

CALCUTTA TOWN-HALL LOTTERY,

FOR 1805.
FOR Six Rupees FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND (5,00,000) under the Sanction and Patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

To be conducted, under the immediate Superintendance and Management of a Committee, consisting of
PETER SPEKE,
H. T. COLEBROOKE,
J. H. HARRINGTON,
J. FOMBELE,
G. DOWDESWELL,

AND
JAMES ALEXANDER, Esquires.
 Members of the Committee, appointed by the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, to carry into effect the Resolutions passed by them on the 21st of February, 1804; with whom His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, has been pleased to associate.

M. CAMPBELL, Esq. *Sub-Treasurer,*
WILLIAM EGERTON, Esq. *Deputy Accountant General.*

AND
CAPTAIN ANBURY, *Superintendent of Public Buildings.*

SCHEME OF THE LOTTERY.

5,000 Tickets, at 100 Sa. Rs. each, Sa. Rs. 5,00,000.	
1 Prize	1,00,000
2 Prizes each 50,000	1,00,000
3 Ditto, - 20,000	60,000
4 Ditto, - 10,000	40,000
8 Ditto, - 5,000	40,000
22 Ditto, - 1,000	22,000
60 Ditto, - 500	30,000
900 Ditto, - 120	1,08,000

1,000 Prizes,
 4,000 Blanks,

5,000 Tickets, Sa. Rs. 5,00,000
 1st. The twentieth drawn Ticket, on the last day, will be entitled to one of the Prizes of Rupees 50,000.

2d. The fiftieth drawn Ticket, on the last day, will be entitled to one of the Prizes of Rupees 20,000.

3d. Ten per Centum will be deducted from the amount of the Prizes, to be applied (in addition to the Funds arising from whatever surplus may remain of the sum provided for carrying into effect the resolutions passed on the 21st of February 1804) to the purpose of erecting a Town Hall, for the general convenience of the Settlement, and for the reception of the Statues of Marquis WELLESLEY, and Marquis CORNWALLIS.

4th. A further deduction of Two per Centum, will be made from the amount of the Prizes, to defray the expenses attending the Lottery: any overplus, to be appropriated to the proposed Building.

5th. It is intended, that the Drawing of the Lottery, shall commence on Wednesday, the 1st of January 1806.

6th. The amount of the Prizes (after the preferred deductions) will be paid at the General Treasury at Calcutta, thirty days after the Drawing of the Lottery shall have been completed.

7th. Tickets, to be signed by not less than Two Commissioners, may be had, on application to the Secretary to the Committee, at the General Treasury at Calcutta; to Messrs. HARRINGTON, COCKBURN and HARRINGTON, at Fort St. George; and to Messrs. FORBES and CO. at Bombay.

8th. As the Profits arising from the present Lottery will be inadequate to the purpose of completing the public Edifice proposed to be constructed, a Lottery will be offered, annually, to the Public, under the same sanction and superintendance, until the requisite Funds shall have been provided.

Published by Order of the Committee,
R. F. ANSTER, Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM, July 10, 1805.

N. B. TICKETS will be ready for Delivery on the First of August next.

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FOR JUNE,

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURKARU

*Quicumque turpi fraude semel innovit
 Etiam verum dicit, amittit fidem.* PUBLISHER

The wretch that often has deceiv'd,
 Though truth he speaks, is ne'er believ'd.

SIR,

I have devoted some of the happiest years of my life to the instruction of youth; and while my talents were usefully employed in that honorable profession, I made it the most conscientious point of my duty to cherish, and preserve in the minds of my pupils, the most sacred and inviolable regard to truth.

There is not a fault of any magnitude, which a child may be supposed capable of committing, that ought not, in my opinion, to be freely aboived, when by an undisguised, and unconfined confession it is openly and honestly avowed. The more certainly to inculcate, in the minds of my pupils, the sacred importance of veracity, it was my invariable practice in discoveries of artful concealment, and obdurate equivocation, to forgive the offence, over which the veil of dissimulation had been drawn, and expressly to confine the punishment to the violation of truth. You will readily believe, Sir, that I had not long persevered in this practice, before it produced the effects which were desired, and which might indeed be naturally expected from it. Whenever any one of my scholars was betrayed, by wild enterprize, or mischievous inadvertency, into the commission of a fault, he was generally the first who came to inform me of his own transgression: and he was sure to receive applause for his truth and candour,—seasoned with a mild and friendly admonition, suitable to the nature of the trespass he had committed.—Reproof and remonstrance were generally found to be adequate remedies for all negligencies, and irregularities of conduct, resulting from juvenile indifferency, and nothing so certainly exposed any of my scholars to the danger of corporal chastisement, or to the still more formidable dread of being sent to Coventry, and exposed to the contempt, and derision, of their school-fellows, as a direct and intentional breach of veracity.

But as the dispositions of some children are too strongly perverted by the propensities to low cunning and deceit which they but too fatally imbibe from the inferior class of servants, to whose care they are confided in early life, when their senses are all alive to imitation and example; and as the seeds of prevarication and deceit are often too strongly implanted in their youthful minds to be easily or suddenly eradicated;—I shall communicate to you the usual mode of correction and reformation to which I resorted, whenever the frequent detection of falsehood awakened my suspicion and apprehension, of a confirmed habit in the offender.

It is a remedy so certain and efficacious, that I have never known it ultimately fail of producing the desired effect.—If the preceptors who are now engaged in the important duty of educating the youth of this coun-

try should deem it expedient to resort to the same method of inculcating the sacred observance of truth, it could not fail of producing much benefit and advantage to their Pupils, in that state of probation on which the honor and happiness, or dishonor and misery of their future lives so materially depend.

The offender being elevated on a desk, where he is exposed to the view of all his School-fellows, with a long scarlet tongue fastened between his teeth,—the master, after enjoining strict silence and attention, directs one of the Monitors to read aloud, to the whole school, the following passages selected from one of Archbishop Tillotson's excellent Sermons, and from one of Dr. Johnson's Papers in the Adventurer.

"Integrity hath many advantages over all the fine and artificial ways of dissimulation and deceit; it is much the plainer and easier, much the safer and more secure way of dealing in the world; it has less of trouble and difficulty, of intanglement and perplexity, of danger and hazard in it; it is the shortest and nearest way to our end, carrying us thither, in a straight line, and will hold out and last longest. The arts of deceit and cunning do continually grow weaker and less effectual and serviceable to them that use them: whereas integrity gains strength by use, and the more and longer any man practiseth it, the greater service it does him, by confirming his reputation, and encouraging those with whom he hath to do to repose the greatest trust and confidence in him, which is an unpeakable advantage in the business and affairs of life.

"Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out; it is always near at hand, and fits upon our lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware; whereas a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention upon the rack, and one trick needs a great many more to make it good. It is like building upon a false foundation, which constantly stands in need of props to shore it up, and proves at last more chargeable than to have raised a substantial building at first upon a true and solid foundation: for sincerity is firm and substantial, and there is nothing hollow and unfound in it, and because it is plain and open, fears no discovery; of which the crafty man is always in danger; and when he thinks he walks in the dark, all his pretences are so transparent, that he that runs may read them; he is the last man that finds himself to be found out; and whilst he takes it for granted that he makes fools of others, he renders himself ridiculous.

"Add to all this, that sincerity is the most compendious wisdom, and an excellent instrument for the speedy dispatch of business; it creates confidence in those we have to deal with, saves the labour of many inquiries, and brings things to an issue in a few words. It is like travelling in a plain beaten road, which commonly brings a man sooner to his journey's end than by-ways, in which men often lose themselves. In a word, whatsoever convenience may be thought to be in falsehood and dissimulation, it is soon over: but the inconvenience of it is perpetual, because it brings a man under an everlasting jealousy and suspicion, so that he is not believed when he speaks truth, nor trusted perhaps when he means honestly. When a man has once forfeited the reputation of his integrity, he is set fast; and nothing will then serve his turn, neither truth nor falsehood.

"When Aristotle was once asked, what a man could gain by uttering falsehoods; he replied, 'Not to be credited when he shall tell the truth.'

"The character of a liar is at once so hateful and contemptible, that even of those who have lost their virtue it might be expected, that from the violation of truth they should be restrained by their pride. Almost every other vice that disgraces human nature, may be kept in countenance by applause and association: the corrupter of virgin innocence sees himself envied by the men, and at least not detested by the women: the drunkard may easily unite with beings, devoted like himself to noisy merriment or silent insensibility, who will celebrate his victories over the novices of intemperance, boast themselves the companions of his prowess, and tell with rapture of the multitudes whom unsuccessful emulation has hurried to the grave: even the robber and the cut-throat have their followers, who admire their address and intrepidity, their stratagems of rapine, and their fidelity to the gang.

"The liar, and only the liar, is invariably and universally despised, abandoned and disowned: he has no domestic consolations, which he can oppose to the censure of mankind; he can retire to no fraternity, where his crimes may stand in the place of virtues; but is given up to the hisses of the multitude, without friend and without apologist. It is the peculiar condition of falsehood, to be equally detested by the good and bad: 'The devils,' says Sir Thomas Brown, 'do not tell lies to one another; for truth is necessary to all societies: nor can the society of hell subsist without it.'

PHILOLOGUS.

THE HURKARU.

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1805.

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

FORT WILLIAM, JULY 11, 1805.

In consequence of the death of Capt. R. Brown, of Artillery, Captain A. Caldwell is directed to take charge of the Expence Magazine in Fort William, until further Orders.

L. HOOK, Sec. to the Govt.

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

FORT WILLIAM, JULY 11, 1805.

Serjeant John Wilkinon, of the European Regiment, is admitted to the Pension, established in Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and permitted to reside at Berhampore.

L. HOOK, Sec. to the Govt.

The Aurora is arrived, from Bombay the 1st instant, having sailed in company with the Resource and Harriet; the latter is supposed to be in the roads.

The Margaret, Captain Carr, is also arrived from Prince of Wales's Island, and brings accounts of several arrivals there from hence. We are informed that some of the perpetrators of the horrid murder committed on board the Perfervance, (as detailed in our Paper of last week,) have been apprehended at Penang, and no doubt will meet with the punishment they so justly merit.

The China Fleet, which sailed from Bombay on the 4th of June, under convoy of the Honorable Company's Frigate Bombay, Commodore Hayes, arrived at Prince of Wales's Island on the 24th ultimo, and sailed from thence on the 25th.

On Friday evening, anchored off Calcutta the ship Resource, Captain D. Oliver, from Bombay, whence she sailed the 1st instant.

The Hon. C. gun vessel the Grappler, Lieutenant Hamilton, also came up to Kidderpore on Friday afternoon.

The Grappler experienced severe weather in lat. 16 40, in which some of her guns, shot, anchors, &c. were obliged to be thrown overboard:—a Lascar was also washed off the deck and lost.

The Vigilant, Captain Ferguson, arrived in the river on Wednesday last; she left Madras the 7th instant, when the Europe ships that were stated to have sailed from Portmouth on the 20th February, had not arrived there.

Passengers:—William Lowther, Esq. of the civil Service; and Captain George Gaff, H. M. 33d regiment foot.

Captain Ferguson saw the ship Mangles, from this port, standing into Madras roads, as he was coming out.

On Tuesday evening anchored off town the ship Sir Edward Pellew, Captain Franks, from Madras, which port she left the 8th instant.

Passengers:—W. C. Ward, Esq. of the Civil Service; and Mr. Thomas De Souza.

Extract of a letter from Penang, dated June 12 1805.

"Since my last, I have now the pleasure, to send you all the arrivals and departures, up to the despatch of the Warren Hastings.

ARRIVALS.

May 1, Grab ship Nancy, captain A. Wallace, Madras—Luzitania, M. A. D. S. Rangel, West Coast of Sumatra—2, bark Brisk, W. Chienc, Rhio—3, brig Lizard, W. Robertson, Rangoon—10, brig Lady Leith, Thomas Williamson, Calcutta—18, Castle of Good Hope, Robert Fulton, China—21, Rozario, M. M. De Rego, Goa—27, cutter Charlotte, J. Smith, put back—29, brig Malcolm, C. Fenwick, West Coast of Sumatra—Margaret, William Carr, Chittagong—30, brig Aurora Felix, Anto. Jozé Pereira, Goa—schooner Bella Julia, Joao Ignacio Lopes, Goa.

June 1, ship Warren Hastings, captain Robert Scott, West Coast of Bornea—H. C. cruiser Freres Unis, lieutenant Robert Deane, from a cruise—2, brig Margaret, William Bennet, Malacca—brig Kilvin Grove, E. W. Rae, Madras—3, H. M. ship Dedaigneufe, James Johnson, Esq. from a cruise—H. M. brig Sea Flower, lieut. Owen, from a cruise—4, ship Calcutta, (Prize to Les Freres Unis) J. Whittal, Prize Master; West Coast of Bornea—grab ship Hydroffey, nacoda, Surat—Orient, W. Ramfay, Calcutta—7, Caroline, T. W. Court, do.—Daniel, Frazer, ditto.

DEPARTURES.

April 26, Brig Dutchess of York, captain C. G. Cabot, Calcutta—27, ship Resolution, John Purser, to the Eastward—Kaudry, nacoda, ditto—brig Helen, John Wales, Junk Ceylon.

May 3, Ship Retaliation, William Gillen, Coast of Pedier—5, bark Brisk, William Chienc, to the Eastward—6, cutter Charlotte, John Smith, Calcutta—7, brig Fancy, W. Greaves, Malacca—8, grab, ship Nancy, A. Wallace, to the Eastward—9, H. M. ship Dedaigneufe, John Johnson, Esq. on a cruise—H. M. brig Sea Flower, lieut. Owen, ditto.

14, Rebecca, Kiver, China—16, brig Lady
Smith, S. Stewart, to the Eastward—22, ship Luzi-
tania, (late Ruby) M. A. D. S. Rangel, China—25,
Castle of Good Hope, R. Fulton, Rangoon—28,
Dundee (late Luzitania) John Hall, Coast of Pedier
—brig Lizard, William Robertson, ditto.
June 8, Ship Rozario, captain M. M. De Rego,
Macao—6, brig Kilvin Grove, E. W. Rac, Malacca—
8, Orient, W. Ramfay, Malacca and China—
brig Malcolm, C. Fenwick, Coast of Pedier—9,
brig Aurora Felix, A. J. Pereira, Macao—schooner
Bella Julia, J. Lopes, ditto.
Passengers from Malacca, per ship Princess of
Wales:—Lieutenant Rossi, of H. M. Malay Regt.
—and Mr. John Dunlop, late chief officer of the
Belisarius.
From Madras, per brig Kilvin Grove:—Mr. Wil-
liam Gibbon, lieutenant Wilkinson, of the coast
artillery,—Doct. Thomas,—and captain and Mrs.
Ains, for Malacca.

Madras Government Gazette, JULY 4, 1805.

REVENUE AND JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
Mr. John Riddle and Mr. A. H. Kelfoe, Subordi-
nate Collectors in the District of Coimbatore.
Mr. George Smith, Collector in the Zillah of
Guntour.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
Mr. Thomas A. Oakes, Assistant to the Register in
the Zillah Court of Vizagapatam.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

FOR THE DISTRICT OF COIMBATORE,
JUNE 19, 1805.
The Right Honorable Lord William Bentinck, hav-
ing been pleased to appoint Colonel Money penny, of
His Majesty's 73d Regiment, to Command the Gar-
rison of Fort St. George, His Lordship in Council
directs, that Colonel Money penny, shall be consid-
ered entitled to the same allowances as other Officers
holding immediate Commands under the Orders of
the Governor in Council.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to appoint the
following Officers for the purpose of conducting the
duties connected with family payments, agreeably to
the principle explained in the General Order dated.

Captain P. Brown, of the 1st Native Regiment, is
appointed to that duty at Fort St. George, and at the
Mount: Captain Key, of Invalids, at Trichinopoly;
Lieutenant Roebuck, at Vellore;—and Lieutenant
John Hall, at Bellary.

According to the Principle which has been adopted
for regulating the allowances of Officers employed
in the above duty, His Lordship in Council directs,
that the Officers so employed at the Presidency, at
Trichinopoly and at Bellary, shall receive an Addi-
tional Monthly Allowance of Seventy-five Pagodas, in
lieu of all further Charges whatever; and that the
Officers doing duty at Vellore, shall receive an Allow-
ance of Thirty-five Pagodas per month, in the same
manner.

June 25, 1805.

The Governor in Council having been pleased to
revise the rates of travelling Allowance, granted to
Officers who may have occasion to travel on public
duty; has resolved to diminish the rates of distance
at present prescribed, and to direct, that Officers
proceeding singly on duty, or for the purpose of join-
ing their Corps, shall not be required to prolong
their March beyond the rate of fifteen Miles in each
day.

The Governor in Council therefore directs, that
the Customary allowance, being the difference be-
tween the half and full batta of the Regimental rank,
of such Officers, shall be granted during the con-
tinuance of their March, at the stated rate of trav-
elling.

The Governor in Council is pleased to permit
Lieutenant Menzies, of the 7th Native Regiment, to
sign his commission in the Honorable Company's
Service, agreeably to his request; and permits Lieut-
enant Whyte, of the Invalid Establishment, to pro-
ceed to Europe on furlough.

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

Head Quarters—Coultry Plain: June 21, 1805.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.
Captain Joseph Hay, is removed from the 1st to
the 2d Battalion of the 10th Native Regiment; as is
Captain Charles Saltwell, from the 2d to the 1st
Battalion of that Regiment.

Serjeant Kyfer, from Key Serjeant at Seringapatam,
is appointed Overseer in the Engineer's Depart-
ment at that Station.
Serjeant Edward Taylor, of Invalids, is appointed
Key Serjeant at Seringapatam.

Serjeant Mansfield, of the 1st Artillery Battalion,
is appointed a Sub-Conductor, and Stationed at the
Artillery of Seringapatam.
(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, ADJ. GEN. OF THE ARMY.

June 21, 1805.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.
The Governor in Council has been pleased to ap-
point Mr. Surgeon Mackenzie, to be Superintendent
of Vaccination, on the Salary of Superintending Sur-
geon.

The Governor in Council appoints Mr. Surgeon
White, to be Garrison Surgeon of Fort St. George,
vice Mackenzie.

June 28, 1805.

The Honorable the Court of Directors having per-
mitted Captain Thomas Sydenham of the 13th Na-
tive Regiment, to return to India, with his rank in
the Honorable Company's Service, the Governor in
Council is pleased accordingly to notify that per-
mission in General Order.

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

(Signed) F. PIERCE, DEP. ADJ. GEN. OF THE ARMY.

The following Passengers have arrived
from Calcutta by Sea, since our last publica-
tion:—Captain C. Addison, of N. Infantry—
Lieut. Hutchinon, and Lieut. Wood, of H.
M. 19th Dragoons, and Mr. W. Light.

A very seasonable fall of RAIN has taken
place within the last week, and which it is ap-
peared was as extensively diffused, as its ef-
fects will be beneficial to the expected Crops
of Grain.

The Arab Ship Solimany, from Calcutta,
anchored in the Roads yesterday morning.

BOMBAY COURIER, JUNE 22, 1805.

On Wednesday last, the 19th instant, an-
chored in the harbour the Shaw Byramgore,
Captain William Bowen, from Calcutta, the
12th April. Passenger by this opportunity,
Colonel Carleton.

On Thursday last, the 20th instant, the
Honorable Company's Ships Henry Adding-
ton, Captain John Kirkpatrick, Bombay
Castle, Captain Archibald Hamilton, Wex-
ford, Captain William Stanley Clarke, and
Royal George, Captain Charles Besley Grib-
ble, arrived in the harbour from England,
which they left on the 17th February 1805.
The above ships touched at Madeira on the
10th of March, and off the Island spoke
H. M. Frigate Egyptienne. On the 25th
March they spoke the Portuguese ship Fame,
from Bengal to Lisbon, being then in La-
titude 29° 11 North, Longitude 19° 27
West. These vessels having left England
subsequent to the last overland dispatch, bring
no news later, than that mentioned in our
last.

In the Extraordinary Courier, published
last Saturday, we mentioned the arrival of
the Hon. Company's Cruizer, the Viper,
Lieut. Joshua Allen, from Bufforah with a
Packet. She left Bufforah on the 20th
ultimo, touched at Bushire, on the 24th of
the same month, and at Muscat, on the 5th
current.

The Viper left at Bushire, H. M. ship
Victor, Captain Bell, and the Country ships,
the Fortune, Captain Bontine, Jehangeer,
Captain Howel, and Rahimshaw, Capt. Meg-
fon. At Muscat they met the Queen and a
small American Brig—By this opportunity
came Passengers Lieut. D. Stewart, late
commanding the Guard of His Excellency
the Envoy of the Bahaw of Bagdad, and
Lieut. Livingstone, of the 2d Battalion 9th
Regiment B. N. Infantry.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Rossi, Com-
manding the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer,
the Queen, To William T. Money, Esq.
Superintendent of Marine, dated Muscat 4th
May, 1805.

“On the 30th April, about 20 leagues
to the Northward of Muscat, an attack was
made on us, by a large Trankey and two
Dows, one of which carried ten guns with
swivels, and the three filled with men. I
have to regret that after being engaged with
them for an hour and twenty minutes, they
were enabled, altho' much shattered, to get
off with a light air, which was but barely
sufficient to admit of the Queen's steering. I
beg to inform you that every part of the
crew, European and Natives, behaved in a
very spirited manner; and that from the
very steady fire kept up by the Artillery men
and Sepoys, the enemy were baffled in their
attempt to board us. I beg also to mention
Lieut. Hall's conduct on the occasion, as
being extremely active, as was Mr. Robson's
(volunteer); and that I am indebted to
Captain Seton for his support in directing the
small arms, and for personally repelling the
enemy's boarding.”

“I am happy to state that the only da-
mages received by us were one sepoy wounded,
the sails and running rigging a good deal cut,
and several musket shots. From the state
the enemy was in, I have reason to think
their loss must have been considerable; as
scarcely a shot was fired further than about
twenty yards, and all raked her.”

We learn by Letters from the Coast that
His Majesty's Birth Day was celebrated in a
very pleasing but unusual manner by the
1st Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry.
While on their march, the Commanding
Officer, no less known for his zeal in his
profession than for his loyalty, resolving that
if the day could not be celebrated with the
sumptuous Banquet or the festive Dance, it
should at least be commemorated as circum-
stances permitted, pulled a bough from a tree,
struck it in his hat, told the Battalion the
reason, and invited the Officers and men
to do the same, halting for the purpose. In
a moment it was done, and the column mov-
ed on “like Birnam, wood to Danfane”
the Sepoys, of their own accord, testifying
their loyalty by three hearty Bombay Dings
in lieu of British Cheers. It gives us a
certain degree of pleasure, after wad-
ing through the pompous details of forced
adulation, offered with the most degrading
servility at the Shrine of the Corsican, to
rest for a moment on such instances, trifling as
they may appear of unconstrained and heart-
felt attachment.

JUNE 26, 1805.

On Thursday last, the 20th instant, ancor-
ed in the harbour the ship Friendship, captain
Robert Suxpitch, from Bengal.—By this op-
portunity came passenger, George Waddell,
Esq. of the Honorable Company's civil ser-
vice on this establishment.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JANUARY 12.

Copy of a Letter from Sir J. T. Duckworth,
K. B. to William Marsden, Esq. dated on
board the Shark, Port Royal, Jamaica,
November 4, 1804.

SIR,
You will receive here a copy of three letters, ref-
erring to the capture of Privateers, by Echo, Blanche,
and Superieure, which I request, you will lay before
the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I am, Sir,
J. T. DUCKWORTH.

His Majesty's ship Echo, Oct. 1, 1804,
off the Island of Bonaire.
Having delivered the Despatches you did me the
honor to entrust, to Admiral Dacres, on board the
Surveillante, obedient to your orders, I proceeded off
Curacao, and having made the N. W. end of the Is-
land of Bonaire, on the 30th Sept. I fell in with a
French lugger, which, after a chase of two hours,
run on shore; I immediately despatched the boats
under the command of Lieutenant Jones, who has
much credit in his exertions, in bringing her off with
little damage. She proves to be the Hazard, com-
manded by Citizen Lambert, pierced for 16 guns,
but only ten 4-pounders mounted, and 50 men, a new
vessel, and sails fast; out of Guadaloupe ten days,
and had only made one capture of the brig Hawk,
from Trinidad in ballast, the Master of which I have
retaken, with two of her crew, and have given him
charge of the lugger, to conduct her to Jamaica.
I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) E. BOGER.

Sir J. T. Duckworth, &c.

His Majesty's Ship Blanche, off Altavella,
21st October, 1804.
I beg leave to acquaint you at two this morning,
I captured La Gracieuse, French schooner, pierced
and equipped for fourteen guns, and had on board
55 men, from St. Jago de Cuba, to St. Domin-
go, with troops and despatches, which I was fortune-
ate enough to take.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ZACHARY MUDGE.

To Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K. B.
&c. &c. &c.

His Majesty's Schooner La Superieure,
off Monto Christ, Oct. 22, 1804.
I have the honor to inform you, that His Majesty's
schooner under my command, fell in with this day,
and, after a chase of four hours, captured Le Chaf-
seur, French Privateer, of 5 guns and 66 men, pilot-
boat built; had been out only three days, and had
not taken any thing.

She has just had a thorough refit at Jago, and is
one of the fastest-failing cruizers out of Guadaloupe,
from whence she is commissioned. They defended
her from a long twelve-pounder as we came up, and
succeeded in cutting away one square sail-yard, low-
er studdensails, slightly, wounding the foremast and
fore-yard, and in cutting our sails and running-rig-
ging. The enemy had five wounded, one of whom
is since dead. I have, &c.

W. C. FROMOW, Lieut. Commanding.
Sir J. T. Duckworth, Com. in Chief, Jamaica.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JANUARY 22, 1805.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honorable Lord
Keith, K. B. Admiral of the Blue, &c. to William
Marsden, Esq. dated on board the Ardent, off Rams-
gate, the 21st instant.

SIR,
I transmit, for their Lordship's information a Copy
of a letter from Captain Elphinstone, of His Majesty's
ship the Greyhound, to Captain La Roche, of the
Melpomene, reporting the capture of another of the
enemy's privateers that have lately infested the chan-
nel, and from which their Lordships will have the
satisfaction of observing, that Mr. Dayell, acting
Lieutenant of the Ratler, and Mr. Donaldson, the
late acting Commander of the Folkstone, are alive,
and likely to recover.

I am, &c. KEITH.

Greyhound, at Sea, Jan. 19, 1805.

SIR,
Cruizing in conformity to your orders, I yesterday
fell in with, and after eleven hours chase captured
the French lugger privateer Le Vimeux, Jan. B.
Poter, Captain, armed with 15 guns, and having on
board a complement of 69 men. She sailed from St.
Valerey en Caux (to which port she belonged)
on Thursday, and had taken nothing. She is a remark-
able fine vessel, about 60 tons burthen, nearly new,
and sails so well, that had we not been greatly favored
by frequent changes of wind, I believe all our efforts
in pursuit of her, would have been fruitless.

It was against this lugger that the gallant, although
unfortunate, attempt, was made by the boats of His
Majesty's sloop the Ratler and Folkstone lugger; and it
is with great satisfaction learnt, that the Lieutenants
of the Ratler and Folkstone were still living, and, al-
though severely wounded, that there is very great
expectation of their recovery. I remain, &c.

C. ELPHINSTONE.
Christopher La Roche, Esq. Melpomene, off Havre.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JANUARY 8, 1805.

A letter from Commodore Sir Samuel Hood, intro-
duces the following:—

His Majesty's ship Barbadoes, at Sea, Oct. 7, 1804.

SIR,
I have the satisfaction to inform you, His Majesty's
ship Barbadoes, under my command, at three A. M.
this Morning, fell in with a strange sail in lat. 17 deg.
40 min N. long. 59 deg. 54 min. W. and after a chase
of thirteen hours, the latter part some little firing from
her stern, and our bow chasers, she struck her colours
and proved to be the Napoleon French privateer, for-
merly the Duke of Kent packet, from Guadaloupe,
commanded by Suvreyes Pitot, Enseigne de Vaisseau,
mounting 18 guns, two of which were thrown over-
board during the chase; she had 150 men on board,
was out nine days on her last cruise, and had not
made any captures.

I am, &c. JOSEPH NOURSE.
Commodore Hood, Commander in Chief.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, FEB. 9, 1805.

Copies of Letters transmitted by Sir Samuel Hood,
K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships
and Vessels at the Leeward Islands to William
Marsden, Esq.

H. M. Ship Barbadoes, at Sea,
November, 1804.

SIR,
I have the honor to inform you, that His Majesty's
ship under my command, this day captured L'Heureux,
a French privateer sloop of ten 6-pounders, (thrown

over-board during the chase,) and 30 men, out nine
days from Guadaloupe, and had made no capture. I
have the honor to be, &c.

To Commodore Hood, &c. JOSEPH NOURSE.

H. M. Sloop Cyane, off Antigua,
November 21, 1804.

SIR,
I have the honor to inform you, that, on the 11th
instant, at three A. M. off the Island of Mariagante,
after a short chase and running fight of 30 minutes, I
had the good fortune to come up with and capture Le
Bonaparte, a very fine Privateer brig, pierced for 22
guns, mounting 18 long French 8-pounders, and 150
men. I am happy to add, that we have received no
material damage in our masts or hull, and have only a
few men hurt, occasioned by the explosion of a car-
tridge on the main deck. We found the Bonaparte in
a very shattered condition, having lost her foremast,
bowsprit and topmasts, in an action with three English
letters of marque, three days previous to her capture.
I should not do justice to my feelings, were I to omit
expressing my thorough satisfaction at the steady and
determined conduct of all the Officers and crew of the
Cyane; and although the state of the vessel was such as
not to call forth any extraordinary exertions on their
part, I feel confident that, whenever chance may give
them an opportunity, they will do ample justice to the
character, which, in my opinion, they so justly deserve.
I have the honor to be, &c.

Samuel Hood, Esq. GEORGE CADOGAN.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Lord Mark Robert
Kerr, of His Majesty's ship Figard, to William
Marsden, Esq. dated at Sea, the 24th Dec. 1804.

H. M. Ship Figard, at Sea,
December 22, 1804.

MY LORD,
I beg to inform you, that according to your orders, I
proceeded and joined Sir Richard Strachan, East off
Cape St. Mary's, and was by him sent into Lisbon to
complete. On my return from that port to join your
Lordship, in latitude 37d N. longitude, 13d 40m. W.
I captured a French ship letter of marque, Le Tigre
(formerly the Angola of Liverpool), from Cayenne to
Cadix, pierced for 16 guns, and having 14 mounted, viz.
twelve 18-pound carronades, and a brass gun, 4-poun-
ders (and four in her hold), ballasted in mahogany and
dry wood, having on board 40 men. She was out
fifty-six days, and had captured an English brig from
London to St. Michael's, whose master and crew we
found on board.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) R. M. KERR.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The Ambuscade frigate has been released from
quarantine, when Admiral Campbell struck his flag
and came ashore; his health is much improved.

Accounts from Russia state, that the intelligence
of the capture of the Spanish Treasure frigates, ex-
cited emotions at St. Petersburg, when it was, first
known in that capital, not very favourable to the
interests of Great Britain. Fortunately, however,
our Ambassador's Courier has accompanied by ano-
ther from the Russian Ambassador in his country,
and their despatches cleared away all doubts, as to
the propriety of a measure, which, though a pa-
rently violent, was justified and even commanded,
by the laws of self-evidence. Six days after the
arrival of the English and Russian Couriers, the
Spanish Ambassador received despatches from his
Court, and had in consequence, several conferences,
with the Russian Minister of State, Prince Czarto-
rinski; and according to report, the King of Spain
demanded, without the consent of France, the me-
diation of the Russian Emperor to settle his dif-
ferences with England; but the application was
unsuccessful. As this refusal could not possibly be
known at Madrid on the 12th of December, the
precipitate and impolitic declaration of war on that
day, is another proof of the tyranny which Bona-
parte exercises over the Councils of Spain, and a
complete justification of the orders issued by our
Ministers, if any justification were necessary, after
so long and generous a forbearance on their part,
and after so many repeated provocations on the part
of Spain.

FEBRUARY 11.

A new city to be called "Napoleon," is, ac-
cording to a letter from Fontenoy, to be erected
without loss of time, in the neighbourhood of
which, the Emperor will have a mansion, or grand
hunting-box, with an extensive park, the expense of
which is to be defrayed out of the funds of the
Crown. The building of the town will be com-
menced without delay, and is expected to be finish-
ed in less than two years. The plan has been fi-
nally determined upon by the Emperor.

The total number of effective men enlisted from
the Army of Reserve into the Regular forces, up
to the last return, is 17,243.

MALTA, EGYPT, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Malta, November 11.

We are in daily expectation of some expedition
being undertaken, as transports have been preparing
here for some time; but whether there are to re-
ceive troops from our own garrison, or as only pre-
paratory to a general armament in this quarter, is
not generally known. The regiments of this place
are the finest in the service, and seasoned to the
climate, which, in the event of active operations,
would be an important consideration.

The contagion of Spain has happily not reached
us, though we are in danger of its approach from
more channels than one, as our opposite neighbour-
hood of the Barbary shore, persisting still in their reli-
gious superstitions, admit no precautions. Our ac-
counts from Egypt represent that unhappy country
as the victim of civil discord; revolution succeeds
revolution; while the want of system or energy in
the Turkish Government, seems to leave it without
any visible means of control. Amidst all the
successions and changes, however, of factions, it is
flattering to us, as Englishmen, to be informed of
the respect still paid there to the British character.
We speak of it here with self-approving satisfac-
tion. The natives themselves compliment us upon
it, and draw the happiest auguries from it for their
own island. The name of Englishmen is still re-
vered with gratitude in Egypt, and whether Turk,
Mameluke or even Albanian, is the superior of the
day; every right and every privilege established for
the Christian inhabitants by General Stuart, on the
withdrawing of the army, is inviolably observed;

(Continued after the Poetry)



LINES,
OCCASIONED BY THE LOSS OF
THE ABERGAVENNY.

Nomen in exemplum sero serua bimusevo.
HORACE.

How frail all the pleasures our Fancies are forming!
The Spectre still flies, as we have in her view;
When the gay flow of life each soft passion is warming,
How fickle the object! how vain to pursue!

II.

Yon Vessel that glides o'er the surface so proudly,
Ne'er thinks of the danger that Ocean can rear;
But see the huge billows, hark the winds they howl
Yet still is the Seaman a stranger to fear.

III.

For Hope, who ne'er leaves us sad mortals in sorrow,
Who lights with her rays the recesses of pain,
E'er bids us look up to the joys of to-morrow,
And cheers with the prospect of pleasure again.

IV.

So Hope is still sparkling, still soothing and smiling,
No face yet the garment of Misery wears,
Week mortals they know not that Hope is beguiling;
Her phantom pursued must submit to despair.

V.

The blasts are more furious, the vessel is towering,
Now flows the mild Tear from sympathy's eye,
See each hapless victim for mercy imploring,
In vain they entreat, they are destined to die.

VI.

See EMMA so blooming thus fated to perish,
Thus hurried to destruction in life's early morn;
She ne'er yet knew sorrow, each joy she did cherish,
And gathered the ROSA without feeling its THORN.

VII.

Ah Victim! O! could but my prayers be availing,
On the swift wings of anguish my vows they should soar,
The Heart that is tender thy fate is bewailing,
The Lilly must perish—I can but deplore.

S. P. Q. R.

(Continued from the third Page)

even those Franks who are subjects to the Porte, still claim their right of exemption from all injurious distinctions, under the faith of that General's Proclamation before his departure.

Mr. Russell, the British Resident, has conducted himself with much address, and in any circumstance of riot or disorder, many of which are daily occurring, from the licentiousness of the Arnauts his house is considered by all parties as the sanctuary. Mr. Lesepes, the French Agent, is condescending to the lowest intrigues to foment the dissensions of the country, in the view of attaching some party to himself, to recompense him for the mortifications which he experiences from the contempt manifested to his nation, from every description of inhabitant. His proceedings, however, have been both detected and exposed by Mr. Russell.—Elfi Bey acts a kind of neutral part at the head of a separate corps in Upper Egypt. This man (wily in the extreme) has more abilities, than falls to the lot of his brethren in general. He has learnt from experience who are his safest friends. It is thus that he is no Frenchman, although his intemperate behaviour during his residence here, excited many suspicions to his disadvantage. He is now in high favour with the Porte, who, we understand, are at present perfectly reconciled to his late mission to England, which has been fully explained by our Court. Hursched Pacha, the Viceroy, remains as he pledged himself to become, when he took leave of General Stuart, the warm and grateful patron of the English.

Meantime, between the troubles of Egypt and those of Syria, where a new viper has sprung up from the ashes of Dgezzar, the authority of the Porte seems tottering on the verge of dissolution.

The following is stated under the head Curacoa:—"We have been favoured with the following information, received via Turk's Islands:—The Hon. Captain Murray has been detached, with three or four vessels of war, under his command, from Jamaica, for the purpose of blockading the Island of Curacoa until its surrender, which, it was expected, a very few weeks would accomplish, notwithstanding the arrival of a new Governor from Holland, with a few troops. By the last accounts from Porto Plata, in Hispaniola, we are authentically informed that the Spaniards at St. Jago de Hispaniola, had intercepted a letter from the French to Desfalines, offering to sacrifice and deliver up that place to him, if he would allow them to retire unmolested, and to assist in the destruction of the Spaniards; in consequence of which discovery, the Spaniards anticipated the French by attacking them, 27 of whom they put to death, and made about 300 more of them prisoners. The Commander in Chief of the French forces at St. Domingo being apprised of this circumstance, sent to demand his com rymen being delivered up to him, which was refused on the part of the Spaniards, who immediately thereupon hoisted Spanish colours at St. Jago and Porto Plata, and applied to the Commander of a British floop of war there, requesting to be supplied with arms and ammunition, and to the same effect, sent over to Turk's Islands, as he fully expected an attack from Desfalines, who had collected

28,000 of his people for the purpose—we understand, however that neither of the Spanish Commander's applications could with propriety be granted, and, of course, necessity compelled a refusal."

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Judge Pendleton was tried on the 10th ult. and convicted of aiding and abetting in the late fatal duel, between General Hamilton and Colonel Burr. W. P. Van Ness, Esq. was also tried and convicted of being the bearer of the challenge, and for aiding and abetting in the duel. The evidence was so clear and positive, that the Jury returned a verdict without retiring from their box.

CITY.

Tuesday, Feb. 12, the Lord Mayor (being recovered from his late indisposition,) held a Court of Aldermen at Guildhall. The Court had the pleasing satisfaction of reducing the price of Bread half an affize, or one penny in the peck loaf. The price of the quarter loaf wheat is, therefore, 1 s. 4 d. and household 1 s. 2 d.

Paul Le Mesurier, Esq. Alderman, and W. Mathie, Esq. Commoner, were sworn into the office of Governor and Deputy Governor for the management of the City Estates in Ireland, and the Members of the Irish Society for the year ensuing.—The Solicitor reported, that Captain Smidley was restored to his office of Harbour-Master, by the process of a writ of mandamus issued against a late principal Magistrate of the City, for suspension of that Gentleman from his office.

FEBRUARY 4.

At present a great deal of attentu is fixed upon the object of the secret expedition, which is now almost ready in our ports, and in a most formidable state of equipment to annoy the enemy, whenever it shall be judged prudent to commence the attack.

Its object is perhaps, not colonial.—There can be little use in attacking Minorca or Majorca; very little advantage to the main business of the war, in gaining possession of a colony which costs us a regiment for a garrison, and the revenues of which are scarce equal to maintain it.—This is a mere episode to the war; the acquisition and victories of this country must be felt, where they can make an impression; and as they have a tendency to abridge the Continental Power of France, they will be useful; if they serve merely to swell the number of British dependencies, it is a waste of blood and treasure to attempt them.

It is said the expedition is meant for Portugal; but this is one of the rumours which is broached perhaps from no other reason, than to give variety to the conversation of the day.

Portugal is not yet in danger, and from the situation of France at the present moment, and the general complexion of the leading European Powers, we may safely augur, that Portugal will not be exposed to an immediate attack.

OBSERVATIONS.

The favourite colours are blue, pink, green and crimson. Feathers are universally adopted. For full dresses, velvet or satin are preferred. Small bodies made of coloured satin, and trimmed all round with quillings of the same, are much worn over white dresses. Small ruckers of white crape, made the shape of a gown front, and trimmed round with a quilling of blond lace is the only covering for the neck. For the opera, cloaks or pelisses of blue or pink satin, are very fashionable.

CADIZ, JANUARY 4.

Rear Admiral Sir John Orde has written to the Marquis de la Salona, Captain General of Andalusia and Governor of Cadiz, to inform him that he has orders to declare the port of Cadiz in a state of blockade, but expressing at the same time his will ingness to suffer the fishing boats to fish as usual, provided the Spanish batteries would not fire upon any British ships that might change to come within their reach. To which the Captain General has replied indignantly, that no pact or condition can exist which can release him from his duty, and that there is no power on earth authorized to propose to him his dishonour. "Your Excellence," says he, "may, if you please, deprive an innocent people of their subsistence; but never of their honor; those who have that of being their defenders. Neither the King my master, nor his arms, have been the aggressors; but they never will submit to the ignominy of a disgraceful inactivity."

The following is a list of the members of the house of Peers, who voted against the address to his Majesty, relative to the Spanish war.

The Dukes of Clarence, Norfolk, Devonshire, Grafton, Bedford, St. Albans.

The Marquises, Buckingham, Landdowne, Bute, —Earls Derby, Carlisle, Suffolk, Fitzwilliam, Berkeley, Thanet, Leicester, Albemarle, Spencer, Cholmondeley, Guilford, Cowper, Fortescue, Danley, Stair, Castles, and Belborough.—Lords Clifford, Say and Sele, King, Montfort, Stawell, Cranley, Grenville, Dundas, Carysford, and Hutchinson. The Prince of Wales from that delicacy that guides all his actions, refused to vote.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

Paris Papers have been received to a very late date; they contain information of the first importance. The negotiation for Peace, or rather opening for negotiation, which was made by the Emperor of the French to his Majesty, has been laid before the Conservative Senate and the Tribunal. It proceeded, however, no farther than is already known to the public. A letter was received from Bonaparte, containing an offer of peace, and an answer returned by Lord Mulgrave, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stating his Majesty's willingness to negotiate, but in conjunction only with his Allies and particularly with the Emperor of Russia, between whom and the British Cabinet, very important arrangements were depending.

This letter, which will be found under our head of Foreign Intelligence, has given great offence to the French Government; but the remark of Talleyrand upon it is well worthy of observation; it contains a degree of truth, with a mixture of fallacy and misconstruction, peculiar to this able and designing Minister. Speaking of the letter of his Britannic Majesty, he says—

"The character that pervades this answer is vague and indeterminate. One simple idea presented itself with some precision, that of having recourse to Foreign Powers; and this idea is by no means pacific; a superfluous interference ought not to be appealed to, if there be not a desire to embarrass the discussions, and to make them endless. The ordinary consequence of all complicated negotiations, is to exasperate the mind, to weary out good intentions, and to throw back nations into a war, become more furious from the vexation of an unsuccessful attempt at an accommodation. Nevertheless, on a question regarding a multitude of interests and of passions, which have never been in unison, we should not rest upon a single symptom. Time will soon develop to us the secret resolutions of the Government of England. Should these resolutions be just and moderate, we shall see the calamities of war at an end; Should, on the contrary, this first appearance of accommodation prove but a false bigot, intended only to answer speculations of credit, to facilitate a loan, the acquisition of money, purchases or enterprises, then we shall know how far the dispositions of the enemy are implacable and obstinate, and we shall have only to banish all hopes from a dangerous lure; and trust, without reserve to the goodness of our cause, and to the justice of Providence, and to the genius of the Emperor.

We have given a sample, all that we judged necessary, of the discussions in the Conservative Senate and Tribunal. Upon the whole, the intelligence of this week is greatly interesting; the debates in Parliament are peculiarly worth attention, and the general aspect of affairs is curious and eventful.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

The Greyhound and Rover cutters have been engaged to prevent the wreck of the Earl of Abergavenny, Indiaman, from being plundered. Great hopes are entertained that part of her cargo may yet be saved, and one of the Company's Master Attendants left town on Friday, to ascertain whether any efforts to that purpose would probably be attended with success. Her jib-boom is nearly all above water—her poop supposed to be twenty feet under water—but, by the observations which have been made, it is ascertained, that her decks have not yet been blown up, and that she remains exactly as she sunk. Several bodies have been floated ashore at Weymouth.

We are concerned to state, that the private letters from Jamaica represent that island as being in a very sickly state—numbers of persons have fallen victims to the malady which prevailed there.

In addition to this unpleasant intelligence, it is with great concern we announce that a malignant fever has broken out amongst his Majesty's ships of war and the merchant vessels on that station.

The success of the Blacks in St. Domingo is no secret; at Jamaica with the poorest new Negro, and and it will require vigilance and greater circumspection to check in the bud the first symptoms that may appear of events similar to what have happened there, and require always a respectable military force in the interior of the island, and a well disciplined Militia. Mr. Bryan Edwards in his admirable History of the West Indies, expresses his fears respecting St. Domingo, and indeed foretold what has happened would in all probability happen, and then boldly declared in that case, the loss of all the West India Islands as inevitable.

The Inhabitants of Malta have made an offer to his Majesty to raise two regiments for the protection of the Island, which we understand, has been graciously accepted.

Extracts of a letter from Cadiz.

"We have received the decision of our court, on that important subject that for some time had agitated the public mind, war is declared against England, this intelligence caused no surprisè whatever here, a contrary conduct alone could have astonished all the world, it appearing so natural that we should seek to revenge ourselves on the English for their conduct towards us—no doubt the English, previous to the insult they have offered us, had calculated to surprise us between famine and the plague, and that they would find us reduced, and without the means of resistance, from the nature of our situation, and ready to submit to any affront they might load us with, but perhaps they did not foresee, the degree of confidence and force we might acquire by our alliance and friendship with France. It is now generally believed that Gibraltar will in a short time become the object of a combined expedition. The possession of that place by the English, has for a long time been a continual reproach of our weakness; and if the events of the present war alone, put us in possession of this important situation; which at present has the appearance of an amputated member, we shall have occasion to rejoice at the event. The encouragement and protection which the King of Spain grants to his subject for the purpose of revenging the insult offered to his flag, extends not only to their enjoying free permission to enter into any of the ports of Spain with English prizes without any expence whatever, but likewise that he will furnish them with all kinds of arms necessary for their equipment. These arms are to be furnished from the Royal Arsenals and are to be returned at the termination of the war by the owners of the ships, if they continue to exist at that period.

This measure which will considerably facilitate the armament of privateers, will soon enable numbers of our cruisers to operate to the prejudice of the commerce of the implacable enemy to the temple of our nation We have no intelligence of St. Michel from Honduras. It is to be hoped that he has escaped the English pirates, The *Fuente Hermosa* which was captured in the height of de

Lagos, the evening before fell in with an An ship, who spoke her without informing of the actual state of things between England and Spain; it was not until the 5th that she received information from a Swedish ship, but it was too late as the English ship was then close to her, and captured her. The crew and passengers after having all been plundered were put on board of Swedish ship which arrived here on the 11

The decree of his Spanish Majesty grants general amnesty to all deserters from the army granted on the following conditions. 1st. All who have deserted for the first time, shall be obliged to finish the time for which they originally engaged. Those who have deserted for the second time shall be obliged to serve for two years; but time for which they were engaged was more than six years, that they shall be obliged to complete. Those who have committed the crime a third time, shall be obliged to serve for eight years; All persons wishing to avail of this amnesty, must present themselves within space of six months from the date of this decree the military commander nearest the frontier will appoint them to such corps as he shall for a continuance of their services.

COURT OF CHANCERY, NOVEMBER

Ex parte Crutehfield—Clandestine Courts

Mr. Romilly said that Mrs. Farmer and her Mr. Thomas Jones and Mr. Charles Pears, plaintiffs, for the purpose of extenuating the debt with regard to Thomas Pearce, a ward of Court; but he was not aware that they mentioned on his part.

Mr. Richards stated the contents of the affidavit of Jones and Pears, to the effect that they were without fortune or any other means to exercise of their professions. The affidavit of Farmer set forth that he had been long acquainted with the young man Thomas Pearce; that he was at Loughborough-House Boarding School Stockwell, he visited a family with whom he was intimate, and of course had frequent opportunities of meeting with her. Upon these occasions he expressed himself towards her with great respect and regard, and requested permission to visit her at first denied him; but his importunities so pressing that she at last consented, and he was married to her; that as soon as she heard under age, and a ward of the Court of Chancery wrote him a letter, entreating him to give thoughts of her. Under these circumstances the Learned Counsel observed, that although he justified the Lady, he hoped his Lordship would consider her as deserving very severe animadversions.

The Lord Chancellor asked, whether the petition had issued to restrain all manner of interference with the minor? Mr. Richards replied, that it had issued, there was no apprehension of its being violated by the Lady; she had an opportunity abroad with a family, and intended to avail of it.

Lord Chancellor—What age is the Lady? Mr. Richards—She is 35 years of age, and has three children.

Q. What is the age of the boy?—A. Betwixt 18 and 19.

Lord Chancellor—I shall consider whether may be proper for me to lay this case before the Attorney General. Where there are more than one child in any attempt upon a ward of Court is a conspiracy, and it is the best way to bring the parties before the Court of King's Bench, where the Attorney General has already convicted persons for a conspiracy to carry away a branch of this very family. It is more for the advantage of the Public, that when such a case I should not exercise my own jurisdiction in committing the parties, but refer the subject to the jurisdiction of the highest authority. In the meantime the injunction I do require the most implicit obedience, and the parties may rely upon it, that in any respect interfere with the minor, I think any step in my power too severe. It is absurd to say that a woman of 35 years of age, who has had a child, and who has three children receive the address of a boy at school. It is shocking.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY

FULL DRESSES. A robe of ruby velvet, made loose from the shoulders and very low in the back; short sleeves and white crape, the robe worn over a dress of white crape, the front of which is edged down with a diamond broach, and with a quilling of blond lace. The head-dress with a bandeau of diamonds and ostrich feathers. White kid shoes. Round dress, of gold coloured crape, edged with silver, the back and sleeves of satin; the sleeves full, and looped with pearls or diamonds. The hair dressed à la française and ostrich feathers. shoes.

PROMENADE DRESSES.—1. A robe of white muslin. A large India shawl beaver hat, bound with scarlet, and edged with a scarlet feather, to match it.—2. A crimson velvet pelisse, trimmed round with double lace. Habit shirt with lace. Velvet bonnet to correspond with the pelisse. Black jane shoes.

HEAD DRESSES.—1. A cap of lemon crape, with a very deep border of white the front ornamented with red roses. net of yellow silk, finished with a band of the same colour.—3. A veil a front formed of black and pink silk, edged with a bow on the top.—4. A blue silk, turned up before and behind with the same.—5. A hat of covered with a netting of the same color embroidered with black velvet. feather.—6. A bonnet of crimson with a black feather.—7. A small of Satin, covered with a lace veil.—8. A veils.