

BENGAL HURKARU.

Volume XI.]

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1805.

[Number 550.]

PUBLIC SALES.

VALUABLE EFFECTS.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Messrs. T. THOMPSON & Co.
AT THEIR NEW AUCTION-ROOM,
Facing the Naval Store-keeper's Yard,
To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 31st Inst.

SUNDRY VALUABLE EFFECTS,

BELONGING TO
A SEA-FARING GENTLEMAN, Dec.
CONSISTING OF
WEARING APPAREL,--Sextants,
--Day and Night Glasses, by celebrated Makers,--A pair of large Compasses,--A box, containing a small Machine for laying Fishing-Lines, &c. after an improved method;

ALSO, SUNDRY LIQUORS,

Appertaining to the Estate, &c. &c.
Particulars of which will be fully detailed in CATALOGUES.

Horses Carriage, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Messrs. T. THOMPSON & CO.
AT THEIR NEW AUCTION ROOM,
Facing the Naval Store-keeper's Yard,
To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 31st Inst.
The following desirable
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

A VERY elegant and fashionable Europe built Chariot, painted a beautiful dark green, picked out in a suitable manner, lined with Pepper and Salt Cloth, and a rich handsome lace; the body hung upon spiral C Springs, and five Lamps, with a fashionable Driving Chair, that can be removed at pleasure to make a Post Chaise; the whole having lately undergone a complete repair, by Mr. Parkins; and a pair of very handsome, strong, serviceable chestnut Horses attached, warranted sound and quiet, with a good Harness.

A very neat and handsome Post Chaise, lined with beautiful striped Mohair, painted dark brown, picked out in suitable manner; the body hung upon spiral C Springs, with five fashionable Lamps, &c. in good repair, and a pair of strong grey Horses, with Postilion Harness, complete.

The above are the Property of two Families leaving Calcutta, and well worthy the attention of Gentlemen and Ladies, requiring so genteel and desirable Equipages.

TO BE LET.



A very commodious and desirable Upper, Roomed HOUSE, situated in Garden Reach, entrance immediately opposite the four-mile stone, sufficiently large for the accommodation of two Families, with every convenient out Office, double Coach House and Stabling, for twelve Horses, &c. &c.

ENQUIRE OF

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON,
TANK-SQUARE.

PUBLIC SALE.

Rich Genuine MADEIRA WINE.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Williams and Hohler,
AT THE GODOWNS

OF
Messrs. JOSEPH BARRETTO & Co.
IN MISSION-ROW,
On WEDNESDAY, the 21st Aug. next,
FIFTY-FIVE PIPES,

AND
TWELVE HALF PIPES,

OF
Genuine London Particular

Madeira Wine,

Imported in 1799, from the respectable House of Messrs. J. MONTEIRO & Co. of Madeira, and the produce of the valuable Estate of the late Donna Guiomar, which is well known to yield the Richest Wine on the Island.

The Wine will be put up at the affixed price of Sicca Rupees 485. per Pipe, and sold peremptorily for any thing above that sum.

The Wine may be tasted from the Pipe, at the abovementioned Godowns, any day from 10 to 3.

Gentlemen residing at a distance, or that may not find it convenient to attend the Sale, may rely on their orders being punctually attended to by

WILLIAMS & HOHLER.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.



A handsome convenient Upper-Roomed HOUSE, with commodious Offices, well situated at Chourin-ghee, to be entered upon immediately.

ENQUIRE OF

Messrs. P. LUMSDAIN and Co.

G. CLINT,

MANY YEARS

A HAIR-DRESSER,

AND

WIG-MAKER,

IN

LONDON.

BEG leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Settlement, that he has taken a Shop, No. 27, in the Coffitullah Street, in Calcutta. The Art of making Wigs, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, he made his particular Study, and is confident of giving Satisfaction, should he be so fortunate as to meet with any Encouragement.

His Terms will be found very reasonable

FOR SALE,

AT THE HURKARU OFFICE.

BLANK Interest Bonds,
Powers of Attorney,
Respondentia Bonds,
Bills of Lading.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT

MR. CADET'S FAVERN

In Fredericksnagore,

ALIAS SERAMPORE,

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st Instant,
PRECISELY AT 12 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,



THE DANISH SHIP
AMELIA,
FORMERLY
THE HOPE,

Lately built by Messrs. ALEXANDER and Co. now laying at ISHERA, with all her Stores, as from sea. A list of which may be seen on application to Captain MEINHARDT.

The Ship is too well known to require description.

CONDITIONS:

1.—Half the amount Purchase to be paid in Fifteen Days, the remainder in Six or Twelve Months, with Interest, at Twelve per cent. and approved Security.

2.—The Ship, to be at the Risk of the Purchaser, from the moment she is knocked down.

Fredericksnagore, July 12, 1805.

PROBATE of the last Will of the late Capt. CHARLES CHRISTIE, having been granted to his Widow, Mrs. HARRIET CHRISTIE, the sole Executrix; all Persons having Demands on the Estate, are requested to make them known to Messrs. DOWNIE & MAITLAND, her Agents.

Calcutta, July 19, 1805.

JUST PUBLISHED.

AT THE
HURKARU PRESS,
No. 188, LOLL BAZAR,

THE
Monthly Journal,

FOR JUNE,
1805.

Price to Subscribers, 1 Rupee, Non-do. 2 Rupees,

WHERE MAY BE HAD,

THE
PRECEDING NUMBERS,
From the Year 1797 to the
present time.

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

COPPER-PLATES,

ENGRAVED and PRINTED, on Moderate Terms, at the BENGAL HURKARU PRESS

A. H. FRASER.

BEG leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that he has opened a SHOP, No. 188, LOLL BAZAR, immediately opposite Messrs. WILLIAMS and HOHLER's Commission Ware-house, where he intends to carry on the Business of

TAYLOR, & LADIES' HABIT-MAKER,
and hopes by his assiduity and attention to his Business to merit their Support.

Calcutta, July 29, 1805.

J. P. STUVEN

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to inform the Public, that he has taken a House (No. 4) in Radah Bazar, where he intends to open a

BOAT OFFICE

AND

PROVISION WAREHOUSE.

Sound and good Budgerows, Pinnaces and Boats of every description, provided on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

All Orders, addressed to him as above, will be immediately attended to, and faithfully executed.

Calcutta, July 13, 1805

FOR SALE,

AT THE
HURKARU PRESS,

A FEW COPIES OF THE

CANARY BIRD,

BEING

A COLLECTION OF THE

NEWEST SONGS,

PRICE FOUR RUPEES.

FOR SALE,

AT

Joseph Greenway and Co's.

THE FOLLOWING

NAUTICAL BOOKS:

EAST India Pilot and Directory, by Laurie and Whittle, with Book of Directions,

Elements of Rigging and Seamanship, 2 vols.

Charnock's Naval Architecture, 3

Elmore's Indian Directory,

Clarke's Progress of Maritime Discoveries, with a Book of Charts, (boards),

Seaman's new Vade Mecum, by R. Liddel, Shipmaster's Assistant,

Ephemerides, for 1805, 6 and 7,

Requisite Tables,

Moore's Practical Navigator.

ALSO,

DUODECIMO.

The BRITISH ESSAYIST, a beautiful Edition (in 45 neat Volumes.)

Sicca Rupees 225.

FOR SALE,

AT THE

HURKARU LIBRARY.

PINDAR'S WORKS, in 5 Octavo Volumes, neatly bound.

ALSO,

GODWIN'S ENQUIRER, in 1 vol. Octavo.

CALCUTTA TOWN-HALL LOTTERY,
FOR 1805.

FOR Sixty 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 Superintendence and Management of a Committee, consisting of
PETER SPEKE,
H. T. COLEBROOKE,
J. H. HARRINGTON,
J. FOMBELLE,
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 ANBUREY, 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 superintendence, 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.

FOR SALE,

AT THE
HURKARU LIBRARY,

THE
Calcutta Gazette,

From the Year 1791 to 1799, complete, bound in nine Volumes.

THE HURKARU.

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1805.

GENERAL ORDERS,

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

FORT WILLIAM, JULY 18, 1805.

Captain Philip Crump, of the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health, on furnishing the prescribed Certificates from the Pay and Medical Departments.

Captain John Leathart, of the 26th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health, on furnishing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

Captain W. A. Thompson, of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health, on furnishing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

Lieutenant Henry Webb, of the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health, on furnishing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

L. HOOK, Sec. to the Govt.

Yesterday arrived in the river from Madras, the 22d instant, the ship *Fam.*, Captain Latour. By her we learn, that Marquis Cornwallis was to sail for this place on the 26th; his arrival may therefore be hourly expected.

The American ship Packet, Captain B. Bickford, anchored off Calcutta, on Wednesday, from Madras, which she left the 17th instant. Two days previous to the sailing of the Packet, we have the pleasure to state that the Hon. Company's ships *Ocean*, Capt. J. J. Williamson, Lord Duncan, Captain Edward C. Bradford, and *Walpole*, Captain James Sandilands, had arrived at that port, having sailed at Plymouth on the 8th March, under convoy of H. M. ship *Hindustan*, in company with the following ships:—

Ceylon,—*Wyndham*,—Earl Howe,—*Surrey*,—*Phoenix*,—*Calcutta*, and *Carmarthen*. A number of passengers are arrived on the above ships, mostly Officers, and a considerable body of troops.

On Thursday last His Majesty's sloop of war *Sea-flower*, Capt. Owen, arrived with dispatches from Madras, whence she sailed the 20th current.

By this opportunity we learn, that the Most Noble Marquis Cornwallis had arrived there on the 18th inst. in the *Medusa* frigate, which left England on the 17th of April.

The remaining fleet of *Indiamen* had also arrived, under convoy of the *Hindustan* frigate.

We understand that Admiral Linois is in the Bay, and has taken the Hon. Company's ship *Brunswick*, and driven the *Sarah*, Captain Macintosh, belonging to Bombay, on shore on Ceylon. Both ships were bound to China, with cargoes of cotton.

On Wednesday came up to town the ship Governor Duncan, Captain Thomas Ley, and the ship *Abaffey*, *Nacoda*, both of them having been obliged to put back from stress of weather.

The Governor Duncan left the pilot on the 30th May, bound to Bombay.

"The *La Paix* had experienced very severe weather on the passage, and is in consequence undergoing some repairs here, to enable her to proceed on her voyage to China.

Extract of a letter from Penang, (received per ship *Margaret*), dated July 1, 1805.

"I have now the pleasure to acquaint you, that two of the villains concerned in the murder of Capt. Johnstone, his officers, &c. were lately apprehended at Malacca, and sent round to this place under a proper guard, by Captain Farquhar, the officer commanding at that station.

"They arrived here on the 28th ult. and are now safely lodged in Goal.—As the Court of Justice established here, is not I believe, competent to pass sentence on Criminal cases of this capital nature, the murderers will no doubt, be sent to Calcutta;—there to meet that punishment, which there merits so richly deserve.

"The Bombay China Fleet, consisting of the *Lowjee* Family, *Ardasier*, *Cornwallis*, *Scaley Castle*, and *Minerva*, arrived here on the 24th ultimo, and sailed on the 26th; convoyed by H. M. ships *Phaeton* and *Cornwallis*, and brig *Harrier*; under the orders of Commodore Wood.

"The following is a list of Arrivals and Departures, at this port, since my last:—

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 14, H. M. ship *Cornwallis*, J. Duer, Esq. Madras—19, H. M. ship *Phaeton*, Wood, Esq. Madras—H. M. Brig *Harrier*, Edward Ratley, Esq. Madras—Bons Amigos, M. H. D'Carvalho, Bencoolen—22, Bombay Merchant, R. Frame, Calcutta—Auspicious, J. Barker, Calcutta—Brig *Redrefs*, Vilger, Malacca—23, ship *Triton*, J. Brown, Calcutta—H. C. Brig *Charger*, Lieut. F. Powell, Calcutta—Ship *Marquis Wellesley*, Grant, Calcutta—24, *Scaley Castle*, Gardener, Bombay—Ship *Cornwallis*, Lieut. Elderton, Bombay—*Minerva*, J. A. Pope, Bombay—*Lowjee* Family, A. Gibson, Bombay—*Ardasier*, A. Rud-Mock, Bombay—25, Brig *Kilvin Grove*, T. Ross, Salacca—Ship *La Paix*, J. Wright, Calcutta—27, snow *Transfer*, D. Matthews, Malacca.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 12, ship *Daniel*, Captain Fraser, China—14, ship *Warren Hastings*, R. Scott, Calcutta—Ship *Princess of Wales*, B. Graham, West Coast of Sumatra—Brig *Margaret*, W. Bennett, ditto—24 H. M. ship *Dedaignee*, J. Duer, Esq. on a Cruise—25, H. M. Brig *Seaflower*, Lieut. Owen, Madras—Grab ship *Hydrophi*, *Nacoda*, destination not known—26, H. M. ship *Phaeton*, Wood, Esq. on a cruise to the Eastward—H. M. ship *Cornwallis*, C. J. Johnson, Esq. ditto—H. M. Brig *Harrier*, Edward Ratley, Esq. ditto—Ship *Scaley Castle*, Capt. Gardener, China—Ship *Cornwallis*, Elderton, ditto—Ship *Minerva*, J. A. Pope, ditto—Ship *Lowjee* Family, J. Gibson, ditto—Ship *Ardasier*, Ruddock, ditto.

MADRAS COURIER,

JULY 10, 1805.

The Governor in Council, is pleased to give general notice, that in conformity to instructions which have been received from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, a Board of Officers, consisting of the following Members, has been appointed at this Presidency, for the purpose of making a final arrangement of the accounts connected with the distribution of Prize Money, captured at Seringapatam in the year 1799.

Maj. Gen. Macdowell, Lieut. Col. Brunton, Major Munro, Captain Marshall, Lieut. Col. Dodsworth, Major Maclean.

All persons whose claims to Prize Money may not have been adjusted, (or where claims may not have been already presented), are required to submit their claims to the Governor in Council, within the period of three months from this date, in order that they may be referred to the investigation and report of the Board of Officers; and Notice is hereby given, that such claims as shall not be presented within the stated period of time, shall be finally rejected.

Fort St. George, 5th July, 1805.

On the 2d Instant, arrived His Majesty's Ship *Albatross*, and on the 3d His Majesty's Ship *Concorde*, the first from Bengal and the latter from a Cruise.

The Brig *Mungamah*, arrived at Trincomallie, from this port:—Passenger, William Orr, Esq.

On the 6th instant, arrived the Ship *Ann*, Capt. Dadaly, from Calcutta, and on the same day, the American Ship *Wonolanced*, Capt. Randall, from Madeira, which she left the 14th of March. She touched at Trincomallie; Passenger, from that port, Mr. Falvey.

On Monday arrived the Ship *Mangles*, Capt. Reid, from Calcutta, left the 13th June:—Passenger, Capt. Doyle, of the Royal Navy.

CEYLON APPOINTMENTS.

William Montgomery, Esq. to be Agent of Revenue and Commerce for the Districts of Galle and Matara.
William Harries Ker, Esq. to be Agent of Revenue and Commerce for the Districts of Chilaw and Putland.

THE VACCINE.

Extract from the Public Letter of Dr. Christie, Inspector of Hospitals on Ceylon, dated 20th June, 1805.

"I beg leave to enclose for publication, an abstract of Vaccine Returns on Ceylon for May 1805, during which I am happy to say that there have been more inoculations, than in any month of the present year:—

Discharged with Certificates, - - -	1,196
Failed, - - - - -	104
Remaining, - - - - -	461

Total 1,761

"From a careful comparison of the Returns of the Patients treated in the Small Pox Hospitals on this Island, in the Years 1800, 1801, and 1802, I have reason to believe, that one-third part of all the Natives on Ceylon, who were seized with natural Small Pox, died of the disease, and as probably not one half of the inhabitants of this island escaped the natural Small Pox, we may fairly argue that of the 33,000 persons inoculated with Vaccine, one sixth part, or 5,500 persons would have otherwise fallen victims to Small Pox, and thus that number of lives has been directly preserved to the community by Vaccination, besides the incalculable though more indirect advantages, that result from the contagion of small Pox being arrested in its progress, at the Sea-ports, where most of the inhabitants are armed against its influence, by the Vaccine, and thus contribute to the safety and protection, even of such as have not been subjected to either disease."

It is said that Government has it in contemplation to send a pompous Embassy to the Principal Courts of Europe; and that these Ambassadors are to be directed to propose a new plan for the balance of European politics. The persons, said to be destined to fill this mission are Lords Macartney, Malmshury, St. Helens, and Auckland. (*Morning Chronicle.*)

Madras Government Gazette,

JULY 11, 1805.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT,

Fort St. George, July 2, 1805.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Ravenhaw, of the Engineers, to be Assistant under the Superintendent of the Survey of Myfore, vice Lieutenant Arthur, who is relieved from that duty.

The Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following "Copy of a Paragraph which will be inserted in the next General Letter to Fort St. George" from the Honorable the Court of Directors.

"Captain Charles Dallas, of your Establishment, retired from our Service the 21st September 1803, of which circumstance, through an accidental omission, you were not duly advised."

July 5, 1805.

The Governor in Council permits Major Batchelor, of the 1st Native Regiment, to proceed to Europe on Sick Certificate.

The Governor in Council appoints Lieutenant H. S. Wilkinson, to be Adjutant of the 2d Battalion 13th Native Regiment vice Whyte, appointed Deputy Judge Advocate in the Southern Division of the Army.

By order of the Governor in Council.

(Signed) G. BUCHAN, CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters—Choultry Plain, July 1, 1805.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Non-Commissioned Staff are appointed as follows.

Sergeant Major John O'Heron, from the late 5th Extra Battalion, to the 8th Regiment Native Cavalry.

Sergeant Thomas Moyten, from the Madras European Regiment, to be Quarter Master Sergeant of the 1st Battalion 2d Native Regiment.

Sergeant Major Alexander Beveridge, from the late 2d Extra Battalion, to the 2d Battalion 21st Native Regiment.

Gunner Thomas Ringrow, from Invalid Artillery at Dinidigul, to act as Quarter Master Sergeant of the 2d Battalion 22d Native Regiment.

Lieutenant Gore of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, will join the Detachment of the 2d Battalion of that Corps at Sankernacool.

Lieutenant Miller, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, will join the Detachment of the 1st Battalion of the Corps at Seringapatam.

Captain De Morgan, is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the 22d Native Regiment, as is Captain Wisset, from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of that Regiment.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, ADJ. GEN. OF THE ARMY.

The following Gentlemen have arrived at the Presidency, since our last publication:—

Colonel Keith, H. M. 77th Regiment,—Colonel Dodsworth do. 34th do.—Colonel H. Maclean, 23d Regiment, N. I.—Colonel Wahab,—Major W. Godfrey,—Captain Alexander Hector Davidson, 4th Regiment, N. C.—Captain S. Dalrymple,—Lieutenant Randall, 1st Bat. 14th Regt. N. I.—Ensign Todd, H. M. 34th Regiment.—Captain Grant, Artillery,—Lieutenant Merckel, H. M. Regiment de Meuron,—K. Dalrymple, Esq.—W. Horsman, Esq. Surgeon.

The following Gentlemen have left the Presidency since our last publication:—Captain Gordon, and Lieutenant Hutchinson, H. M. 22d Light Dragoons,—Lieutenant Benson, H. M. 34th Regiment.

BOMBAY COURIER, JUNE 29, 1805.

We are happy to learn that the Weymouth frigate, Captain Drapper, for the safety of which considerable apprehensions were entertained in England, as she did not, we heard of after parting from the East India ships, in the gale in which the *Abergavenny* was lost, had arrived at Madeira some time before the Bombay ships reached that island; and after waiting ten days had gone for Rio Janeiro, in hopes of falling in with her convoy.

Off Madeira the *Indiamen* fell in with Admiral Cochrane's squadron, which was in pursuit of the *Rochefort* fleet. The Admiral had received intelligence that it had been seen in those latitudes about three weeks before, and was supposed to have instructions to follow it, wherever it might have gone.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JANUARY 29.

Copy of a Letter from Rear Admiral Ruffel, to Wm. Marsden, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's ship *Monmouth*, in Yarmouth, Roads the 28th of Jan. 1805.

SIR,
Please to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Swan Cutter arrived here yesterday with the Dutch Privateer, mentioned in my letter to me on the subject.

I am, &c. T. M. RUSSELL.

His Majesty's Hired Cutter *Swan*, at Sea, January 26, 1805.

SIR,
I beg leave to inform you, I this day gave chase to a cutter-rigged vessel, and after a few hours chase, came up with and took the Flip Privateer, belonging to Holland, having on board eighteen men. She sailed from Holland on the 19th Inst. having taken only one brig, which brig I re-took yesterday, and sent into Yarmouth Roads.

I beg leave to remain, Sir, &c.
W. R. WALLACE.
Thomas Macnamara Ruffel, Esq.
Rear Admiral of the Red, &c. &c.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honorable Lord Keith, K. B. Admiral of the Blue, &c. to W. Marsden, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's ship the Ardent, off Ramsgate, 31st of January, 1805.

SIR,

I enclose, for their Lordships information, an extract of a letter from Captain Owen, of His Majesty's ship Immortalite, to Vice Admiral Holloway, acquainting him that a division of the enemy's flotilla arrived at Boulogne on the 29th instant, from the westward; and that one of them (a lugger) had been cut off by the Harpy. I have the honor to be, &c.

KEITH.

Extract of a letter from Captain Owen, of the Immortalite, of Boulogne, to Vice Admiral Holloway, dated 29th of Jan. 1805.

A division of seventeen brigs, three Schooners, four sloops, a dogger, and six luggers, arrived this morning from the westward; and although I got close enough to exchange shots with the body of them, the wind and lee-side enabled them to haul close to the beach, and pass in that manner. One lugger had carried away her foremast, and was cut off by the Harpy, whose crew returned before the frigate. I have less fear to the Downs with the Bruiser.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JANUARY 29, 1805.

[A letter in this Gazette from Lieutenant Wallow, of the Swan, hired cutter, announces the capture of the Rip, Dutch privateer, with 18 men; and the re-capture of a brig, which she had taken.]

PROMOTIONS.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Col. R. Anstruther, Adjutant-General to the Forces serving in Ireland, to be Colonel in the Army.—And Captains J. Tell, of the 19th Garrison Battalion; P. Kettlewell, P. Coulson, R. Uinacke, and S. Francis, of the late R. J. Artillery; R. Thornhill, of the Royal Artillery; T. Fleming, of the 30th Foot; G. J. Hamilton, of the late R. J. Artillery; L. G. Tomkins, of the 27th Foot; W. C. Short, of the 41st Foot; P. Stewart, of the 3d Foot; C. Fane, of Coldstream Guards; E. Schright, of the 1st Foot Guards; R. H. Featherstonhaugh, of ditto; A. Campbell, of the 9th Foot; G. Ramsay, E. W. Drozier, J. Lamaine, W. Skyring, W. Cox, S. C. Parry, R. Evans, and D. Meredith, of the R. Artillery; J. A. Sturt of the 8th Foot; W. Fenwick, of the 24th Foot; G. D. Robertson, of the 30th Foot; A. Anderson, of the 33d Foot; A. M'Donald, of the 15th Garrison Battalion; D. Watling, of the 2d W. I. Regiment; J. Brown, of the 6th Foot; D. Macpherson, of the 9d Foot; J. Watling, of the 35th Foot; W. Stewart of the 37th Foot; W. Shewin of the 9th Garrison Battalion; R. Smart of the 21st Foot; G. W. Le Geyte, of the 45th Foot; Honorable G. Mathew, of the 17 Foot; W. Miller, B. Bloomfield, W. Robe, and G. Salmon, of the R. Artillery; F. Weller, of the 13th Foot; R. T. Bringham, of the 1st Foot Guards; C. Maxwell, of the 6th Foot; R. M'Kenzie, of the 41st Foot; R. Wright, of the R. Artillery; C. Madden, of the 44th Foot; H. Cox, of the 8th Foot; M. Marston, of the 45th Foot; D. O'Farrell, of the 18th Foot; M. C. O'Connell, of the 1st W. I. Regiment; G. Fitzsimmons, of the 17th Foot; W. J. O'Connor, of the 6th Foot; D. Mahony, of the 5th Foot; J. H. Fitzsimmons, of the 5th Foot; J. Maclean, of the R. Artillery; J. Phillips, of the Coldstream Guards; W. White, of the 6th Foot; J. James, of the R. Marines; S. T. Dickens, of the R. Engineers; J. Harris, of the R. Artillery; P. H. Nicoll, of the 17th Foot; H. J. De Courcy, of the 12th Foot Guards; R. Smyth, of the 18th Foot; J. Quayle, of the R. Artillery; Viscount Forbes, of the 30th Foot; F. H. Dove, of the 12th Garrison Battalion; J. B. Garlin, of the 6th Foot; J. Maclean, of Champagne's Regiment; J. Clark, of the 48th Foot; H. Bird, of the 5th Foot; A. F. Barnard, of the 1st Foot Guards; Honorable L. Blackwood, of the 6th Foot; H. Wemyss of the 12th Light Dragoons; J. Scott, of the 73d Foot; G. Bowles, of the 8th Foot; A. French, of the 24th Foot; T. O'Dell, of the 3d Foot; T. Williamson, of the 30th Foot; H. W. Haile, of the Nova Scotia Fencibles; E. Darley, of the 64d Foot; A. Campbell, of the 8th Foot; R. James, of the 44th Foot; H. Wright, of ditto; T. Murray, of the 18th Foot; D. Leckey of the 45th Foot; D. Ross, of the 38th Foot; T. W. Hatwell, of the 3d Foot; T. Fotheringham, of the 3d Foot Guard; P. Capoll, of De Rolle's Regiment; A. Mohr, of ditto; T. Smith, of the 14th Light Dragoons; H. Nixon, of the 44th Foot; and W. H. Bunbury, of the 35th Foot,—to be Majors in the Army.

56th Regiment of Foot. Brevet Lieut. Colonel W. Brooke, from half pay of the 96th Foot, to be Major, vice Armstrong, who exchanges,—60th ditto, Captain F. St. Mart, to be Major, vice Drummond, promoted.—5th Garrison Battalion, Lieut. Col. J. Wilson, from the 21st Foot, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Adams, who exchanges.

The King's German Legion, 1st Battalion of Light Infantry, Major E. Leohart, to be Lieut. Colonel, with temporary rank, vice Altem, promoted.—1st Battalion of the Line Major C. Baron Omprada, to be Lieutenant Colonel, with temporary rank, vice Langworthy, promoted.—2d ditto, Major C. Baron Bennington, to be Lieut. Col. vice Baule, promoted.

BREVET.

Major W. M. Pleydell, of the 59th Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army—Captains the Hon. T. Mullen, of the 44th Foot; H. Yonge, of the 3d West India Regiment; W. Gray, of the Staff at the Army Depot, to be Majors in the Army.

STAFF.

Lieutenant B. Webster, of the 2d West India Regiment, to be Brigade Major to the Force serving in Jamaica—J. Storey, Esq. to be Paymaster of a Recruiting District. Lieutenant Colonel J. Wilson, of the 5th Garrison Battalions to be Deputy Quarter Master General in Ceylon.

WAR-OFFICE, FEBRUARY 2.

2d Regiment of Dragon Guards, Captain W. F. Spicer, to be Major by purchase, vice Adams, promoted to the 25th Light Dragoons.—1st Regiment of Foot Guards, Lieutenant Col. Lord F. Bentinck, from the 45th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice the Hon. C. Fitzroy, who exchanges.—29th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Velez from the Nova Scotia Fencibles, to be Lieut. Colonel, without purchase.—45th ditto, Major Gen. the Hon. C. Fitzroy, from the 1st Foot Guards, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lord F. Bentinck, who exchanges.

98th Regiment, J. Burke, Esq. to be Colonel, with temporary rank in the Army; Major W. Douglas, from the 53d, to be Lieutenant Colonel; and Captain A. Lloyd, from the 20th, and G. G. L'Estrange from the 73d, to be Majors.—Bedfordshire Militia, J. Osborne, Esq. to be Colonel; and J. Gibbard, Esq. to be Major.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

Private Letters from Madrid of the 11th ult. mention the receipt of very unpleasant accounts from Mexico:—Some serious troubles had broken out there, and the inhabitants generally are represented as being extremely dissatisfied at the conduct of the present Viceroy. Since the cession of Louisiana to America, the people of Mexico have evinced a strong disposition to unite with the United States, and the American Government is accused of having sent emissaries to foment their existing discontent.

Monday the outward-bound West India fleet, under convoy of the Profelyte Frigate, the Elk Brig, and Euryalus and Dryad Frigates, as far as Madeira, making in the whole upwards of 130 sail, failed from Cove. They had rather a light breeze at East while getting under weigh, but got clear off the harbour by three o'clock in the afternoon. The wind freshened a little outside, and blew as far as possible for their voyage. The Transports, with the 15th, 90th, and 95th Regiments on board, were in the Fleet.

The celebrated traveller, Mr. Mungo Park, failed on Thursday for Africa, in the Eugenie Frigate, from Portsmouth. Mr. Park is, we understand to repeat his attempt to penetrate into the interior of that country, as far as the City of Tombuctoo.

PORTSMOUTH, FEB. 11.

Arrived the Spanish ship San Antonio; alias Lobidos Amijos, captured by His Majesty's ship L'Egyptienne, off Madeira.

In the review which Bonaparte's official orators take of the disposition of the several Continental Powers, in order to prove the improbability of our deriving any co-operation from them, curious mention is made of Sweden, by Regnaud in his harangue to the Tribunate. His Swedish Majesty, he says, insisted, in his negotiations with this country, upon receiving 48 millions (of livres no doubt) for 20,000 men; but England would not consent to give more than 16 millions; and the treaty, in consequence, did not take place. Prussia, it is added, interposed her influence to prevent the proposed measure taking place, and threatened to march an army in Swedish Pomerania, if it were perfused in by the Court of Stockholm. These statements, however, we have reason to believe, will be found at least to exaggerate the facts. The most laboured and unfair comparisons are drawn between the present situations of this country and France. In these there can be no difficulty in detecting the false colouring of flattery which in every particular is given to the picture that is drawn of France; and the gross distortion of features which is uniformly given to the pretended representation of the immediate condition of Great Britain. In the falsehoods of Talleyrand, there is a seriousness becoming the subtlety of his character; but those of Regnaud are distinguished by a wild extravagance, to which even the signals of Gallic gaudiness scarcely furnish a parallel. France is of course invincible, let what will happen; but England, at all events, cannot possibly escape utter annihilation. All the formidable obstacles to the invasion are now removed, and our destruction is inevitable. The ships of France, which are in safety only while they bulk in port, are now "to come out in small squadrons, overpread the ocean, and dry up the channels of prosperity and life by means of which England supports its monstrous existence."

Two revenue cutters are now stationed near the wreck of the Abergavenny East Indiaman. No doubt is entertained of the whole of the treasure being recovered.

The Theatre.—The part of Orlavian, in the Mountaineers, was performed by Master Betty, for the first time on Saturday night last, at Covent Garden Theatre. We cannot but condemn the indiscreet conduct of his friends in permitting him to appear in a Character for which his person and time of life are wholly unsuitable. He made as much of the Part as could be expected from one of his age; but he evidently struggled with difficulties which are insuperable to him at present. He has acquired so much merited credit in Young Norval and other characters becoming his age, that it is absolutely sporting with his reputation to put him in such parts as Orlavian; and, therefore, we hope he will not venture to repeat it. The audience, however, which crowded the Theatre, received him with great applause, but by no means with that enthusiasm which he has excited in other characters.

A singular occurrence has lately taken place in the town of Nimeguen. A Sergeant who had been ten years in the army, and who had served in many campaigns, was suddenly taken ill in the guard house and delivered of a fine Boy. The father of the Child is another Sergeant, who lived for a considerable time in the same room, and even slept in the same bed with his female comrade, before he discovered her sex.

So economical is the system of the American Government, that the savings of Mr. Jefferson's Presidency, (i. e. the success of the Revenue over the expense) have been more than equal to the large sum paid to France for the great province of Louisiana.

Sir John Gallini, originally a dancing master, though he lost 30,000 £. by the fire of the Opera House in 1798, has left his son and two Daughters £. 150,000.

Sir Even Nepean has kissed the King's hand on refusing his old station as Secretary to the admiralty.

DUBLIN, JANUARY 5.

A flagrant robbery was committed on Tuesday night, upon the house of Mr. Venables, Pawn-broker, on Uther's Island, by a banditti of plunderers, which has excited the most general surprise and indignation. Mr. Venables and his family were spend-

ing the evening from home, and the villains, by means of a lamp-lighter's ladder, got over his stable into the yard of the house; the back door being either incautiously open, only latched, they obtained ready admittance. There were in the kitchen at the time, three lads, we are told, belonging to Mr. Venables; one of them twenty years of age, and a female servant.—The plunderers immediately on entering, placed two armed sentinels upon the door of the Kitchen, and closely confined those who were in, using, we suppose, wicked menaces. They demanded a candle, but the people declared they had not such a thing; the desperadoes sent out for one themselves, the sentinels watching for them without.—Having provided themselves with light, they went directly to those parts of the house where were deposited the watches and plate, which they entirely carried off, but not at once, having made some turns of the plunder. They took between five and six hundred gold and silver watches, the loss of which and of plate, will amount to 2,000 £. The villains were above an hour in the house perpetrating the robbery. We are happy to hear that some of them can be identified. The knowledge of the manner in which the property was secured in the house, was so accurate, that they took certain valuables from the desk of Mr. Venables. There is a stable-lane from Bridge-foot-street, in the rear of the houses by which the robbers entered, and in it was found the lamp-lighter's ladder with which they ascended.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, JAN. 29. CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

Mr. Erskine moved, to file a criminal information against John Dickson, an engraver, at the instance of Mr. Moses Carrara, an Officer in a Volunteer Corps, for publishing a libellous print of and concerning him the prosecutor. The affidavit of Mr. Carrara stated, that he sat for his picture to a Mr. Atkinson, who having finished it, the resemblance appeared defective; upon which he expostulated, and complained of the want of likeness. This led to a serious dispute, in which Mr. Atkinson challenged Mr. Carrara to fight. Mr. Carrara, however, to accept the challenge, Mr. Atkinson beat Mr. Carrara in his own house, very much alarmed his family, and said he would let the world know that Mr. C. was a cowardly scoundrel. A short time after, a print was published, in which Mr. Atkinson was represented in the act of kicking Mr. Carrara, who, that he might be the better known, was drawn in his regimentals, and the scene laid near the prosecutor's house, with his mother looking out of the window, exclaiming, "Oh! my poor Ben!"—Underneath the Print, were the following lines:—

A bold Lieutenant once was Moses,
Yet dreaded oft' he should be lick'd
And as he lik'd not bloody noses,
Would rather let himself be kick'd.

Mr. Erskine added, that he had to regret his inability at that moment of bringing Mr. Atkinson before the Court, but as Mr. Dickson, the engraver of the print in question, had refused to give up his author, he hoped their Lordships would think him a fit object against whom to interpose the authority of the Court.—The Court granted a rule to show cause.

DANGER OF PORTUGAL.

It is the misfortune of the minor European States, whose feeble and languishing resources scarcely suffer them to encourage any other ambition than that of maintaining their petty territories inviolate, and escaping injury from their more powerful neighbours; almost uniformly to be drawn into the vortex at least into a participation, of the hazards of hostility, whenever the greater powers, who give a tone to the policy and preside over the fate of Europe, engage in war with each other.

This has too frequently been the case of Holland, Switzerland, and the minor States of Italy, and is likely, in the present contest; to be the fate of Portugal. The safety of Portugal; it is said, depends upon the neutrality of Spain. If Spain be converted into an enemy of Great Britain; she will be equally hostile to her allies, and will then have a common interest with France to effect the subjugation of Portugal, Spain, it is asserted, will open herself to the reception of French troops, and the armies of Bonaparte crossing the Peninsula will compel Portugal to renounce the alliance of Great Britain, and connect herself with the common cause.

That such will be the object and enterprise of France and Spain, there can be little doubt; as little is there likewise, that the situation of Portugal is hazardous, but it requires no very superstitious faith to believe that she may survive the shock, no very great stretch of confidence to pronounce that her alliance with Great Britain will maintain her inviolate and unbroken.

We are not without precedents of the degrees of fear which Portugal need suffer from the Court of Madrid. The events of the campaign of 1762, when a small British force repelled the invading armies of Spain, at a time, too, when a Spanish Army possessed something of its former discipline and gallantry, sufficiently evince what a British Army might now effect, in the want of Spanish tactics and military glory.

From France is the principal danger. Let us suppose that the Emperor of the French resolves to divert a portion of his troops, from the positions which they at present occupy. This is hazardous, now that a continental war is menaced; now that the armies on the right and left banks of the Rhine must be effectually strengthened; now that Holland, on which God an attack is first expected, must confume a greater force, no less to repel the enemies of France, than that she herself may be held in subjection; now, too, when upon the South a fearful storm is apprehended from Italy, and Austria, fluctuating in an uncertain neutrality, cannot be trusted without an overawing army to watch every moment of her policy.

Let us suppose, however, that France provides a considerable depot of Troops at Bayonne. They must march four-hundred miles before they touch the frontiers of Portugal; their course extends

through a country difficult for the progress of an army, and almost destitute of provisions; they can subsist with difficulty, and must be tardy from the immense baggage. Time would be given to Portugal to provide for a vigorous defence, a defence easy and certain of success, if conducted with common spirit and gallantry. Here, too, the alliance of England would interpose and spread a shield before her.

But let us concede that Portugal, with the other secondary Powers of the Continent, is obliged to receive the yoke. Happily for mankind, the safety of Europe does not depend upon France being able to take a temporary possession of Portugal. It is in the power of England, at any time, to block up the two rivers by which that country can alone receive supplies of grain, and thereby cut off the subsistence of a French Army, and oblige them to abandon their conquest, or retain it at an expence beyond its value.

Portugal, abstracted from the colonies, is of no weight in Europe; without the Brazils, she would be overlooked in a general scheme of politics.

Let us consider Portugal in the possession of France. What is her value? What resources does she supply for the pillage of French armies, what new vigour does she add to the arm of tyranny and domination? The Power which has assumed the maritime ascendancy would seize her dominions in Africa and America. The name of Portugal being extinct, and the obligations of her cancelled, (which would be the consequence of her subjection to France,) England might justly possess herself of her colonies, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and thus, in the general division and scramble for Prizes, England would be the eventual gainer; with this special difference, that the gains of Bonaparte would be the plunder of a robber, those of England, the acquisitions of prudence and of friendship.

The wines of Portugal might, indeed, find their way to Great Britain; and thus supply its wretched inhabitants with a bare subsistence; but, without the consumption of Brazil, the resources it affords, and the shipping it creates and employs, Portugal would sink to the lowest state of degradation; and, having once supplied a harvest to the French marauders, she would be relinquished almost as speedily as obtained, when no temptation was left of future plunder.

Whilst the occupation of Portugal by France must necessarily throw the treasures and commerce of the Brazils into the lap of Great Britain, Bonaparte will hesitate before he decides upon its subjection; he knows that England regards the sanctity of treaties, and the interest of inferior states; he knows the generosity of our commercial policy, and that whilst the colonies of these states are not subservient to French ambition, we shall never attempt to divert their produce from their accustomed channels; but he knows that England will never suffer the colonies of any subjugated state, to become the prey of his rapacity, and the means of his aggrandizement.

Let us, therefore, in case Portugal be attacked, assume the language and conduct which the occasion calls for.—If we blockade by sea wherever the enemy advances; if we separate the colonies from every country which he enters, and prevent such countries, as we have done in the case of those which border on the Elbe and Weser, from all external commerce, France will soon be taught, that she is only weakened by the extension of her conquests and thrown into the hands of her rival, without hazard of battle, or contamination of honour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JAN. 28.

Mr. Creevy presented a petition from certain Electors of the County of Middlesex, stating that George Bolton Mainwaring was not capable of holding a seat in Parliament, as Knight of the Shire for the said County, in consequence of his wanting the due and legal qualifications. The petitioners further represented, that when George Bolton Mainwaring was acquired by the Sheriffs to state his qualifications according to the act of Parliament, he replied that he was heir apparent to a man qualified to sit in Parliament, and also that he possessed property in the County sufficient to entitle him to become one of its Representatives. The petitioners denied both these statements, and prayed the House for such redress as to its wisdom may seem meet.—Ordered to lie on the table, and be taken into consideration on Thursday the 28th Feb.

To the Proprietors of East India Stock.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
In conformity with my Address to you, dated the 10th of January, 1804, which I now subjoin, I have the honour to signify my intention of standing a Candidate for a Seat in the East India Direction, on the second vacancy which may occur from this time when I most earnestly solicit the honour of your support, which, should I be so fortunate as to obtain, shall ever evince my sense of so great an obligation by the most unfeigned gratitude.

I shall venture to wait a second time on you, that I may personally request your votes.
I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your very faithful and obedient Servant,

JOHN A. BANNERMAN.

No. 2, Harley Place, Jan. 24, 1805.

To the Proprietors of East India Stock.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
So many have lately solicited your suffrages to be named Directors of your Affairs, that I should hesitate adding my name to the list, were I not induced by the following considerations:—

I have passed twenty-four years of my life in actual service in India, during which period, I held military and political situations of considerable responsibility, under Sir Archibald Campbell, Marquis Cornwallis, Sir William Meadows, Lord Hobart, Marquis Wellesley, and Lord Clive, from whom I have received the most flattering approbation.

More than once I have received from your Honourable Court of Directors, favourable testimonials of my conduct; and to mark the sense they entertained of it in general, and of my last public services in particular, did me the honour to vote me Plate, with an Inscription, too flattering not to be here inserted:—

"From the East India Company, to Lieutenant Colonel John Alexander Bannerman, for important and successful services, in suppressing a Rebellion of the Poligars in the Tennevelly Province, in the year 1799, for which he received the public thanks of the Right Hon. the Governor General, and the Governor in Council, at Fort St. George; and the energy, activity, and ability, which distinguished his conduct upon this occasion; and above all, his spotless integrity, were held forth as an example to the Army in general."

As the interests of the East India Company embrace not merely mercantile, but also great political and military considerations, few will deny, there should be among your Directors, a proportion of men, possessing local, military, and political knowledge. Of your Directors, two only are military men, and one or both, may occasionally be out by rotation. When it is considered, that subjects of the highest military importance, involving much military detail, constantly come before your Executive Government at home, it will be readily admitted, that this is a very inadequate proportion.

On these grounds, I venture to offer myself a Candidate for the direction, and to solicit your support upon some vacancy. Should I be honoured with it, being disengaged from all other Public Concerns, I shall devote the whole of my time to the service of the East India Company.

I have thy honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your faithful and obedient Servant,

JOHN A. BANNERMAN.

No. 47, Dove-street, Jan. 10, 1804.

PARIS.

THE LATE OVERTURE OF PEACE.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE, FEB. 4.

M. Talleyrand, Minister for Foreign Relations, was introduced, and presented by order of the Emperor, the following report:—

"The national solemnity of the coronation, this noble and necessary consummation of our social institution, was connected with sensations too profound and too general not to have occupied the undivided attention of all classes in the State—on the approach, after the accomplishment of this great internal event, which has just secured forever the destinies of France in consecrating by the suffrages of men, and by the voice of Heaven, all that we have acquired in glory, in grandeur, and independence, it was generally, and as it were by one common impression felt, that the interest of all other events was weakened and diminished—and even the thought of the war, in the bosom of a nation owing so much to its victories seems to disappear."

"Every thing is accomplished—the Empire is founded, and in recalling his attention to exterior concerns, and in re-animating the spirit of the nation to the interests of the war, the first sentiment of the Emperor has been to raise himself above every passion and to justify the exalted destiny which providence reserves for him by the wing himself inaccessible to hatred, ambition, or revenge. If there exist the men who have conceived the project of combating us—with the arms of crimes, who have to the utmost of their power, realized this cruel thought, who have hired assassins, and who, even at this very moment, poison our enemies—it is over these identical passions that the Emperor wished to triumph. The more natural and common it was to feel a lively resentment against personal attacks the more was he sensible that it was the part of a great mind to be proof against it. This determination is noble—but it differs widely from ordinary rules—and on rare occasions, I ought to forget for a moment the principles of propriety, which would prevent me in other instances, from offending by my praises the sovereign, whose Minister I have the honour to be. In the present instance, I cannot explain those measures, the generosity of which supposes an inflexibility to the common laws of prudence without justifying them—and without intending it, my justification is our eulogium."

"The Emperor has made the first overtures to a Government, which had been guilty of aggression, which has man-feited without motive and without disguise, sentiments of inveterate hatred towards him and towards us. In order to comprehend adequately such an instance of moderation, we must refer to the remembrance of the past, and follow the progress of an august Sovereign through the whole extent of his noble career. Have not such men, as have studied his character, discovered in the bold flight in the vigorous and constant execution of all his enterprises, a flock of boldness and of prudence which regulated them, a check that pre-empted every abuse—in a word, a burst of justice and humanity, incessantly tending to moderate the effects, and to accelerate the term of necessary acts of violence."

"Thus, after a succession of advantages gained on the Banks of the Drave, far from suffering himself to be led on by the hopes, with which the most beautiful fortune seemed disposed to intoxicate him, he calculated, that it was more advantageous for France and for her enemies, that he should act temperately. To the great reactions of glory, he opposed the grand interest of humanity. He was sensible to the cries of those victims, who were to be, without delay, sacrificed in the last actions of an implacable war, and he made propositions of peace.—From that time, with that view into futurity which outstrips events, and discriminates them even in causes that ate to produce them, he had foreseen all the blood that was to flow on the fields of Marengo and Hohenlinden—and inflexible to these prefaces, which held out to France and to its brave army, fresh laurels and new conquests, he listened only to wisdom and humanity, which give a sanction to glory, but dictate sacrifices."

"The same principle inspired him with the same magnanimity—when called upon to take the reins of Government, he united the title of First Consul to his reputation as a General, and the authority of the chief Magistracy to the unlimited ascendancy of the glory which he had acquired. On all sides he addressed the language of peace, and he succeeded in making himself understood. After peace had been restored to the Continent, there yet remained an enemy to France. On the 24th, of January, year 8, he made a proposal of peace to the King of

England. The generous conqueror of the year 5, the First Consul, Pacificator of the year 8, could not be deficient in the same magnanimous moderation, in the person of the august Sovereign, to whom Heaven has confided our destinies."

"Spain, involved in the contest by provocations without pretext or excuse, has given us, for auxiliaries, the disapprobation of Europe for an unjust aggression, the indignation of a generous people, and the forces of a great kingdom. Invulnerable on our territory, we have proved that vigilance and an energy which never relaxes, are sufficient for our security. Our colonies are beyond the reach of attack: Guadeloupe, Martinique, the Ile of France, would defy an expedition of 20,000 men. Our cities, our plains, our manufactures prosper: the regular and ready receipt of the imposts attests the inexhaustible fecundity of agriculture and industry: commerce, accustomed during the last ten years to be conducted through its extensive relations with England, proceeds now in another channel, and substitutes for these relations, communications more profitable, more independent, and more secure. There are no new imposts: no loans: a debt which cannot increase, but must diminish: in a word, an union of means sufficient to support during ten years, the existing state of war; such is the position of France. This war has indeed been scarcely offensive; but it is far from having been inactive. France has been guaranteed. She has created strength hitherto unknown. She has produced in the bosom of an enemy's country, a perpetual source of disquietude, without remedy; with a prudence and an unbending energy, she has acquired forever the confidence of the Continent, at first somewhat shaken by the commencement of an incendiary war, which might have set Europe in a flame, and whose progress has been arrested by the unceasing efforts of vigilance, moderation, firmness and wisdom."

"What is the situation of the enemy? The people are up in arms, and whilst necessity, seconded by genius, has led us to invent a new species of marine, necessity and terror have compelled the Cabinet of England to substitute in general the pike, for the ordinary implements of war. This Cabinet is divided betwixt projects of invasion, and projects of defence. It is lavish in useless entrenchments; it covers its coasts with fortifications; it erects and destroys its batteries without end; it makes experiments, whether it could not stop or turn the course of rivers. It plans inundations on its own fertile plains; the indolence of cities reigns in the fields; the turbulence of the country pants in its cities."

"Ireland, the Indies, the shores, even England, are an everlasting and unbounded object of uneasiness. All that belongs to England is endlessly menaced by 1500 vessels which compose our flotilla, at present by sixty ships of the line, and by a valiant army commanded by the first Generals in the world. Of all kinds of menaces, would not that simple patience be the most terrible, which would enable us to persevere for ten years in this state of delay and of effort, which leaves to our active hostilities the knowledge and the choice of the place, the times and the means of annoyance."

"These considerations, and this contrast, should in my opinion, have inspired the English Government with the wise resolution of taking the first steps to prevent hostilities. It has not done so. It has left to the Emperor all the advantage of originating this honourable overture. It has given an answer, nevertheless, to the propositions that had been made to it; and if this answer be compared with the shamefully celebrated declamations of Lord Grenville, in the year 8, I am ready to acknowledge that it is by no means void of moderation and wisdom."

"Whilst expecting new lights to illustrate the obscurity of the actual state of affairs, His Majesty the Emperor has conceived, that the imperfect disclosure which His Majesty the King of England, has thought proper to make of the first overtures of France, call for a full explanation on his part, of all that he wished, of what he did, and, of the answer of the English Government. At the same time he has commissioned me to make known to you, that he will ever feel a real satisfaction, most dear to his heart, in making known to the Senate, and to his People, by frank, full and unambiguous communications, every thing that shall be connected with the interests of its prosperity and its glory on every occasion when such communication shall be consistent with the principles of policy, and the rules of discretion."

"The degrees of power, the diversity of situations, produce no change in those eminent qualities, which may justly be styled the virtues of characters; and the Emperor was bound for the third time to propose Peace; in order to prove, that it was not idly he had uttered, on a solemn occasion, these never to be forgotten words: 'Soldiers, as First Consul, I had but one sentiment; as Emperor, I can entertain no other.' It is two years since war has been declared; and it has not been practicable to commence it. All its operations have been preparatory in projects; but the moment having arrived when the prosecution of it must produce real events, and give birth to the most terrible chances; the Emperor thought that it was essential to the principle of that political religion which without doubt, draws down upon the thought and efforts of just and generous Princes the assistance of Heaven, to do every thing in his power to prevent great calamities by making Peace."

"I am directed to communicate to you the letter which, with this view of moderation and humanity, His Majesty the Emperor has thought proper to write to His Majesty the King of Great Britain."

"The letter having been read, he proceeded:—
"In estimating the advantages of our position and in reflecting on that unanimous display of affection and respect, which during the late circumstances exhibited to us the whole of France absolutely disposed to devote itself to maintain the honor of the French name, the glory of the Throne, and the power of the Empire, I shall not conceal that, being the only person admitted, as Minister, to the participation of that determination, I ought, in order to appreciate it fully, to regard it less with a view to itself, to its heroic principal—to contemplate it rather as a result of character than as the application of a maxim of State. If any other Prince had communicated to me such a disposition, I should have felt, that the power of my office and my personal devotion would impose on me the duty of opposing it by my advice; and, in fact, what is our situation? and on which side are the advantages of the war? We have not lost any thing. Within and without every thing has been improved amongst us. Our flotillas, the creation of which seemed a chimerical project, the union of which appeared to be impossible, have been created and collected together as if by enchantment. Our soldiers are become seamen; we might say, that the ports and the coasts have been

transformed into cities, where the landmen and seamen apply themselves in full security, and as during peace, to the terrible and dangerous exercises of war."

No doubt we have fewer vessels than England, but their number is sufficient to enable them, after a conjunction wisely prepared, to strike a mortal blow against the enemy."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

On the 12th December the Deputations from the Army, the Navy, the Guards of Louvre, and the National Guards, amounting to 7000 men, assembled in the Great Gallery of the Honore, under the orders of Marshal Murat, Governor of Paris. The Chief Master of the Ceremonies having informed the Emperor that the Marshal had assembled all the Deputations, His Majesty went to the Gallery, preceded by Marshal Murat, by his Imperial Highness the Constable, and followed by his Imperial Highness Prince Joseph, and by the Chief Dignitaries and the Great Officers of his Household. The Emperor passed along the ranks of the Deputations, which extended from the Gallery of Diana to the Hall of Antiquities, by which His Majesty went out. As he passed through the ranks, he spoke to each Deputation as it was presented to him by the Constable. The Emperor entered into conversation with all the warriors, received their petitions, talked over their former exploits and their present situation. Nothing could have been more novel, more sublime, or better calculated to excite enthusiasm, than the view of this, the representative body of an armed nation assembled among the monuments of the arts of all the world. Amidst this numerous collection of celebrated pictures, the noblest, and that which attracted the General attention, was the picture of our army and its glorious Chief. After having reviewed them, the Emperor took his station in the middle of the Great Gallery, and addressed the Deputations in the sublime language, and with the animated tone of a soldier grown old in camps. That voice, so familiar to those heroes, excited an enthusiasm in the minds, and touched the hearts of all with the deepest sensibility.—The Emperor having returned to his apartments, seated himself on the throne, surrounded by his Ministers and Great Officers. The Senate was on the right, and the Council of State on the left, of the throne. The army, with Marshal Murat at its head, having been introduced by the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, and presented by the Constables, defiled before the throne.

LADIES COMMITTEE.

Extract from an Account of the Ladies Committee for promoting the Education and Employment of the Female Poor.

At a meeting of the "Society for bettering the condition of the Poor," January 15th, the Committee directed an address to be sent to those Ladies who were subscribers to their funds, and to some others, proposing the formation of a Ladies Committee for promoting the education and employment of the Female Poor. The want of instruction, and of the means of occupation, are causes which have contributed fatally and extensively to the prevalence of profligacy and misery among the lower classes of females in England, and have called for the union and co-operation of the more elevated and enlightened of the sex, for the correction of so general an evil.

The objects proposed for consideration were classed under three heads—1st. The forming of similar Committees in provincial towns and in the metropolis; 2d. The promoting of the moral and religious education of the female poor; and 3dly. The supplying of them with useful and domestic employment. The plan including the formation of a seminary for educating the unprovided daughters of clergymen, officers, and others, as teachers and governesses, for private families and female boarding schools.

The establishment of such a seminary, at the same time that it constituted a very desirable and essential part of the general plan, did certainly create a considerable portion of its difficulty. With a view, therefore, to anticipate objection and facilitate arrangement, a suggestion of some hints, or rather an outline on the subject, was circulated with the other papers.

The plan, as soon as it was arranged, was submitted to Her Majesty—who has been graciously pleased to approve it, and to command her name to be inserted as Patroness, and those of the Princesses as Vice-Patronesses of the Institution. With this powerful advantage, and with the permission of the Ladies who compose the primary Committee, notice of this Institution has been ordered to be circulated, and to be inserted in some of the public papers—and the primary Committee having been originally formed and the first arrangement made with the Queen's approbation, it has been established that no election of a Member of the Ladies Committee, nor any rule or regulation for their government, shall be valid, until it had Her Majesty's sanction.

It may appear unnecessary to trouble the reader with any remarks on the justice and propriety of restoring to women those employments, which decency and moral fitness seem to have exclusively marked for their own. To men, the extended commerce and increased manufactures, the unbounded enterprise and unrivalled prosperity of Britain, will supply countless occupations, adapted to every turn of mind, and to every shade and gradation of talent. At the present crisis, and probably for some months to come, the strength and vigour of every male arm will be wanted for the defence and protection of our envied country. To women there can be opened, at best, but a limited scope of action—

and it is for the benefit of all, looking to the increase of the general fund, that they should not be precluded from contributing their portion of productive industry. Not merely the husband, the father, the brother, are interested in their possessing the means of employment, but the community at large; every member of society must feel the benefit of so great an addition to national produce and moral virtue.

It is said that Government has it in contemplation to send a pompous Embassy to the Principal Courts of Europe; and that these Ambassadors are to be directed to propose a new plan for the balance of European politics. The persons, said to be destined to fill this mission are Lords Macartney, Malmbury, St. Helens, and Auckland. (Morning Chronicle.)

Government Notifications.

POLICE OFFICE, — JULY 23, 1805.

Notice is hereby given, that the New Road to Barrackpore will be opened for the accommodation of the Public, on Monday next, the 29th instant.

All Persons are desired to be careful not to injure the young Trees planted on the sides of the Road. Travellers whether on Horseback, Foot, or in Carriages, are required to keep on the Central or Brick part of the Road, and not to pass through the side avenues.

All Elephants, Bullocks, and Hackeries, are strictly prohibited from passing on the Sides of the Road.

CHA. F. MARTIN,

W. C. BLAQUERE,

ED. THOROTON,

A. STEWART.

FORT WILLIAM.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, JULY 24, 1805.

The Public are hereby informed, that the Sum expected to be applicable to the Redemption of the Public Debt, by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in the month of August, is Sixteen Rupees 1,00,000. Of this sum, Sixteen Rupees 18,000 will be applied to the discharge of the Bonds and Notes of the General Register of 1792-3, from No. 4,85 to No. 4,87 both inclusive, on Tuesday the 27th of August, on which date the Interest thereon will cease. The remainder will be applied by the Commissioners in the purchase of the Bonds and Notes of this Government, bearing an Interest of six and Eight per Cent per Annum, on tenders being made to them in the usual manner.

Published by Command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

THOS. BROWN, Sec. to the Govt.

Current value of Government Securities.

JULY 29, 1805.

	Buying.	Selling.
Six per Cents. - - - - - Discount.	8 4 8	12
Old Eight per Cents. Ditto.	3 4 3	12
Eight per Cent Loans of 1800.	2 8 3	0
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, & 1804.	2 4 2	0
Ten per Cents. - - - - - Pm.	4 0 3	8
Ditto, for a year, - - - - - Ditto.	1 0 0	8

MARRIAGES.

At Dinapore, on the 24th of June, at the house of James Gordon, Esq. Robert Esdaile, Esq. to Miss Catherine Fleming.

On the 22d instant, Mr. Ambrose Goodbrand, to Mrs. Elizabeth Walter.

On the 23d instant, Mr. William Jones, to Mrs. A. Doughty, widow of the Mr. James Doughty.

On the 24th instant, Mr. Thomas Kerr, to Miss Jane Ryan.

At Madras, on the 1st instant Henry Harris, Esq. M. D. to Mrs. Baddely.

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday, the 23d instant, Mrs. Oolby, of a Daughter.

On the same day, Mrs. F. Harvey, of a Son.

At Bangalore, on the 21st July, the Lady of Charles Beche, Esq. of the Honourable Company's Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Hyderabad, on the 20th ultimo, the Lady of Gen. Ure, Esq. Surgeon to the Residency, of a Daughter.

At Cuddalore, on the 18th ultimo, the Lady of Richard Kinchant, Esq. Commercial Resident, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On Thursday last, Mrs. John Baptist.

On the 10th instant, at Sultanpore, Mr. B. Orr.

On the 23d instant, Mrs. Catherine Barker.

At Dhulee, on the 9th July, George Carnegie, late a Captain in the service of Dowlat Rao Scinde, and since in the Honourable Company's employ; those who knew the amiable qualities of his heart, and the noble sentiments of his mind, must sincerely regret his early departure from this transient scene, he was a native of Scotland, of respectable parents, engaging manners, extreme modesty, an enlightened mind and undaunted courage—George Carnegie's purse, time and interest were ever not only at the disposal of his friends and brother officers, but the unfortunate never appealed to his liberality in vain, he succoured the indigent sometimes beyond his pecuniary powers, but he never disgusted them with the frigid air of indifference, the loss of such a man is a real loss to society, to his friends his memory will be ever dear, to mankind in general, he has left an excellent example for imitation.

"Worth's highest station ends in 'here he lies,'"

"And dust to dust concludes the noblest song."

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