Galtee, being then off the Basses) as we had been out upwards of five months. I also sent an empty gang cask in the boat, and offered to take Capt. Clarkson, the two officers of the Bengal marine and one or two more, provided they would bring water with them as I had not above one butt and a half on board; and Capt. Clarkson, who is now here, had actually got some of his things in the boat, but afterwards took them out as I am informed, they were in the way of rowing. The gentlemen then said they could not go without their baggage, nor would they without their servants. From the little water we had on board, it was impossible for me to take so many people on board at that time.

We hoisted and sent our boat on board, at 6 P. M. and when we made sail, it was within less than a quarter of an hour of eight o'clock, which clearly points out the falsity of the statement in the Madras paper.

Capt. Forbes of this establishment, who went on board with the first boat, and continued till the boat went back with the provisions and message sent them, can testify this; and eas therefore, (together with my second officer, who went in the boat) subscribed his name hereto.

I have also to observe, that I gave five of those gentlemen a passage from Point de Galle, where they arrived only one day after the Experiment.

(Signed) PETER CAMPBELL,
Commanding the H. C. Ship Experiment,
J. W. WILKINS, 2d Officer,
ALEXANDEK FORBES,
Captain Bombay Infantry.

MADRAS COURIER, JAN. 1, 1803.

On Saturday arrived the American ship Liberty, Captain Veach, from Batavia, left the 26th of October, at which period Admiral Hartnack, with 4 sail of the Line, a Frigate, and a Corvette, was anchored near the Isle of Onrooft.—The Lucy-Maria had arrived at Batavia, had been condemned as prize, and her Cargo sold to an American.

On Thursday arrived the ship Pigeon, Capt. Barber, from China, left the 14th and 15th of the 19th December.

On Friday arrived the H. C. ship Marquis Welleley, Capt. L. Blanc, from Penang, and the ship Giltwell, Capt. Taylor, from Calcutta.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

Sir Sydney Smith remains at Dover Castle, and occupies the Governor's apartments there. His health is already somewhat improved.

The Great and Grand is now the order of the Day throughout France—"Grand Dignitaries, Great Officers of the Empire—Grand Officers of the Crown—Great Council of the Empire—Grand Council of the Legion of Honour, &c. &c."—What a metamorphosis of so recent a nation of Levellers!

Lord Melville has appointed W. Budge, Esq. to be his private Secretary at the Admiralty.

FALL-MALL FRACAS.

A feat of arms of a naval nature was exhibited the other night in Fall-mall, and the broad sword exercise was performed by an Officer of the Horse Guards in an extraordinary style, and to the no small terror and confusion of the neighbourhood.

About two o'clock on Saturday morning, Mrs. Jefferys, of Pall-Mall, was awakened and alarmed by a violent noise at the street door, and by the screaming of one of the female domestics. In great precipitation, and suspecting the house to be on fire, she awoke Mr. Jefferys, who immediately threw open the window, and beheld an Officer, in full uniform, brandishing his drawn sword, making lunges at the parlour window and the fan-light, which he demolished, and defacing the name on the door, by cutting it. Upon asking the reason of such behaviour, he received much abusive language; he immediately sprung a rattle, and the Officer made a precipitate retreat into St. James's square. He had previously been remonstrated with by a Member of Parliament; but the Member unwilling to encounter a drawn sword, with which he was threatened, was glad to make his escape under the carriages in waiting before the Union Club, into the yard of Cumberland House. Into St. James's square the Officer was pursued by the watchmen; and, after a long struggle, in which the latter with sticks and staves, were opposed by the drawn sword of the former, which fortunately did no other mischief than cutting the hat of one watchman, and the stick of another, he was secured and carried to Saint James's Watch-house. Upon his arrival there, he proved to be the Honourable Captain Murray, of the Horse Guards, brother to the Earl of Mansfield, and nephew to Lord Cathcart. Mr. Jefferys proceeded to the Watch-house and gave him in charge of the Constable of the night; but, upon Mr. Dillon and Lord Barrymore, whom the noise in Pall Mall had drawn thither, representing to him, as it was evident from his being in full regimentals, that he was upon guard, how detrimental it might be to him in a military point of view to be detained all night Mr. J. consented that he should be suffered to depart. During all this time the Captain lay stretched on the floor in the extremity of intoxication. After some consultation, however, it was deemed most advisable to leave him where he was, from an idea that rousing him might produce further outrage. In the watch-house, therefore, he remained all night; and at eight the next morning two Officers of the Horse Guards, accompanied by two troopers, came to the watch-house and took charge of him to the Horse Guards. What military notice has been taken of the Captain's conduct, we know not. Mr. and Mrs. Jefferys were recovering from a fever, with which they had been seriously indisposed. Mr. Jefferys's door and windows bear evident marks, if not of the dexterity, at least of the force with which the Honourable Captain handled his broad sword.

A simple fellow who held an official situation in a Romish Church, wrote an account of what he had expended in the following terms:

- Item.—Two pence, for combing the tail of Saint George's horse.
- Item.—Ten pence, for varnishing two Saints.
- Item.—Twenty pence, for banging up two Angels.
- Item.—Six pence for washing the Virgin Mary's under Petticoat.
- Item.—Twenty shillings for new Wings for St. Michael.

RUSSIAN MARRIAGES.

Of all nations, the Russians seem to me to behave most wisely in the circumstance of jealousy. The wife promises her husband never to let him see her transgressions; and he as punctually promises, whenever she is detected, without the least anger, to beat her without mercy; so they both know what each has to expect; the lady transgresses, is beaten; taken again into favour, and all goes on as before.

When a Russian young lady, therefore, is to be Married, her father, with a cudgel in his hand, asks the bridegroom, whether he chooses this virgin for his bride; to which the other replies in the affirmative. Upon which, the father, turning the lady three times round, and giving her three strokes with his cudgel on the back; My dear, cries he, these are the last blows you are ever to receive from your tender father; I resign my authority and my cudgel to your husband; he knows better than me the use of either. The bridegroom knows decorum too well to accept of the cudgel abruptly; he assures the Father, that the lady will never make any use of it. But the father, who knows what the lady may want better than

him, insists upon his acceptance. Upon this there follows a scene of Russian politeness, while one refuses, and the other offers the cudgel.—The whole, however, ends with the bridegroom's taking it, upon which the lady drops a courtesy in token of obedience, and the ceremony proceeds as usual.

A young Sailor was on Friday tried for an assault on his Wife. Jack did not deny the fact; but, according to his mode of telling the story, he had a cause to complain. He never could get her to keep in the same berth with him, and often caught her out at night, cruising under false colours! Notwithstanding this provocation, he confessed he was still fond of his spouse; but having found her one day in a house of bad fame, he owned that his passion overcame him, and he beat her with a cat-o-nine-tails. The Jury, whose risible faculties were provoked, acquitted him.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

On Thursday, a seaman belonging to the Winchester troop ship was tried at Portsmouth by a Court-Martial, held on board his majesty's ship Dreadnought, in Portsmouth Harbour, for striking the Captain on the quarter-deck. The charges being fully proved, the Court found the prisoner guilty. It appeared that the prisoner, a young man of 18, when commanded by the Captain to strip, in order to be flogged on the quarter-deck, refused doing so, adding, that he rather chose to be tried for his life than flogged, and instantaneously struck the Captain a most violent blow on the stomach.

An account of the number of Vessels, with the amount of their tonnage, which have been annually built and registered in the several ports of the British Empire, between the 5th of January, 1789, and the 5th of January, 1803.

YEARS.	VESSELS.	TONS.	YEARS.	VESSELS.	TONS.
1789	827	71,000	1796	823	94,972
1790	725	68,995	1797	756	86,242
1791	866	68,940	1798	183	89,319
1792	721	78,120	1799	838	98,044
1793	890	75,085	1800	1,011	134,188
1794	794	62,021	1801	1,065	112,593
1795	716	76,181			

MALTA, JANUARY 30.

Rear Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton failed from hence a few days since in the Kent, of 74 guns, to join Lord Nelson. It is strongly reported here, that the Toulon squadron are out; it has certainly been long in full preparation, with a considerable body of troops on board; the enemy's force consists of 10 sail of the line, 6 frigates, and 5 floops; the whole evidently destined for some secret expedition.

Troops are hourly expected to be embarked from hence on some service, for which the whole garrison is impatient. Colonel Phillips, as Chief Draftsman, is gone to reconnoitre the enemy's works, and, as we suppose, preparatory to our expedition. The 35th stands the first regiment for duty, and a finer, or better disciplined body of men, are not to be found in the service. We think that a strong force will be sent from hence to Egypt. We are gay, and happy as we could wish, and often the necessary severities of discipline by occasional games, balls, card parties, and sprightly conversations. On the 18th inst. we had a superb Ball, in honour of her Majesty's birth-day, attended by all the Maltese Nobles, richly habited; the Officers of the garrison were of course in their full uniforms; the Military dined with General Villettes, and the Navy with Sir Alexander Ball. The Ladies, in the evening assembled in the Palace, and made a splendid appearance, being full dressed, and displaying a profusion of jewels, &c. which formed a general and brilliant uniform with Sir Richard Bickerton's magnificent Star, which was presented to him in Egypt.

The arrival of the convoy from England, which we expected in December, is anxiously looked for by the whole garrison.

The following is the etiquette of Madame Bonaparte's Levees:—Madame de Lucay takes the names of the visitors, and usher them into the room. Madame Bonaparte only rises for the family of Bonaparte, the wives of Ambassadors and strangers of the first rank. She orders arm chairs for their accommodation. She half-rises for the wives of Senators, and Councillors of State, and requests them to be seated; but she barely bows her head to the wives of Legislators, Tribunes, &c. They must be seated when they can, and on common chairs.

An extraordinary Society has been for some time established at Paris, which is not very generally known, but which may be classed with the many whimsical institutions that great capital has produced within these few years; there is a set of young Painters, who have taken upon themselves the name of Meditators, and who from a distinct Society amongst themselves; they go about dressed much after the Roman manner, with naked legs, with a Toga over their shoulders, no shirt, and the neck and shoulders uncovered; in short, they are truly Originals in appearance, as in opinion. They pretend that there never was a Painter of excellence not even Raphael! They pass their time together for hours without speaking, and also before their easels, which are covered with cloths, in the act, as they pretend, of profound meditation. At length one of these Meditators has produced a picture—his name is Joseph Hue, a pupil of David (as indeed they are most of them from his School), whom he calls a Sign Painter, and to prove the contemptible opinion he entertains for the Arts in France, he has chosen for the subjects of his sublime talents, David, the Painter, La Lande, the Astronomer, and a Musician, crowned by Ignorance and Folly. This performance he looked upon (by the Meditators only) as a chef d'œuvre, and they have had the impudence to expole it at a house in the Place Vendome, where it may be seen for a livre each person.

The repairs and ornaments of the Palace of St. Cloud will cost several millions.

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