receive the requisite instructions from their high and eminent Principals.

(Signed) VON REDEN.

Banks of the Maine.—The Court of Vienna is very active, agreeably to the wish of the French Government, to restore a good understanding between that Government and the Emperor of Russia.

Franckfort, July 3.—There is talk of negotiations which have relation to a change of the title of the Roman Emperor.

Milan, July 21.—According to one of our Journals, the Emperor of Russia has sent orders to all his Ministers and Residents in Italy and Germany, to afford every protection and to aid such French emigrants as are desirous to settle in the territories of Russia.

The English have at present only two ships at Malta; all the rest have sailed, in consequence of orders they have received, to join the fleet of Admiral Nelson.

The English attempted to make contracts for provisions with some Merchants at Venice, but the Austrian Government would not permit the latter to enter into such engagements.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM PARIS.

The journey of Berthier to the camps on the coast, in France and in Holland, was less to inspect their military preparations, than to find out the opinion of the officers and men concerning the charge of dynasty, and to procure addresses of congratulation and adhesion, when this change has been carried into effect. According to report, he found in the armies more men ready to laugh at the idea of making Bonaparte an Emperor, than to oppose or deprecate it.

The report that Bonaparte has been invited by the Senate, *for the welfare of the country*, to divorce *Josephine*, and choose a younger Empress, with whom he may have children, is ungrounded; the health and constitution of Madame Bonaparte being such, that she cannot have many years to live.

When Lucien Bonaparte received the senatories on the Rhine, the First Consul requested the Emperor of Germany to declare him a Prince of the German Empire; upon the Emperor's refusal, he accepted the offer of the Pope, to create Lucien a Roman Prince, which is the cause of the exchange of property between him and the Roman Prince Justinian. It is said at the same time, that he is to be created an hereditary Prince of Parma, as soon as certain arrangements have been concluded between the King of Spain, the Queen of Etruria, and the Emperor.

The arrival of several couriers from Germany has hastened the preparations for the Coronation, which will take place in defiance of the remonstrances of certain Courts. At the last assembly by Madame Bonaparte, her husband said, loud enough to be heard by all persons present, in addressing himself to a certain, hitherto favourite Ambassador, "*Pray, Sir, have not the French People the same right to give their supreme Chief what title and prerogatives they think necessary for their own honour and tranquillity, as much as to choose freely their own form of Government?*" A bow of submission was the only answer to a question purposely made, as a command or an explanation to the whole foreign diplomatic corps present; of whom several the next day dispatched couriers to their respective courts, with this sophistical declamation.

The Coronation Robes have been embroidered at Lyons, and with their diamonds, are estimated at *six* millions of livres; gold and silver medals, to the amount of ten millions of livres, report says, are already struck at the mint, and are to be distributed on the Coronation day, in all the armies, as well as among the people in all cities and towns. Coronation carriage has been made long ago, by Simeon, at Brussels, under a pretence that it was intended as a present to the Emperor of Russia.

Among other appointments in France by the Emperor, *in petto*, are twenty four pages for himself and twelve for his Imperial Consort. They are children of the Members of the Legion of Honour; and when they have attained the age of 16, they will obtain each a company in a regiment of cavalry or dragoons, as a retreat. Six Lords in waiting for the Emperor, and four for the Empress, are to be taken from among the Members of the Senate, Tribunate, and Legislative Body. A Civil List of twenty-four millions of livres will be fixed. The household troops are to be augmented to twelve thousand men of different arms. The palace of Versailles is to be repaired with those of Compigne and Fontainbleau, and every season the Emperor will change his place of residence. The winters will, however, exclusively be passed at Paris, St. Cloud, and Malmaison.

The Ladies at Paris, and the revolutionary *beau monde*, talk of nothing but the coronation, and are going to great expence for it in dresses, diamonds, &c. but it is said, that the Senator *Volney* has persuaded *Bonaparte* to continue, even in seating himself upon the Imperial throne, the republican simplicity, and that his advice has been listened to.

THE INVASION,

Aug. 15.

Yesterday, at about half past one in the afternoon, a Meeting of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry was held at the Thatched House Tavern, in St. James's Street. Among the company present, we noticed Earl Camden, Lord Hawkesbury, Lord Hood, General Maitland, Mr. Wilberforce, and Mr. Sturges Bourne, besides Sir Brook Watson (Commissary General), and several other Gentlemen.

Lord Hawkesbury was called to the Chair. He opened the business by stating, that the danger with which the country was now threatened, exceeded that which had been experienced, at almost any other period. His Lordship then adverted to the plan which had been approved of by his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, for furnishing light frames to hang on carriages of coaches or post chaises, for the more speedy conveyance of troops to any given point, in case of Invasion. He relied on the loyalty and zeal of every description of people, that in case of such an event taking place, they would voluntarily step forward with such offers of the most prompt assistance to Government as would do honor to the loyalty and patriotism of Englishmen. The higher classes of the people would no doubt find themselves particularly called upon in such an emergency, and he was confident that their offers of support to Government would always be found to keep pace with the means which they possessed and would be suitable to the rank which they held in society. But they were now assembled to consider of the most effectual means of carrying into execution that object which they had so universally at heart. It was not possible that every minute regulation that would be necessary, could be thought of or adopted at the moment of alarm. It was therefore incumbent on the Officers of His Majesty's Government to form some plan which could be acted upon immediately as circumstances arose, which might require the more active exertions of His Majesty's Government. That plan had been formed some time since, and it only now remained for Gentlemen to subscribe their names to the paper which the Commissary General would produce to them, and to annex the number of Carriages or Horses, the use of which they meant to tender to Government. Gentlemen would recollect, that it was in the power of his Majesty's Government to resort to other means for the purpose of obtaining Carriages or Horses on such an emergency. But, in order to avoid the disagreeable necessity which Government would then lie under, of resorting to compulsory means, the mode of conveying troops which he had mentioned at the beginning of his speech was proposed to be adopted; and gentlemen would see by the carriage which was at the door, that the soldiers could be conveyed in greater numbers by the same quantity of vehicles and with less injury to their carriages, than if the whole coach or post chaise was to be pressed into the service of Government, and filled with men who might, from unavoidable circumstances perhaps do injury to the body of the coach. That part, therefore, which was most likely to be damaged, if such a plan had not been adopted, would be now preserved; and by regular lists being made out, Government would be enabled to ascertain the precise amount of the carriages and horses which they could command at any moment, and that would be know when tio the greatest regularity which it was possible that such circumstances would admit of.

Sir *Brooke Watson* followed his Lordship in a neat speech of a few words, wherein he inforced the necessity of the most prompt assistance being given to Government, expatiated on the merits of the new machine, and assured the Noblemen and Gentlemen present, that every possible care should be taken of the carriages, which would be lent to Government, and that any damage which might be done should be repaired as far as possible. He then alluded to the situation in which both Job-masters and Gentlemen who hire job carriages or horses, were placed. Some difficulty had at first arisen; but that, it appeared, was now removed, as the principal Job-masters, those which let out 9-10ths of the job horses and carriages about the metropolis,) had come to an agreement, and published it in some of the newspapers, declaring their full consent that such of the Nobility and Gentry as had horses on job from them, might subscribe them in their own name, on particular conditions, which are stated in the advertisement. There had indeed (besides that liberal offer of the Job-masters, to do away any doubt that might be entertained as to the propriety of their offering horses under such circumstances) been a most extensive offer from the Carters, &c. about the Metropolis; they had offered to lend 1000 horses and 420 carts or waggons to Government, whenever they should be called upon.

It was suggested that some inconvenience might arise from the circumstance of persons having subscribed their names in a district in the country, and their being afterwards called upon in town. But it was said that such regulations would be adopted as would, as far as possible, prevent any misunderstanding as to different returns.

Another gentleman observed, that there were many persons so situated, that they might be under the necessity of going a considerable distance into the country and thereby the carriages or horses which they had intended to furnish government with, might be unavoidably removed from town at the time of their being wanted for the public service.

Upon this the Noble Chairman observed, that persons feeling themselves so situated, would do right to annex a declaration of the circumstance after their tender of service.

Mr. Simmonds, of Marlborough Street, read a letter which had been sent to Mr. Secretary Yorke, before Christmas last, containing an offer of the use of chariot and horses, for the conveyance of three men inside and one on the outside, also the service of his own coachman, if Government should think proper to accept of it, and expressing a hope that the example would be followed by many others. To this an answer was to be sent to the gentleman who made the tender: but no application had, ever since that time, been made according to the direction of the letter.

A number of carriges and horses were then entered on the schedule which was laid before the Meeting, and blank schedule of a similar description to that which was presented to this Meeting were ordered to be circulated in different districts about the metropolis, in order to their being filled up with the voluntary tenders of such persons as had not an opportunity of being present at this Meeting.

The Meeting then adjourned.

A PROVINCIAL PLAY BILL.

THEATRE—WARE.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. J. Johnson, Mr. C. Johnson, Mr. Johnson, Jun. and Master Johnson, as well as the two Misses Johnson, present their most respectful compliments to the inhabitants of Ware, and its vicinity; and acquaint them, that they are now performing at the Theatre, at Ware, to splendid, enraptured, and overflowing audiences, with unlimited, but not unmerited approbation. The Johnson family intend not to make this notice a vehicle of self adulation. Conscious that as "good wine needs no bush," good playing needs no puffing—unless it be that puffing and blowing

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the late JOHN D'CRUZ, deceased, having been granted to PHILIP D'CRUZ, of Sheebtollah Lane, one of the Executors nominated by the said Will, all persons having demands on the Estate, are requested to make them known to the Executor abovementioned, to whom all persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

Calcutta, February 11, 1805.

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THE HIRCARU.

Tuesday, February 19, 1805.

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

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 5, 1805.

The Honorable Company's Ship Lord Nelson, on board of which the Honorable Major General St. John, late of this Presidency, has proceeded for Europe, having been dispatched on the 28th of last Month, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm, from the 28th of that Month, the temporary appointment of Major General Dowdeswell to the Staff of this Presidency, by the General Orders of the 17th of September last.

L. HOOK, *Sec. to the Govt.*

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

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 7, 1805.

Lieutenant Charles Ross, of the 3d Native Regiment, has permission to proceed to Sea for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for three months.

Lieutenant W. C. Faithful, of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his health, on furnishing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

Captain W. H. Cooper, of the 1st 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, from the 1st of March next.

Ensign Thomas Wilson, of the Corps of Engineers, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his health.

L. HOOK, *Sec. to Govt.*

CALCUTTA.

Additional Passengers, per Sovereign.

Mrs. A. Burges, the Lady of D. Burges, Esq. Mint Master of Benares, and Children—Miss C. E. Burges, and master David Burges.

On Saturday accounts were received of the arrival in the river of the ship Gilwell, from Bombay, having been captured by the Pysche on the 8th instant, and afterwards released.

We are concerned to add, that the Thetis, Captain Richardson, from the Malabar Coast, was also captured by the same ship; but having a cargo of coir and some horses on board, she was deemed of sufficient value to send to Mauritius.

It is said that the Pigeon, whose capture by the Pysche was mentioned in a former paper, had been manned and armed as a Corvette, and cruized in company with the Pysche.

The Maria, Danish brig, is arrived in the river from Mauritius and Tranquebar, having left the former place on the 4th December.—By her we learn that the Marengo was preparing to heave down, in consequence of having been on shore, as formerly noticed; and that the Countess of Sutherland had been cut down and converted into a heaving-down hulk, for that purpose. The Belle Poule was getting in a new main-mast; and so soon as refitted, was to sail on a cruize.

The following gentlemen have arrived passengers on the Gilwell:

Captain Waters, late of the Eliza,
Captain W. Richardson, late of the Thetis,
Mr. John Coverdale, Chief Officer, ditto,
Mr. C. Richardson, 2d ditto,
Mr. Hampton, 3d ditto,
Mr. Johnson, 4th ditto,
Mr. Eaton, Purser, and
Mr. Hook, late 2d officer of the Pigeon.

On Wednesday the Charlotte cutter, commanded by Captain Smith, arrived in the river, from Penang, whence she sailed on the 18th ultimo.

On Thursday last, accounts reached town of the arrival in the river of the ship Resource, captain D. Oliver, from Bombay, which she left the 2d January.

Off Juggernauth, capt. Oliver saw three ships of very suspicious appearance.

On Tuesday last, Captain Barbor, late commander of the ship Pigeon, arrived in town from Vizagapatam, on the 3d instant, having purchased a small vessel at that port, on which he embarked for Bengal.—Captain Barbor was captured by Captain Bergeret in the Pysche French frigate, of 36 guns and 180 men, on the 29th of January, off Vizagapatam, and on board of which frigate, Captain Barbor received every attention and politeness, that could possibly be shewn to any person.—The highly respectable character of Captain Bergeret, is very generally known and as highly esteemed amongst our countrymen; and his generosity and humanity has lately been exemplified in his permitting all small coasting vessels, belonging to natives and laden with grain, to proceed to their destination.—Captain Bergeret expected to be joined by two other French frigates, on his passage to Vizagapatam.

In addition to the damage sustained by the shipping in the Roads of Columbo, in the heavy gale of wind which occurred on the 7th of February last, we are concerned to state the loss of the Government brig Alexander, commanded by captain Stephany.—From the account given of it by S. Fretes, a mariner on board of that vessel, and the only one that was saved, it appears, that the Alexander left Tutucoryn on Sunday, the 6th inst. bound to Columbo, with about 700 bags of rice for Government.—They made this Island on the 7th, about nine, between Chilaw and Negumbo; and captain Stephany finding that he could not get into Columbo Roads before night, judged it prudent to anchor at six o'clock in the evening, in ten fathoms water, off Chilaw, where he intended to remain till day-light next morning.

At three, in the morning of the 8th, capt. Stephany perceiving that the anchors did not hold, cut his cables and stood to Sea; at 5 o'clock several succeeding seas breaking over the vessel, filled her with water, and notwithstanding every exertion to pump the water out, she foundered at ten A. M. distance about four miles from the shore.

S. Fretes was saved on a grating of the vessel, and cast on shore, near the mouth of Negumbo river. He states having seen several attempting to save their lives on casks and hen-coops, but does not think that one of them succeeded in the attempt, having seen captain Stephany go down with a hen-coop.

Lieutenant Anselm, of the Wirtemburgh Regiment and Inhabitant of Columbo, who was the only passenger on board of the Alexander, shared the same fate with the rest of the ship's company, and his body was thrown on shore near Colpetty.

On Saturday last a Syce, belonging to Mr. De L'Etang's Repository, was unfortunately killed by a kick from a Horse: a Coroner's Inquest was held on the body, who brought in a Verdict of *Accidental Death.*

Madras Government Gazette,
JANUARY 31, 1805.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, January 22, 1805.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Copy of a General Order, issued under the authority of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, at Fort William, and to direct that a Royal Salute and three Vollies of Musquetry, shall be fired at Fort St. George, and at the Stations Subordinate to this Presidency, in honor of the Capture of the Town and Fortress of Deeg, on the 23d December 1804.

"*General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, Captain General, and Commander in Chief, of all the Land Forces serving in the East Indies.*"

"A Royal Salute and three Vollies of Musquetry, "to be fired at all the Stations of the Land Forces "serving in the East Indies, in honor of the important and splendid success atchieved by the valour "and skill of the British Army at Deeg, in Hindostan, "under the personal command of His Excellency the "Commander in Chief, on the 23d of December "1804, by which the Town and strong fortress of "Deeg, together with the remaining Artillery of "Jeswunt Rao Holkar, have been taken, and annexed "to the British Power.

By His Excellency's Command.
(Signed) J. ARMSTRONG, MIL. SEC.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that the Office of Town Major at Vellore shall be abolished; and to appoint Major Thomas Marriott, to be Paymaster of Stipends in that Garrison.

His Lordship in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Gore of His Majesty's 33d Regiment, to Command at Vellore, vice Campbell, permitted to resign; and to attach in future to that command an allowance of one hundred Pagodas per month, as Table money.

January 24, 1805.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, took occasion in a General Order, under date the 2d of June 1802, to publish the approbation of His Lordship in Council, of the conduct of Subidar Shaikh Mohegie Deen, and to confer on that Native Officer, such rewards as were suitable to the services which he had rendered.

Subidar Shaikh Mohegie Deen, having been subsequently selected for the duty of Commanding the Cavalry attached to the escort of the Resident at the Court of Dowlut Rao Scindia, the Governor in Council has observed with concern, that the conduct of the proofs of Zeal and Spirit, which he had manifested on former occasions of difficulty; and that the late Resident, after repeated instances of neglectful and unmilitary behaviour on the part of Subidar Shaikh Mohegie Deen, was compelled to adopt the measure of dismissing him from the charge for which he had been chosen.

His Lordship in Council regrets the necessity of censuring in a public manner the conduct of a Native Officer, who had before been found to merit distinguished approbation; but as it would be incompatible with the intention of public honors, that they should be enjoyed by persons who may be deemed unworthy of them; His Lordship in Council considers proper to publish his entire disapprobation of the conduct of Subidar Shaikh Mohegie Deen, while serving under the orders of the late Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia; and to direct that the Palanquin Allowance which was conferred on the Subidar, shall be immediately discontinued.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.
(Signed) G. BUCHAN, CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

By order of Maj. Gen. Campbell, Commanding the Army.

January 22, 1805.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, permits Captain Heitland, of the 22d Regiment of Native Infantry, to resign the Command of the 1st Battalion of Pioneers; and Lieutenant Bushby, of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry to resign the appointment of Assistant under the Secretary to the Military Board, and to proceed to Europe on sick Certificates.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to appoint Capt. Baglhaw, to command the 1st Battalion of Pioneers, vice Heitland.

His Lordship in Council permits Captain Herbert Compton, of the 1st Regiment of Native Fencibles, to proceed on furlough to Europe in conformity to his application.

His Lordship in Council permits Lieutenant Colonel Keith, of His Majesty's 77th Regiment, to resign the Command of Pondicherry and to visit the Presidency.

January 25, 1805.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council permits Captain A. Frith, of the 13th Regiment of Native Infantry to proceed to England on furlough for three years.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to admit Mr. Allan Roberts, to be a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment that Gentlemen having produced the usual Certificate from the Honorable Court of Directors.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Thomas Mather, to be a Conductor of Ordnance, vice Adams, transferred to the Non-Effective Establishment.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to promote the undermentioned Cadets of Infantry to be Ensigns and Lieutenants, with Rank according to the Dates of Commissions annexed to their respective Names.

Names.	*Date of Commission as Ensign.*	*Date of Commission as Lieutenant.*
John Inglis,	27th April 1803.	17th Nov. 1803.
G. Wiltshire,	do.	21st Sept. 1804.
W. J. Baker,	do.	do.
W. Puckering,	18th July 1804.	do.
W. Isaack,	do.	do.
A. French,	do.	do.
I. J. O. Donoghoe,	do.	do.
J. Alsop,	do.	do.
W. F. Ellis,	do.	do.
S. G. Marshall,	do.	do.
J. Winne,	do.	11th Sept. 1804.
G. J. Blair,	do.	21st Sept. 1804.
H. A. Miller,	do.	do.
J. J. Utterson,	do.	do.
G. Dunmore,	18th July 1804.	21st Sept. 1804.
M. W. Byam,	do.	do.
J. J. Ekkarsal,	do.	do.
P. Winship,	do.	do.
Robert Rollesston,	do.	do.
T. C. Cutcliffe,	do.	do.
H. Walpole,	do.	do.
C. Wed[illegible]ell,	do.	do.
J. Duff,	do.	do.
G. D[illegible]ew,	do.	do.
W. Hardy,	do.	do.
M. J. Harris,	do.	do.
J. Garling,	do.	do.
J. Stewart,	do.	do.
Henry Dixon,	do.	do.
T. A. Chambers,	do.	do.
William Biss,	do.	do.
J. A. Say,	do.	do.
R. Core,	do.	do.
W. Williams,	do.	do.
J. S. Trotter,	do.	do.
S. Lawson,	do.	do.
R. Cooch,	do.	do.
T. D. Burnet,	do.	do.
Hugh Walker,	do.	do.
H. C. Blount,	do.	do.
George Jolly,	do.	do.
J. S. Spankie,	do.	do.
W. Kennedy,	do.	do.
A. Tulloch,	do.	do.
W. Chavasse,	do.	do.
J. W. Pew,	do.	do.
John Stewart,	do.	do.
J. C. Racster,	do.	do.
Stewart Read,	do.	do.
John Wilson,	do.	do.
C. K. Smart,	do.	do.
F. M. Goble,	do.	do.
J. Ryan,	do.	do.
J. Leighton,	do.	do.
Robert Newcome,	do.	do.
J. M'Cormick,	do.	do.
J. Swinton,	do.	do.
T. Prendergast,	do.	do.
C. J. Rigaud,	do.	do.
J. Delgairns,	do.	do.
J. Bayley,	do.	do.
W. Kelso,	do.	do.
William Milne,	do.	do.
W. Gordon,	do.	do.
G. W. Hollingworth,	do.	do.
Robert Jenkins,	do.	do.
A. Walker,	do.	do.

By order of the Right Honorable the Gov. In Counc
(Signed) G. STRACHEY, SEC. TO GOV

By order of Maj. General Campbell, Commanding the Ar
(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, ADJ. GEN. OF THE ARM

On Saturday arrived the Snow Henrict Captain Dalby, from Ganjam.—Passeng James Hepburn, Esq. of the Civil S vice—Captain Wisset—Captain Greenhill Lieutenants Evans M'Lean and Cooper.

MADRAS SPRING RACES.

The Madras Races for this Season, co menced on Monday Morning; five Hor were entered or the Maiden Subscription P of £.100 each; the subjoined is a cor statement of the running:

			H
M. ROEBUCK'S A. H.	*Frolic,*	3	drawi
Capt. GRANT'S ditto	*Dewanah,*	2	2
Mr. OGILVIE'S ditto	*Steady,*	1	1
Mr. ABBOTT'S ditto	*Mousetrap,*	distanced.	
Mr. MOORE'S ditto	*Ranger,*	drawn.	

This race was well contested, between S dy and Dewanah:—the second heat was with difficulty: close running the whole

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The same day, a Maiden Purse, of £ each, was run for and determined as follov

Mr. ROEBUCK'S A. H.	*Shenkin,*	distanc	
Mr. ABBOTT'S ditto	*Wabahie,*	drawn	
Mr. MOORE'S ditto	*Ploughboy,*	3	4
Mr. TAYLOR'S ditto	*Nutmeg,*	1	1
Mr. STREET'S ditto	*Lazy Bones,*	4	3
Capt. GRANT'S ditto	*Hacjie,*	2	2

A Match for 100 £. P. P. between Abbott's Arab Horse, Tickle Pitcher, Mr. Moore's Arab Horse, Ratler, one Mile heat, was won hollow by Ratler.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30

His Highness the Nabob's Plate of £. free for all Horses, Three Mile Heats.

			H
Mr. M'LEOD'S B. A. H.	*Doubtful,*	2	
Mr. ROEBUCK'S G. A. H.	*Rugged & Tough,*		
Mr. OGILVIE'S G. A. H.	*Steady,*	1	
Mr. TAYLOR'S C. A. H.	*Phosphorous,*	dis	

Good running between Steady and D ful, last heat won by half alength.

ALSO,

The Lady's Plate of £. 100, Give and Take, Two Mile Heats.

			Hearts.
Mr. Street's	G. A. H.	*Bahauder*,	distanced, his rider being thrown
Mr. Birch's	G. A. H.	*Probationer*,	3 4
Mr. Roebuck's	B. A. H.	*Frolic*,	
Mr. Ogilvie's	G. A. H.	*Fidget*,	
Captain Grant's	B. A. H.	*Dewanah*,	2 3
Col. Dickens',	G. A. H.	*Nutmeg*,	1 1
Mr. Moore's	B. A. H.	*Rattler*.	

Very close running between Dewanah, Probationer and Nutmeg, first heat.—The second well contested by Fidget, Dewanah and Nutmeg, won by the latter, by about a length.

The following Passengers have arrived at the Presidency since our last publication: Mrs. Wilkes,—The Hon. W. Murray,—Major M'Pherson, 14th Regiment—W. Brown, Esq. —Major N. Forbes, Major W. C. Lennon, Engineers,—Major Buchan, H. M. Ceylon Regiment,—Captain John Macleane, 5th Regiment Native Cavalry,—Captain Henry, 19th Dragoons,—Captain Pollock, with 63 Gentlemen Cadets,—Lieutenant Cooper, 13th Regiment,-Lieutenant and Adjutant Stewart, 2d Battalion 14th Regiment,—Lieutenant Warren, Geographical Surveyor,—Lieutenant Tew, 34th Regiment,—Lieutenant and Adjutant Macleane, 6th Extra Battalion,—Cornet W. D. Baillie, 8th Regiment Native Cavalry,—Messrs. T. Burnet, W. Ellis Kelso and R. Newcome, Cadets,—J. Hopburn, Esq. —Surgeons Pritchard and Duncan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Sir,

Be so good as insert the enclosed Note, in proof of rearing Spices with success, on the Island of Sumatra ond oblige.

Your very obedient Servant,

FORT ST. GEORGE, *January* 29, 1805. } J. ANDERSON.

J. ANDERSON, &c. &c. &c.

My Dear Sir,

I have much pleasure in sending to you a specimen of the Nutmegs produced at Mr. Coles Estate, at Bencoolen: the young trees were brought from Amboyna, and planted by him about six years ago.

I am, with respect,
Dear Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant,

January 28, 1805. THOMAS PARRY.

FEBRUARY 2, 1805.

On Thursday afternoon, a Salute of 15 Guns was fired on the embarkation of R. T. Farquhar, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, on board His Majesty's ship Russell.

Passengers proceeding to Penang: R. T. Farquhar, Esq. the Honorable K. Murray, Lieutenants Wood and Hutchinson, of His Majesty's 22d Light Dragoons, and Lieutenant French, of the Artillery.

At a Review of the 2d Battalion 16th Regiment N. I. at *Palamcottah*, on the 18th inst. Major Gen. McDowall was pleased to express his sentiments of the high state of discipline of this Corps, in the following terms:—"Lieutenant Colonel Dyce, I have the greatest satisfaction in conveying to you my entire approbation of the state of discipline, in which I have this morning seen your Corps, and which can only be attributed *to the great attention and activity of the Officers*, and particularly to your zeal and unremitted assiduity; by which means the men have obtained the highest state of discipline that Natives can acquire; and I hope you will be equally successful, when called upon in leading on your Corps to honor, victory and renown."

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board H. M. Ship Sheerness, dated Trincomallee, the 10th of January, 1805.

"On the 7th instant, arose the greatest storm of wind, that has been known here. It began about half an hour past five in the evening, and before seven, it blew a harricane from the N. W. attended with heavy rain, and veer'd in half an hour to the N. E. by which time we had parted all our cables, and H. M. Ship Sheerness drove on shore, on the S. W. end of York Island, when our situation became very perilous; as the ship laboured so violently, that until the main-mast went by the board, and the mizen-mast cut away, it was impossible to stand the deck. However, the top weight (occasioned by the mast and the great hold the wind had upon them) being removed, the ship became more steady, but heeled greatly on larboard side. In a very short space of time, the water in the holds, rose above the ship-deck, and pumping proved inaffectual, as the water gained upon us till it became equal with the surface of the sea.

"Guns, as signal of distress, were fired through the night, but no assistance could possibly be obtained from the shore, for the Captain, the Honorable Lord George Stuart, who was there, with the first Lieutenant Mr. Swan, and the Master-Attendant, used every possible exertion to get on board, as soon as it began to blow; but the boat swampt when near to the ship, and a heavy squall drove them again on shore, and it was with much difficulty their lives were preserved. As an instance of the impossibility of any boat gaining the Ship, our launch was sent to their assistance, when she shared a similar fate, with the loss of two of the crew, who were unfortunately drowned.

"The distress occasioned in the Garrison, as well as every other part of Trincomallee, made it necessary for every one to provide for their own safety

"The following morning from the wreck, every thing exhibited one scene of distress. Two other vessels were on shore, one of them irrecoverably lost, and the other they have not yet been able to get off. Not a barrack, house or tree, escaped by the ravages of the storm; many were levelled to the ground, and the hospital totally unroofed, which rendered the situation of the sick truly deplorable, one of whom was killed by the falling part of the roof. There were also another European and many natives killed, principally from trees falling upon their huts.

"It is to be dreaded, that many of the Europeans may yet fall a sacrifice to the severity of the weather from Sickness, as it continued to blow hard the succeeding day and night, with very heavy rain, when many must have been exposed to it, from their not having time to prepare themselves shelter. At present the weather is very unsettled, and rains at intervals."

BOMBAY COURIER, JANUARY 26, 1805.

We have great pleasure in inserting the following correspondence, so highly honorable to the parties concerned:—

To J. B. SAMSON, Esq.
Commanding the Hon'ble Company's Ship Earl St. Vincent.

Dear Sir,

We, the undersigned Officers of the Bombay European Regiment, entertaining a just sense of your kind attention to us during our long passage from Malabar to Bombay, and particularly during the time we were on shore at Severndroog, beg your accetance of a Peace of Plate, which will be presented to you by Captain Moor, on his arrival in England, as a mark of our esteem and gratitude for your very handsme and liberal conduct.

Permit us to offer you our best wishes for your future health and happiness.

We have the pleasure to remain,
Dear Sir,
Your much obliged and most obedient Sevts.

(Signed) THOMAS GIBSON, *Major*,
WM. MACKIE, *Surgeon*,
J. LITHGOW, *Captain*,
J. A. WILSON, *Captain*,
W. J. ELDRIDGE, *Lieut.*
A. BROWN, *Lieut.*
J. R. PRESCOTT, *Lieut.*
JMESA ALLEN, *Lieut.*
WM. SANDWITH, *Lieut.*
E. G. STANNUS, *Lieut.*
GEORGE SMITH, *Lieut.*
N. C. MAW,
WM. STACEY, *Lieut.* AS.

(A True Copy)
J. THOM

To Major Gibson, Captains Lithgow and Wilson, Lieutenants Eldridge, A. Brown, Prescott, Allen, Sandwith, Stannus, Smith, Maw and Stacey, and William Mackie, Esq. Surgeon of the Bombay European Regiment.

Gentlemen,

I have now the satisfaction of acknowledging the receipt of your very kind letter. Believe me, I should not have left it so long undone, had not illness been the principal cause. I beg leave to offer you my warmest thanks, in return for the very flattering testimony you have given me, through the hands of Major Gibson, of my conduct (when I had the pleasure of your company on board the Earl St. Vincent, from Cananore to Bombay) having met your decided approbation. I must also avail myself of this opportunity to assure you, how much I feel myself honored by your determination of presenting me, through my Friend Captain Moor, with a piece of Plate, on my arrival in England. I can only say, that I shall value it most highly, from the consideration that it came from Gentlemen whose esteem and friendship I shall ever be truly happy to possess.

Wishing you health, and every happiness, I have the pleasure to subscribe myself,

Your obliged and
most obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. B. SAMSON,

BOMBAY, JAN. 13, 1805.

(True Copy)
A. BROWN, *Lieut.*

BOMBAY GAZETTE,—JAN. 3, 1805.

On Sunday last, Lieutenant Colonel Henry Woodington embarked on board the Penelope armed boat, to join his station in the Guzerat.

Extract of a letter, dated on board his Majesty's ship Sheerness, Trincomallee, the 21st December.

"I presume, long ere this can reach you, "you must have heard of the unfortunate accident which happened to his Majesty's ship "Sheerness, Captain the Honorable Lord "George Stuart, of which the following are "the particulars:—On the 5th instant the ship "was working out of Trincomallee harbour, in "company with the transports, consisting of the "Cornwallis, Lane; Mysore, Dawson; Auspicious, Barker; Fortitude, Hughes; Vigilant, Ward; Thomas Henchman, Hodges; "and Grab Kussero, Kitson:—One of the "ships, the Mysore, Dawson, whilst the Sheerness was in the act of staying, came stem on, "with top-gallant sails, and all sail set, going "through the water at nearly four Knots an "hour; the force with which she struck the "Sheerness, and the concussion she received, "not only carried away her mizen-mast by the "board, and main yard in the slings, but absolutely forced her top sides in, on the quarter and main deck, and started most of the "treenails on the lower gun-deck, and by the "fall of the mizen mast, carried away all the "mizen chains, with a part of the main "chains, and in short every bolt and chain "from the after part of the mainmast to the "quarter gallery (which by the bye was torn "away) are broke to pieces. Whilst the ships "were entangled, the Sheerness was under the "necessity of letting go her best bower anchor, "from which she unfortunately parted, when "they were not more than a cable's length "from the rocks; but on letting go a second "anchor, she very providentially brought up, "but so near to Marble point, as to threaten "the ship with inevitable destruction; and "from which situation they were compelled to "warp the ship up abreast of York Island, in "the inner harbour.

"On the 7th instant the Albatross arrived "here from Coringa, who took charge of the "convoy; and after the Mysore had repaired "her damages, the whole sailed on the 15th "Instant.

"I think it extremely probable that the "Sheerness will be ordered round to Bombay "for repairs; of which, even previous to this "accident, she was much in want of.

"The few artificers that this place affords, "delays the repairs very much; it is therefore "likely the ship will not be ready for sea in "less than a month or five weeks, and then "only with a temporary repair."

We have since been given to understand, that the accident happened to the Sheerness, was unavoidable, owing to a shift of wind, and the narrowness of the channel, in beating out of the bay.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

LONDON, JULY 31.

Advices from our Brest Fleet have been received, which state that on the evening of Wednesday last, an attempt was made by five sail of the enemy's ships of the line, to effect their escape. This detachment, under the command of Admiral Gantheaume, had actually worked outside the harbour, and might have had a chance of getting off, if, fortunately, some of our look out frigates, which were standing very close in shore, had not discovered them, and immediately communicated the necessary signals to the rest of the fleet. Gantheaume, finding that he was discovered, judged it prudent to make a precipitate retreat into the harbour, which he will not be very rash in leaving after this specimen of the indefatigable vigilance of every part of our blockading squadron. His only hope of eluding their pursuit is, by availing himself of one of those fogs which have for several days been so prevalent on the French coasts. So very close were these fogs for several days, that it was necessary to fire signal guns, to prevent the different ships from running foul of each other. Whatever can be done by vigilance, activity, and zeal, to prevent his escape; or, if he can effect this, to bring him to action, may be confidently expected on our side. On Wednesday, Rear Admiral Graves, with the in-shore squadron, answered the signals with the utmost promptitude, and was in a few minutes after prepared for the pursuit of the enemy. Government have been for a considerable time apprised of this division under Gantheaume being completely ready for sea, and only waiting for a favorable opportunity to get our unobserved by our vessels, forming the in-shore squadron. Various conjectures may be formed as to the object of the sailing of this division of the French fleet; but really it is so very easy to hazard opinions on the subject, that they can afford very little satisfaction. This we think may be safely taken for granted, that it is not directed to any object of invasion either of this country or Ireland. Such a force as this division could land here would be quite contemptible, and the coast of Ireland is at present so well guarded, that little hope could be expected of eluding the vigilance of our ships in that quarter. It may be destined to the East Indies, where even Linois' contemptible squadron has been able to do us such serious injury. Of this at least no doubt can be entertained, that nothing would gratify Bonaparte more than the prospect of annoying us in the East, now the proud scene of English valour and English power. This is a destination fully as probable as the supposition that Gantheaume's object is to endeavour to form a junction with the Toulon fleet, or to run down to Rochefort, to raise the blockade of that port, which Sir R. Calder has with such persevering vigilance maintained. But, whatever its destination be, the public will rely with just confidence on every exertion being made to render it abortive.

The following appointments have resulted from the surrender of Surinam, viz.

Sir C. Green, to be Governor and Commander in Chief; Captain Drummond, 2d Batalion 62th Regiment, Brigade Major; Captain Campbell, 66th Regiment, Commander of Fort Zelandria; Captain Maxwell, Royal Navy, Harbour Master; G. Chalmers, Esq. Collector of the Customs; Laur. Donovon, Esq. Comptroller of ditto; J. Bent, Esq. Army Agent and Contractor for Prisoners.

The famous Aeronaut Blanchard, is now at Marseilles, where, in a balloon of a new composition, he has, with success, made his fifty-sixth ascension. Blanchard's present balloon is of that extent, that it can, without danger, ascend with nine persons, not heavier than himself; which was proved on the 6th instant, when four young ladies and four young gentlemen ascended with him, and danced a quadrille in the air, 1500 feet from the earth; an event which never before has taken place. The dance continued for a quarter of an hour, when two of the ladies and one of the gentlemen were taken ill, which obliged him to descend. They were, however, all well enough to appear at the theatre in the evening, where they were received with repeated applause. It is said, that upwards of sixty candidates have presented themselves for another in the air.

LONDON, JULY 27.

American Papers, to the 24th ultimo, were received yesterday. They bring an account that Mr. Livingstone has resigned his situation as Minister of the States at the Court of Bonaparte, and it is stated that General Armstrong has been appointed his successor.

LONDON—JULY 5.

Lord Melville has already added about 100 gun-boats to our Naval strength; the kind of Force, from our deficiency in which, the Enemy have profited so greatly in the movements of their Flotillas from port to port, along their own shores.

To the Bill of Indictment preferred against Capt. Thomas Best, for the murder of Lord Camelford, the Grand Jury, at Hick's Hall, yesterday morning, returned "*Not found.*"

There is at present a volcano very visible in the MOON. It may be observed by a common telescope on the N. W. side of the *large lake*, near the eastern rim; and by little attention, it will appear to be occasionally emitting very brilliant sparks.

Fifteen hundred conscripts, deserters from the 1st, 2d, 3d, & 5th regiments of artillery on foot, and from the 6th, 9th, 10th, 13th, and 25th regiments of the line, have, within one month, been condemned by several military commissions to imprisonment in irons, and public labour, for Desertion.

Bayonne has recently been nearly destroyed by fire.—The flames were not discovered till six o'clock in the morning, when they burst forth with irresistible violence; the large stores filled with brandy, tar, &c. presented one sheet of fire, ascending into the air, upwards of 200 feet above the buildings. The brandy, tar, oil, &c. formed a stream and running in flames into the river Adour, presented the spectacle of a river on fire. The fire continued for two days, during which many lives, and property to the value of two millions of francs, were lost.

VERBAL DECLARATION OF THE ELECTORATE OF BADEN.

His Electoral Highness of Baden, while he honours the pure intentions of His Russian Imperial Majesty in the representation which he laid before the Diet of the Empire on the 6th of May, and is penetrated with the liveliest gratitude for the benevolent friendship which his Majesty has manifested for himself and his Electoral House, cannot suppress his profound grief that the occurrence in question, which took place in his territory, should be likely to produce disagreeable differences that may be productive of the most dangerous consequences to the Peace of Germany.

This important consideration, added to a full confidence in the well intentioned sentiments of the French Government and its exalted head, towards the whole German Empire, so lately evinced in the mediations of peace, and in the explanations, perfectly suitable to these sentiments, of the occurrence in question, his Electoral Highness cannot but most earnestly wish that the Representations made to the Diet on the 6th and 14th of May, may have no farther consequences, and that thus the present anxiety may be dispelled; since otherwise, the tranquillity and welfare of the German Empire, and probably indeed of all Europe, may be again disturbed and endangered.

On the 30th of June, the following Note, relative to the occupation of the Hanoverian territory by the French troops, was delivered into the Diet by the Envoy for the Electorate of Brunswick:—

HANOVERIAN NOTE.

Ratisbon, June 28, 1804.

The unheard of oppressions which the German Electoral States of his Britannic Majesty have now suffered for more than a year, from the occupation of them by the French troops, equally unprovoked and contrary to the laws of nations; oppressions, under the consequences of which these territories must long continue to struggle—have induced his Britannic Majesty, as Serene Highness of Brunswick Luneburg, to direct the undersigned faithfully to represent to the Diet, the deplorable situation of these German States, and the conduct of France, so contrary to the laws of nations, in order that his high Co-States may take such steps and measures as may at length procure the liberation of his Majesty's German States.

In conformity with these directions, the undersigned Comitial Envoy of his Britannic Majesty, as Elector of Brunswick Luneburg, has to renew to your Excellencies and Eminencies, the representation which he made to the General Diet on the 22d of August last, of the principles of his Britannic Majesty and to remind you of his strict conformity to those principles as Elector of Luneburg.

It certainly cannot escape the observance of the High States, how carefully his Britannic Majesty and Elector of Brunswick Luneburg has distinguished between the two relations of King and Elector, and how punctually he has fulfilled all his duties and obligations to the Empire, without the least consideration how far they might affect the relations of his Crown.

It is generally known that his careful observation of that difference, was acknowledged not only by the different periods of the late war, as after the peace of Campo Formio, and latterly, by the peace of Luneville.

The Conduct of the French Government must appear the more extraordinary to every unprejudiced person, since the same Government, which had always before acknowledged the difference of these two-fold relations, immediately on differences arising between France and the Crown of England, made these the sole pretence for a hostile invasion of the German Territories. It would be superfluous to insist on the consequences of which this gross violation of the law of nations must necessarily be productive to the safety and integrity of the German Body Politic and all the distinct States, as they must be self-evident to the high and eminent Co-Estates.

His Majesty and Electoral Highness is therefore perfectly convinced, that the high Co-Estates of the Empire will, according to their well known [illegible] justice and of their country, employ all the necessary means to put an end to the oppressions under which the Territories of the Electorate Brunswick suffer, and to restore to them the blessings of peace and that security which they are entitled to expect from their connection and union with the Empire.

The undersigned has hereby fulfilled the charge he had in commission, and has the honour to recommend and request that their Excellencies and Eminencies will immediately represent this important matter to their several Courts, that they may as soon as possible