

# BENGAL HURKARU.



Volume XI.]

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13th, 1805.

[Number 552.]

**PUBLIC SALE.**

**VALUABLE EFFECTS, &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 14th Inst.  
(By order of the Executor,)

**Valuable Effects**

OF THE LATE  
**MR. J. L. CANTELO,**

DECEASED:

COMPRISING

A QUANTITY of good Wearing Apparel,—A selection of scarce and valuable Books,—Books of Charts,—Sheet Charts and Charts of the Red Sea, by Sir Home Popham,—Margett's Longitude Tables,—A most capital box Time-keeper, by "Margett," estimated at a great value by the deceased,—A brass Sextant, in Mahogany Case, by Gilbert, quite new,—Day and Night Telescopes, by Dolland,—Cases of Mathematical Instruments,—Parallel Rulers,—Terrestrial and Celestial Globes,—Silver Plate,—Gold and Silver Watches,—Glafs, China and Queen's Ware,—Table and Wall Shades, Vase Hanging and Cabin Lamps,—Looking Glasses,—Prints,—Household Furniture,—Cooking Utensils,—Palanquins, &c. &c. &c.

A VARIETY OF  
**CHOICE**

**LIQUORS,**

INCLUDING  
TWO PIPES OF  
**EXCELLENT MADEIRA,**

Which cost £.45 each on the Island.

And a diversity of other

**ARTICLES,**

That will be detailed in Catalogues, on the Day of Sale.

**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.

**TO LET, OR FOR SALE.**



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

ENQUIRE OF

**Mrs. P. LUMSDAIN and Co.**

**PUBLIC SALE.**

**HORSES AND CARRIAGES.**

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 14th Inst.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE  
**HORSES AND CARRIAGES;**

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

A fashionable raised back Curricule, lined with red Morocco leather, having Hood and Lamps, complete; with a pair of strong serviceable Chestnut Horses, match well, warranted sound and quiet, with Europe Harness, nearly new.

A fashionable round back Buggy, on C. springs, with Hood and Lamps, lined with superfine blue broad Cloth, and fast trotting Pyebald Mare, warranted sound and quiet, with Harness, complete.

A bay Saddle Horse, the property of the late Mr. J. L. CANTELO.

A Grey Saddle Horse, strong serviceable animal, to the owner's best knowledge perfectly found and quiet.

**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

**J. DUNN'S**

REPOSITORY,

No. 123,

DURRUMTOLLAH-STREET,

SEVERAL Pair of very handsome BAY MARES, just come down the Country, some of which are 15 hands high, match exceedingly well, and very strong.

Calcutta, August 5, 1805.

**FOR SALE,**

AT THE

**HURKARU LIBRARY,**

THE

**Calcutta Gazette,**

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

**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 Instant,

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 fold 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.**

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

**JOHN TAYLOR**

HAVING with the mutual consent of the Partners, in the House of JOHN BOND and Co. Organ Builders and Musical Instrument Repairers, withdrawn his Name from the Firm, the public are hereby respectfully informed thereof, that he has no further Interest in the Concern. He embraces this opportunity of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that he intends in the course of a few days setting up Business for himself, as he is well acquainted with the Making and Repairing of all kinds of Musical Instruments; and hopes to give satisfaction to those who may do him the honor of employing him. Further particulars will be mentioned in a future Advertisement.

CALCUTTA, }  
August 5th, 1805. }

**FRESH OYSTERS,**

TO BE HAD,

AT

**J. MORRIS AND Co's.**

COSSITULLAH-STREET,

No. 1,

AT FOUR RUPEES PER DOZEN.

Calcutta, August 5, 1805.

Aubrien, Medock, and St. Julien

**CLARETS;**

VINDEGRAVE, CHERESS, & REAL CONIAC BRANDY, in bottles; Pure HOLLAND'S GIN, in cases, and SWEET OIL, in hampers, of one dozen quarts each.

Messrs. Lawtie and Gould,

HAVE REMAINING

FOR SALE,

A FEW OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES,

IMPORTED ON THE

**B I E,**

SHIPPED AT

BOURDEAUX IN JANUARY;

ALSO,

A few casks, of about fifty gallons each, of genuine and very old

**CONIAC BRANDY.**

To be Let, or Sold,

A new and very commodious  
UPPER-ROOMED

**HOUSE,**

IN

CHOURINGEE,

With a complete set of Office-houses, lying at the extremity of the Road to the North of the House occupied by COLIN SHAKE-SPEARE, Esq.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS,

ENQUIRE OF

**STEWART AND MORRISON.**

**JUST PUBLISHED**

AT THE

**HURKARU PRESS,**

No. 123, LOLL BAZAR,

THE

*Monthly Journal,*

**FOR JULY,**

1805.

**J. BOND AND CO.**

BEG leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that they have this Day admitted Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, a Partner in their Firm, and that the Business will in future be carried on, under the Firm of

**BOND, TAYLOR & CO.**

ORGAN AND PIANO FORTE BUILDERS.—They Repair, Tunes and Teaches all kinds of Musical Wind Instruments;—Make Ladies' Tamborins, in the completest manner, and if required, can give Instructions to those who are desirous of being Taught; Furnishes every thing complete, for a Military Band, with Music Reeds, &c. t No. 10, Mangoe Lane.

Calcutta, July 22, 1805.

**EXCELLENT GODOWNS,**

TO BE LET,

ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER,

IN CLIVE-STREET,

APPLY TO

**MR. EDWARD BRIGHTMAN.**

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,  
As Philander has confessed the take of continuing the discussion on the assertion of the medical inefficacy of Galvanism to me, I propose to do it through the channel of your Paper. Philander's reasons for not engaging further in this discussion are, first, want of leisure, second, disgust at the Antic and Zany-like turn of Benedict's publication. As he has not the smallest ambition to aspire to the honors of a Merry Andrew, or to claim distinction from recording the Witticisms of Grub-street, he cannot bring himself to contend with an opponent, who is so great a proficient in these qualifications.

Your's obediently,  
ANDRON.

Calcutta, 11th August, 1805.

### ON GALVANISM.

The stage of a Mountebank and the Antics of a Merry Andrew, are admirably calculated for the purposes to which they are intended; viz. to attract the attention of the multitude, and there are not wanting those who possess the ambition to bear the palm of such distinction. Without meaning to condemn this ambition I profess, I possess it not; neither am I ambitious to be distinguished either for the Wit of Grub-street, or of the Fore-castle. The exhilarating potations of Grog and the Cephalic modifications of Tobacco delight not all; although productive of infinite conceit and jocularities, however from the Physical effect, these conceits and jokes have in convulsing the muscles of the face into grin and grimace; I am apt to think that they have some remote affinity to the Galvanic Fluid, which has the same effect on *Calf's heads*, this however may prove a *slippery* Physiological Question, definable only, when we can define by what Physical operation a joke causes laughter. I for my part think, that the conceit of the joke, operating on THOUGHT, sets the internal Galvanic Fluid free, and decomposes part of it which produces the convulsions of grinning and laughing. I am very hopeful however that a comment on Humboldt and Pfaff, on suspended animation, on death and vitality, from the hands of Benedict may touch upon this curious speculation. In this manner it is, that I draw profound reflections from joking, and in this manner is it, that I shall consider *slippery* Physiological Questions. A joke has a two fold operation, action and re-action, I fancy it will also be found that the Galvanic Fluid may operate in the same way. If it cannot operate by direct affinity it will operate by compound double affinity, i. e. by neutralizing the obstacles to its direct operation.

I believe it will not require the brains of a Conjuror to support an opinion, that the Galvanic Fluid is as much a natural principle now, as it was in December and November last, or when Galvani first detected it. As to the glory of Galvanism, having departed I never knew it had any glory, I never knew that any one had asserted, it would cure every disorder; though I do know that Benedict has asserted, that it possessed no medical efficacy; and I know also that he is bound to make this assertion good, if he wishes to be consistent with himself. I know also, that the two cases of no Cure which he has stated, will not with any rational man, be looked upon as clear and as circumstantial, as the cases stated in the Calcutta Gazette, of the 15th November and the 6th December, especially when the heterogeneous anecdotes, by which they accompanied, are considered. I know also, that no rational person will think the less of Galvanism, from whatever Benedict has as yet asserted. Reason requires that arguments on Philosophical Experiments shall be candid and detail specific phenomena of disease, before any medical application; at the time of application, and after application; these must be related without bias or prejudice, just as they happened. In this way, those who have made Galvanic Experiments, for the sake of information have acted. *Aldini* mentions, where his experiments succeeded, and where they did not and so have other. Galvanic Philosopher.

To give an instance of misrepresentation, and how names and terms are misused, I shall just allude to what Benedict so triumphantly says, about Par-boiling, Grilling and Roasting, by way of scouting the idea of material heat operating as a stimulus to restore lost *Muscular motion*. The words Par-boiling &c. not being used in medicine, when speaking of applications to the body, carry a grotesque idea, but when we contrast these terms with medical applications of material heat, defended by medical terms, the joke re-acts, and we laugh at the author of it, instead of laughing with him.

Benedict's Nomenclature, Medical Nomenclature,  
Par-boiling, Fomentation,  
Grilling, Blistering,  
Roasting, Caustery.—R ubbing before or over a fire.

\* See Aldini and the Ency. Brit. Supplement.

The only rational conclusion we can draw, with respect to Galvanism, is, that the Laws by which the Fluid operates, are not yet sufficiently known. When multiplied, experiments have extended the knowledge both of regular its the anomalous phenomena, the nicety of investigation, may develop a process to be adopted both in ordinary and in extraordinary instances. As Galvanism is confessedly in its infancy or imperfectly known, whether we believe bogmatrical assertions of its medical inutility or inefficacy, or not, we must admire the confidence, with which such assertions are made, and we must be astonished at the mode, in which they are attempted to be proved. Whatever may become of the subject hereafter, Benedict has already secured admiration and astonishment though of a singular nature, and this perhaps is as gratifying, as if he had proved the Galvanic Fluid to be a non-entity.

ANDRON.

## THE HURKARU.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1805.

FORT WILLIAM,  
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, AUGUST 10, 1805.

The Most Honorable Marquis Cornwallis, Governor General, has nominated The Honorable Sir George Hilario Barlow, Baronet, to be vice President and Deputy Governor of Fort William, during His Lordship's absence from the Presidency.

Sir George Barlow this day took his Seat accordingly, under the usual Salute from the Ramparts of Fort William.

By Order of the vice President in Council,  
J. LUMSDEN,  
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

General Orders, by the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JULY 31.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, conformably to recent Orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, that Mr. John Fleming, who has returned to Bengal from furlough, be appointed an additional Member of the Medical Board, to take rank according to his Standing in the Service.

The Medical Board is to consist of three Members, until further Orders, as follows; viz.

Mr. J. FLEMING, First Member,  
Mr. F. BALFOUR, Second ditto,  
Mr. W. R. MUNRO, Third ditto,  
L. HOOK, Sec. to the Govt.

We have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival in the river of the Honorable Company's ships.

Walpole, Captain James Sandilands,  
Surry, Captain J. A. Cumberledge,  
Ceylon, Captain Thomas Hudson,  
Lord Duncan, Captain E. C. Bradford,  
Carmarthen, Captain J. C. Lochner,  
having fallen from Madras, on the 31st ultimo.

The following is a correct list of Passengers, by the Lord Duncan:—

#### PASSENGERS.

Per Lord Duncan:—Mrs. Charlotte Hunter,—Mrs. Mary Trufoott,—Misses C. Boswell, S. Boswell, Ann Butler, and Clara Hollings,—Lieutenant Trufoott, H. C. Service,—Messrs Edward Price and Cathcart Methven, Cadets.

Per Ceylon:—Mrs. Gautier,—Misses Gautier,—Barlow,—Harrison,—Lefevre,—Povoleri,—Messrs Geo. Playfair,—Hugh Playfair,—P. Dudgeon,—T. Gundy,—N. S. Webb,—W. Tellemachie,—and Z. Hawkings.

Per Carmarthen from England:—James Roberts, Assit. Surgeon; Mr. John Becher, returning to India from Madras;—Mr. C. Martin, Surgeon H. C. brig Grappler,—Messrs James Fleming and James Eklore, Cadets;—Mr. John McComick, Native.

#### [LEFT AT MADRAS.]

Mrs. Martha Symes,—Major Christopher Clarges, H. M. 69th Regt.—Captains Edward Broughton and Walter Symes, of do.—Lieutenants William Hopkins, William M. Covell, Anthony Baby, and James McMahon, of do.—Ensign Francis Ansell,—Mr. Richard McNally, Paymaster;—Mr. Thomas Wynne, Surgeon;—Messrs H. S. Hale, Richard James and G. H. Haacke, Cadets;—Mr. Samuel Stephenson, Assit. Surgeon.

Yesterday morning accounts reached town of the arrival in the river of the American ship George Washington, captain B. Daniels, from Mulcat, the 14th July.

#### Passengers from Madras.

Mr. Thomas Stewart, came out passenger on the H. C. ship Lord Duncan.

#### Passenger from America.

Mr. W. B. Ince, Purser, H. C. ship Lord Duncan.  
Captain D. Talwell.

#### Passengers, per Mangles:

Captain John McKenzie, H. M. 20th Regiment.  
Lieutenant Thomas Thompson, H. M. 13th Regt.  
Mr. Robert Erlkone, Assit. Surgeon, 12th ditto.  
Mr. Alexander Spies, } H. C. Service.  
Mr. Patrick Pirie, }  
Mr. Charles Doune, } Free Mariners.  
Mr. John Dunlop, }

Accounts were received in to en, on Thursday last, stating that H. M. ships Sceptre and St. Fiorenzo, were in sight of two vessels, off Vizagapatam, who had not answered their Private signal;—and that it was conjectured they might be the Marengo and Belle-Poule. The British ships had got the wind and it was trusted, that if the other two ships proved to be enemies, they would soon be in our possession.

We have been obligingly favored with the following Correspondence; which, as a tribute to the merit of Lieutenant STEWART, we feel much satisfaction in laying before our Readers, being no less honorable to him than the Corps whom Mr. WARDEN represents:

To the Non-Commissioned OFFICERS and PRIVATES of the Calcutta European Militia Infantry, Subscribers to a SWORD, intended for Lieut. HUGH STEWART, of His Majesty's 22d Regiment.

#### GENTLEMEN,

Having been informed that the Sum subscribed by the Commissioned Officers of the Calcutta European Militia, for the purpose of purchasing a Company, for our late Adjutant, Lieut. Hugh Stewart, of His Majesty's 22d Regiment, falls short of the amount required; and it being of far greater importance to that Gentleman, to obtain a step in the Army, than the object that was the original purpose of our Subscription; I am requested by many of the Subscribers to submit to your consideration, whether it would not sufficiently manifest our sense of Lieut. Stewart's zeal in the able discharge of his duty, as our Adjutant, and be more advantageous to that Gentleman to add the amount of our Subscription, to that of the Officers, for the purpose of procuring him a Company.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient Servant,  
(Signed) ROBERT WARDEN,  
Serjeant of Grenadiers.

Calcutta, March 23, 1805.

Calcutta, May 31, 1805.

Lieut. HUGH STEWART,  
Adjutant to H. M. 22d Regt. Carnapore.

#### SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, by order of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Calcutta European Militia Infantry, that they lately entered into a Subscription, for the purpose of presenting you with a Sword, of the value of One Hundred Guineas, in testimony of their entire approbation, and of the sense they entertain, of the zeal, ability, and attention, with which you discharged the duty of Adjutant to that Corps.

Having been appointed by the Subscribers to collect the amount subscribed, and finding it to have exceeded the sum required, it was suggested, that an appropriation of the amount, differently from that originally intended, would probably be equally acceptable to you, and more beneficial to your interest; on this suggestion, therefore, and impressed with these sentiments, I submitted the intended measure in a circular Address to the Subscribers, by whom the proposition recommended was unanimously adopted.

A copy of that Address, to the Corps, I herewith do myself the pleasure to forward for your information; and have the satisfaction to add, that in consequence of the unanimous approbation of the Subscribers, I have this day paid into the hands of your Agents, Messrs. Mackintosh, Fulton, and Co. the sum of Sicca Rupees One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-six, being the amount collected by me, less Thirty-two Rupees, incurred for printed Receipts &c. for which, their receipt accompanies this.

Permit me to request the favor of such acknowledgement of this transaction, as you may deem sufficient to shew the Subscribers, that the trust they were pleased to repose in me, has been fulfilled.

In concluding, allow me to express the satisfaction it affords me, individually, in having this opportunity of wishing you every rank and honor the army and your country can confer, and of subscribing myself,

With much respect and esteem,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,  
(Signed) ROBERT WARDEN,  
Serjeant of Grenadiers.

Carnapore, June 16, 1805.

ROBERT WARDEN, Esq.  
Serjeant of Grenadiers, Calcutta European Militia Infantry.

#### SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 31st ultimo, informing me of your having transferred to my Agents, Messrs. Mackintosh, Fulton, and Co. the sum of Sicca Rupees One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-six, being the amount of the liberal Subscription of the Gentlemen, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, of the Calcutta European Militia Infantry, towards my pro-

motion, which, with gratitude, I shall ever acknowledge and remember; and which, I request you will be pleased to make known to them, in whatever mode you may deem fit. However efficient I may have been to merit so distinguished a mark of their approbation, during the period of my Acting Adjutant, suffer me to assure you, and them, that I had pretensions to no other claim, but that of the best intentions, and totally void of interested or selfish views.

Accept, Sir, my most sincere and grateful thanks for your unremitting attention, and with every wish for your prosperity and happiness, and that of the Corps.

I have the honor to be,  
With the most respectful acknowledgements,  
SIR,  
Your faithful and obliged humble Servant,  
(Signed) H. STEWART,  
Lieut. and Adj. H. M. 22d Regt.

Madras Government Gazette,  
JULY 25, 1805.

#### GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, July 12, 1805.

The Governor in Council permits Captain Monteath, of the 7th Regiment Native Cavalry, to proceed to Europe on sick Certificate.

The Governor in Council also permits Captain Davies of the 1st Battalion 14th Native Regiment; and Lieutenant Lowther, doing duty with the 1d Battalion of Artillery, to proceed to Sea for the recovery of their health.

July 13, 1805.

The Governor in Council directs that the Troops (of His Majesty's 6th Regiment) on board of the Honorable Company's Ships Lord Duncan, and Walpole, shall be immediately disembarked.

July 17, 1805.

The Governor in Council permits Colonel M'Lean, after a period of thirty years service in India, to proceed to Europe on furlough, and permits Captain Munro, of the 15th Native Regiment, to proceed to Europe on sick Certificate.

The Governor in Council permits Lieutenant Colonel Durand, of Invalids to reside at Ellore, and to draw the pay and Batta of his rank at that Station. Captain Mackenzie, of the 20th Native Regiment, is permitted to proceed to Bengal on leave of absence, for four months.

Lieutenant J. W. Morgan, having been permitted by the Honorable Court of Directors to return to his duty in India, the Governor in Council is pleased to publish that permission in General Orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Lieutenant John Forthingham, to do duty as Officer of Engineers at Dindigul; and Lieutenant Thomas Arthur of that Corps to do duty in the Bata-mahal.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Surgeon Scaramin, to be Garrison Surgeon at Serangapatam, vice White.

The following Gentlemen having produced Certificates of their appointment to be Cadets on this Establishment, are admitted on the Establishment accordingly.

CAVALRY.—Messrs. Charles Temple, J. H. H. Nickson.

INFANTRY.—Messrs. R. Castill, William Ash, C. A. Elderton, A. Stewart, H. S. Hall, T. G. Newall, G. H. Isaacke, Z. T. Trewman, Richard James, William Reed.

The Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extracts of Letters, from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated the 23d January and 26th February 1805.

Letter, dated 23d January, 1805.

PARA. 13.—We have permitted the following Military Officers to return to their rank on your Establishment, viz.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Strange,

Major Thomas Nuthall,

Lieutenant John Woodley Morgan,

14.—We have this season (1804), resolved to appoint Seventy Cadets for the Infantry on your Establishment.

15.—We have also resolved to appoint twenty Assit. Surgeons for your Presidency.

16.—We shall also appoint twenty-eight Cadets for our Artillery and Engineer Corps in India, who will receive their education at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich; their destination for the several Presidencies will depend on the existing deficiencies at each, when they are reported qualified.

17.—We have appointed Mr. William Reid, (who is now on board the Lord Nelson as Midshipman), a Cadet for the Infantry on your Establishment; the friends of Mr. Reid, have produced the necessary Certificate of age, and his order of Rank will be transmitted you by the first conveyance.

20.—Mr. Thomas Thakeray, a Surgeon on your Establishment, retired from our Service, the 5th October 1804.

21.—Mr. John George Bonner, a Cadet for the Artillery or Engineer Corps on your Establishment, who embarked for Madras on board the Indus, as mentioned in our Military Letter of the 22d August last, having since attained the age prescribed by our Regulations for Cadets, who have received private education, to rank in either of those Corps, we direct that you place him next to Mr. Thomas Roberts.

LETTER, DATED FEBRUARY 26, 1805.

The following Officers of your Establishment, died at the undermentioned periods, viz.

Major General Patrick Ross, the 24th August 1804.

Major General Stevenfon, 14th Feb. 1805.

Captain John Hammond, 13th do. 1805.

Richard Marriot, 30th Jan. 1805.

3.—Lieutenant Colonel Gabriel Deveton, and Major Alexander Deas, of your Establishment obtained our permission, the former on the 13th Instant, and the latter on the 11th ultimo, to remain in England till the departure of the first Ships of next Season.

4.—Captain Sir David Ogilby, had likewise our permission on the 21st December last, to remain in England another year.

6.—Captain Strickland Kingston, is prevented from returning to his duty on your Establishment, on account of being detained a Prisoner in France.

7.—We have appointed the following Assit. Surgeons for your Presidency, in part of the number we this Season (1804) agreed to send thither.

Henry William Ruffey,

William Jones.

By order of the Governor in Council.

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

Head Quarters—Choultry Plains July 15, 1805.  
G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.  
Mr. Taylor, Surgeon of the 7th Native Regiment, is directed to join the 1st Battalion.  
Lieutenant Shaw, is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry.  
July 19, 1805.  
Mr. David Scott, Surgeon (from the 7th Cavalry Regiment) is posted to the 1st Battalion of Artillery.  
(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, ADJ. GEN. OF THE ARMY.

MADRAS, JULY 25, 1805.  
On Tuesday last, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, His Excellency the Most Noble MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, took his departure from this Presidency on board His Majesty's Frigate Medusa, proceeding to Bengal.  
The Noble Marquis was accompanied to the North Sea Gate by the Honorable the Governor, the Members of Council, and most of the Civil and Military Officers of the Settlement.  
The usual salutes were fired from the Fort and the Honorable Company's Ships in the Roads, on the departure of His Excellency from the Beach, and from His Majesty's Ships, on his arrival on board the Medusa frigate.

BOMBAY COURIER, JULY 13, 1805.  
Lord Valentia was still at Mocha in the Panther, Lieut. Court. It appears that Willetta Salaffe, Ras of Habesh, (Abyssinia) having heard of that Nobleman's being on the Coast, had written him a very pressing letter, which induced him to send up his Secretary, Mr. Salt, to visit the Ras at Gondar. As it was proposed that Mr. Salt should remain three or four months in the Country, we may expect to receive much curious and accurate information; and in particular to learn, with some degree of certainty, whether we may repose complete confidence in our great Abyssinian Traveller, whose credit several unexplained mistakes have in some measure shaken. Lord Valentia has not been able to find any trace of Adulis, nor of the Pyramids and Obelisks pretended to be drawn by Cosmas.

Yesterday anchored in the harbour, the Ship Henry Welleley, Capt. H. A. Reid, from Bufforah: bringing an overland Packet. The Welleley, left Bufforah the 15th June, touched at Bushire on the 26th, and at Muscat the 1st inst. Spoke the Mornington off Cape Ormus.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, JULY 17, 1805.  
On Friday last, anchored in the harbour the ship Henry Welleley, Captain Reid, from Bufforah, from whence she sailed on the 15th ult. and on her passage touched at Bushire and Muscat; the Henry Welleley left riding at Bushire His Majesty's sloop of war Victor, Captain Bell, Jehangeer, La Fortune and Duncan, country ships:—By the Henry Welleley came passengers, Mrs. Reid and child.  
We understand the H. Welleley is charged with a packet for Government.  
On the 16th of June the Henry Welleley anchored in Bushire roads for the purpose of refitting her rudder, which having been completed as well as circumstances would admit, they again sailed on the 20th—on the 23d, they passed a brig bound up the Gulph, which proved to be the Margaret, Captain Hunter, bound to Bufforah. On the 24th they spoke the Mornington, Honorable Company's cruiser, with Captain Seton on board; from them they learnt, that they had taken possession of Bunder Abbassae two days before.  
On the first instant, they anchored in Muscat roads, and sailed from thence on the 3d.

At Bushire they received information that the Honorable Company's cruiser Queen had been attacked by the pirates off Muscat, whom after a very severe engagement she had repulsed, with very considerable loss on the part of the pirates, and not without some on the part of the Company's cruiser, she having had her main-mast wounded with other considerable damage. They also learnt at Bushire that the Queen cruiser had sailed from Muscat with John Law, Esq. on board, and that on their passage they had touched at Congoon, and since their leaving that place, no authentic intelligence had been received of that vessel; a report had however been in circulation that a vessel of the description of the Queen had been driven on shore near Astola, in consequence of which report, boats had been sent to ascertain the fact, which had not returned when the H. Welleley failed.

### EUROPEAN EXTRACTS. FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MARCH 12.  
Copy of a Letter from Vice Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to William Marsden, Esq. dated at Port Royal, the 19th of January, 1805.

SIR,  
You will herewith receive for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a Letter from the Honorable F. F. Gardner, stating the capture of the French brig Privateer Regulus, commanded by Jacque Mathieu.  
I am, &c.  
J. T. DUCKWORTH.

Princess Charlotte, Dec. 13, 1804.

SIR,  
I have the honor to inform you, that at ten A. M. Cape Antonio, east four leagues, made all sail in chase of a brig; and after a hard chase of seven hours, with a fresh breeze, came up with her in lat. 20d. 50m. N. long. 85d. 32m. W. having steered south the whole of the chase, and firing four or five shots at her, she struck, and proved to be the French Privateer brig Regulus, from Guadaloupe, commanded by Citizen Jacque Mathieu, pierced for fourteen guns, but only eleven mounted, (having thrown two overboard, with her boats and spars, in the chase), and eighty-four men. She is a very fine vessel, sails remarkably well, is coppered, and is, in my opinion, perfectly adapted for His Majesty's service.  
I have the honor to be, &c.  
F. F. GARDNER.

Sir J. T. Duckworth, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MARCH 23, 1805.  
Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Rear Admiral Cochrane, to William Marsden, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's ship Northumberland, off the Bar of Lisbon, March 5, 1805.

SIR,  
I enclose a copy of a letter from Captain Rose, of His Majesty's ship Circe, giving an account of his having captured a Spanish privateer schooner. She seems a remarkably fine vessel; and, as she proceeds with the squadron, I shall be able to judge of her qualifications.  
I am, &c.  
A. COCHRANE.

Circe, at Sea, March 2, 1805.

SIR,  
I beg leave to acquaint you, that, yesterday, I captured, off Oporto, La Fama, Spanish schooner privateer, mounting four brass guns, and sixty-two men; eight days from Vigo, but had made no captures.

I have the honor to be, &c.  
JONAS ROSE.

It contains likewise a copy of a letter from Commodore Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels, at the Leeward Islands, transmitting the copy of a letter from Captain Bettefworth, of His Majesty's sloop Curieux, detailing an account of the capture of La Dame Ernouf, privateer, after a very sharp action, in which the Captain of the privateer displayed an extraordinary degree of obstinacy, and by it lost the lives of many men.

I am, &c.  
SAMUEL HOOD.

Curieux, at Sea, February 8, 1805.

SIR,  
I have to inform you, that this morning, at break of day, Barbadoes bearing west about twenty leagues, I perceived a large brig on our lee bow, who immediately bore up and made all sail, away, and after a chase of twelve hours, during which time she tried every point of failing to escape us; we arrived within pistol blank shot of her, when she took in her fludding sails, and brought to on the starboard tack, hoisted French colours, and commenced a very brisk and heavy fire of great guns and small arms; on our arriving within pistol shot, and ranging upon her weather quarter, we discharged our guns, and the action continued with great obstinacy on both sides for about 40 minutes, when the enemy getting on our weather quarter, I conceived from their having in a great measure left their guns, and giving three cheers, that they intended to board us. She was then steering for our leeward quarter, when we put our helm to larboard, and caught his jibboom between our after fore-should and fore-mast. In this situation she remained until her decks were completely cleared, when, at the moment we were going to take possession, the vessels parted, and her fore-top-mast went overboard; she continued a short time firing musquetry, and then hauled down her colours, and proved to be La Dame Ernouf, of sixteen long French sixes, and 180 men, out twenty days from Guadaloupe, and had taken one merchant ship (since retaken by His Majesty's sloop Nimrod); sails very fast, coppered, and remarkably well found; but although she carries the same number of guns, and of the same calibres as the Curieux, she is not near so large.

I can attribute her fighting so long and so obstinately to nothing but the Captain being part owner, her having run since the commencement of the war, with so much success, and her being so well manned.  
His Majesty's brig had five killed and three wounded, besides myself: of the former, I have to regret the loss of a valuable officer, Mr. Maddocks, the Purser, who, (on account of Mr. Bofs, first Lieutenant, having been left behind, on leave, from the hurry of our sailing), gallantly fighting at the head of the small arm men. I cannot help stating, as a tribute to the memory of so worthy a young man, that to the service, he is the loss of a very good officer, and to every body that knew him, a valuable friend and companion.

Lieutenant Bofs having been left behind, deprived me of the services of an able and gallant officer, but Lieutenant Donaldson so well supplied his place, not only by exertion at the guns, but putting the orders that were given in execution, although the only officer I had on board, but Mr. Caddy, Master's-mate, and Mr. Templeton, Boatwain, that I did not, by their great assistance, feel the want of an individual.

The enemy had thirty killed and forty-one wounded; and in justice to his gallantry, I must say, he never struck whilst there was one man on his decks.  
I have the honor to be, &c.  
G. E. B. BETTESWORTH.

Commodore Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

MARCH 23.

A list of our naval officers lately published, amounts to one hundred and forty-eight admirals, six hundred and thirty-nine captains, four hundred and sixty commanders and two thousand four hundred and fifty-five lieutenants.

In conformity to the new arrangements made by Lord Melville, the first Lord of the Admiralty, there are to be three admirals in the Indian seas, in a scope of such immensity, three admirals may be usefully employed. Sir Edward Pellew is nominated commander in chief, Sir Thomas Trowbridge, and another admiral, not yet known, are to be under his command.

### STATE PAPER.

Letter from Lord Robert Fitzgerald, to His Excellency M. D'Arango D'Arcevedo, &c.

LISBON, JANUARY 25, 1805.

SIR,  
Did I not entertain for the Portuguese nation the highest respect, I should, perhaps, pass over in silence the indecent publication which has appeared in the Supplement to the Gazette of Lisbon, this day, of an article under the title of 'Manifesto of the Prince of Peace,' dated Madrid, the 20th of December, 1804. But anxious, Sir, as I am to possess the good opinion of a loyal nation, which is esteemed by mine, it is just that I should protest in an official and offensive manner against the insertion of so base a libel as that to which I allude; more particularly, as the Gazette of Lisbon is the only journal, circulated in Portugal; as it is published under the sanction, and subject to the controul of the Government; and as it is, of course, marked with an official character, which gives credit with the public to every thing that appears in it.

I repeat, Sir, that, anxious of the good opinion of this nation, I cannot be indifferent to the sentiment it entertains of mine; and what would be its sentiments if a public Minister of his Britannic Majesty, witnessing under the character of an authenticity, the publication of those foul calumnies with which that manifesto teems, were by his silence to admit, at least tacitly, the reality of the abominable crimes with which his countrymen are reproached? What would be its sentiments, if a Minister of his Majesty felt no indignation at the horrible charge preferred against the English, of suffering their prisoners of war to die of hunger, or of compelling them to enter into their service against their own country; finally, if he felt no indignation to hear them denounced to all Europe as objects of universal detestation, with the most shameful and aggravating epithets, and at the same time degrading to the ancient and brave Spanish nation (to excite whose ardour it was sufficient but to shew an enemy; and injurious to the generous people against whom they are directed. No, Sir, we do not flatter our prisoners to death; we do not force them to take up arms against their country. If Spain mourns the fate of the unfortunate persons, who perished at a moment when a measure of precaution dictated the necessity of detaining certain ships of war belonging to that nation by the British cruisers; do us, Sir, the justice to believe, that that sorrow is as general and sincere in England; and that the mourning we wear is at the bottom of our hearts. No, Sir, our hands are not stained with innocent blood; and we would readily shed some of our own to restore to life the victims of a cruel chance, which we constantly deplore.

These, Sir, are the principal points on which I have to vindicate the outraged honor of my nation, while I wait for the instructions of His Majesty, with respect to the exemplary punishment which he is entitled to demand of the Portuguese Government, on the Editors or Printers who inserted in the said Gazette, no doubt, without its knowledge, a libel so prejudicial to the honor of its august ally. I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your Excellency's, &c.

ROBERT S. FITZGERALD.

Extract of a Letter dated Tortola, March 11, 1805.

I had begun a long letter to you, when accounts reached us of the arrival of a French squadron at Martinique, of two three-deckers and three seventy four's, two frigates, and two brigs. This force arrived at Martinique on the morning of the 18th February; they were fired at by the Diamond Rock, but shewed no colours, and went into Port Royal. An express was sent by a row boat, to give the information at St. Lucia; it reached that place the same evening, and that night an express went from Lucia to the Commodore at Barbadoes; the Alligator sailed from St. Lucia, for Barbadoes. Sir S. Hood, by the last accounts, had only got his flag on board the Berbice schooner. The Centaur was at Antigua with her main-mast out. The attack on Dominica, you will find from General Prevost's letter. General Prevost feels confident. I think the enemy might have commenced their attack more advantageously—Antigua might have fallen, whereas it appears that they will meet strong resistance at Prince Rupert's. We are anxious to know what is become of the rest of their force. It is not improbable that we come in for a conflagration, should the enemy's squadron proceed on St. Domingo.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

MADRID, March 5.—The end which the Spanish Government proposed in forming the Camp of St. Rock, and in keeping the troops in a state of activity, of which we have few examples in this country, is no longer a mystery. The object was nothing less than to surprise the formidable fortress of Gibraltar, and take it by a coup de main. The execution of this project, which was actually formed towards the middle of last month, was favoured by a secret understanding in the place. The attack was to have been made at the same moment by land and sea; for the latter purpose a number of gun-boats, well armed and equipped, were to have been employed.

The activity and watchfulness of the English, however, and the arrival of a reinforcement of troops, have disconcerted this plan, the perilous execution of which is no longer to be hazarded. The capture of Gibraltar would have been doubtless a very happy event for the Spanish Monarchy, and still more so at the present moment, when the port of that place is filled with Spanish frigates and merchant vessels taken by the English.

We are informed that a Floating Mortar Battery, for the bombardment of the enemy's ports, has been invented by Mr. Congreve, son of General Congreve, of the Artillery, which is proof both against shells, and red hot balls. It is said to be so contrived, that though provided both with masts and sails for any voyage, yet they can be securely disposed of in less than quarter of an hour, so that the battery then presents nothing but a mere hull, with sloping sides, upon the water, which is rowed by forty men under cover of the bomb-proofs, and may, by the peculiar construction of the masts and rigging, be brought under sail again as expeditiously as dismantled. The rudder and moorings are entirely under water, and protected by the bomb-proof, so that no disappointment as to them can possibly arise. The battery is armed with four large mortars for bombardment, and four 42-pounder carronades for self-defence, though from being covered with plates and bars of iron, she can neither be set fire to, nor carried by boarding. Four such vessels, though they are not more than 250 tons burthen each, and draw less than 12 feet water, would throw upwards of 500 shells into any place in one tide, and with the greatest effect and precision, both because from their construction they have nothing to apprehend from approaching the enemy's batteries; and because from the peculiar contrivance of the mortar-beds, the elevation of the mortars is not affected by the rolling or pitching of the vessels.

Several of our most eminent naval men have seen and approved of the contrivance, and it is said that Ministers have attended to this gentleman's plans, and have it in contemplation to institute, with all expedition, vigorous and regular bombardments of such of the enemy's ports as contain any considerable accumulation of their flotilla. For our own parts, we heartily wish they may, as we not only consider such a system of attack as the most likely to be effectual, and as the most honourable, but as it appears to us, that the consequences of opening the campaign by so decisive a measure, would be of incalculable advantage to this country, both as to its internal and external relations. We understand that the inventor of these floating batteries has devoted much of his time to the study of mechanics, and naval architecture, and that he has at this moment a work upon mechanical subjects in the press, which, in imitation of the Marquis of Worcester's, "Century of Inventions," he styles, "A Second Century of Inventions."

MARCH 29.

General Sir James Craig, Sir John Stuart, and General Vernon, yesterday took leave of His Majesty, and have set off to assume their commands in the Secret Expedition. General Tilson is also to serve in it; and Brigadier General Slade has been removed from the Eastern to the South West District, to supply his place. If we may judge from the forward state of the preparations, the armament is upon the eve of sailing. Portsmouth is the principal point of rendezvous. The embarkation of the troops commenced there on Tuesday, and will finish this day. The ships from Portsmouth, on their passage down channel, will be joined by a strong corps from Plymouth. Two companies of the Royal Artillery, and the 81st Regiment of foot, 750 rank and file, embarked at the latter Place on Tuesday, on board nine transports. They are in the finest state of discipline, and went off in high spirits, accompanied with the acclamations of thousands of spectators, who cheered them from the shore.

Government have contracted for 3000 men, as labourers and diggers, to make the intended canal and military road from Shoreham battery to Rye, in Sussex, which is proposed to be completed by the month of August next.

A private letter from a correspondent in the Mediterranean, dated the 2d February, contains the following paragraph: "Egypt is eager for France, only more, far more eager for Great Britain.—The cry there is English, English, if we can!—But hats (in opposition to turbans) at all events."

It has been decided in the Court of Exchequer that the passage upon the Severn, between Gloucester and Bristol, is open free, and that the trow and other vessels trading between Gloucester, Bristol, and Chepstow, are liable to the regulations of the Register Acts, and to those respecting coasting voyages.

MESSINA, JAN. 30.

Yesterday morning an English brig arrived here, with intelligence that the French Toulon fleet had put to sea in the absence of Admiral Nelson, and steered its course to the south. In the afternoon an express arrived from the Commandant of the Fort of the Faro; with advice that a numerous fleet had appeared off the Lipari islands, the colours of which could not be distinguished. A great commotion was excited among the populace, as the report was spread that it was the Toulon fleet, which was to land 10,000 men in Sicily.—An English corvette that lay here, immediately sailed to reconnoitre; and the English transports, Nos. 39, 40, 41, and some Maltese vessels, got ready to sail with all expedition, to avoid, should the report be confirmed, falling into the hands of the enemy. In the evening the brig likewise put to sea, but returned early in the morning with certain advice that Admiral Nelson, with twelve ships of the line, and five frigates, had arrived off the Lipari Islands, in the hope of finding the Toulon fleet. To-day at noon, he endeavoured to pass the Strait, but a strong south wind prevented, and he now lies at anchor, at the entrance of the Faro. Of the Toulon fleet, we have not the least intelligence, and it is now believed, that it is a mere report, that it has sailed for Egypt.

EX TEMPORE LINES

TO THE MEMORY OF W. H. JERVIS, Esq. Captain of His Majesty's Ship Tonnant, Who was unfortunately drowned at Sea (while passing in his boat to the Commander in Chief's ship, with intelligence respecting the enemy's Squadron), January 25, 1805.

"Cut off from Glory's race, While never mortal was more fard to run"

While patriot zeal his bosom warms, Each sense of fear the Hero braves; Views, unappall'd, the wintry storms, And, dauntless, rides the billowy waves! Yet oft, alas! "Who greatly dares, Solicits an untimely doom;" And wayward the Fate the coward spares, To give the brave man to the tomb! Such the lamented scene, of late The Muse, reluctant, mourn'd to tell; While every seaman wept his fate, As pity sigh'd, "how Jervis fell!" "Jervis!" a name to Britons dear! And, oh! I could wish, could courage save— Cut off in glory's mid career, He had not met a wat'ry grave! Yet ocean, on whose stormy bed, The gallant spirit found repose, The glories of his name shall spread, Far as his liquid empire flows! But who, alas! thy tragic end A Sister's sorrowing heart shall tell? Where all the social virtues blend, And nature's tenderest feelings dwell! Yet, sympathizing kindness near, And kindred love shall comfort speak, While Pity and Affections tear, Shall grace the "Veteran Warrior's" cheek, And, if a brave and generous mind, A claim to just esteem can give; In every British heart enshrined, "Jervis!" thy memory shall live! While rescued from th' unpitiful surge, If Friendship's will can writ thy name, The Muse to time's remotest verge, Shall with St. Vincent's blend thy fame!

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND.

Copy of a Report laid, by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, before the General Court of Proprietors, on Friday, December 19, 1804, relative to the Prince of Wales's Island:—

From the first acquisition of the island of Penang (now Prince of Wales's Island), in the year 1786, the Government appointed for it has been considered as a temporary nature. It has always been an intention to establish a regular system of administration for it; but from various causes, that system has not yet been formed, although, from the spirit of British Rule, even when imperfectly administered, industry, enterprise, and improvement have appeared to a considerable extent on that island, and its population, produce, and commerce are already very respectable, yet the growth of the Colony has in many ways been stunted, by the want of regular government and laws, and as the inhabitants have become more numerous, that want has been more felt and complained of.

The position of this island, its climate, its fertility, its harbours, its produce of large timber, its contiguity to Pegue, which contains the most abundant teak forests in Asia, have long pointed it out as an acquisition of very great importance, in a commercial and political view, being placed in a most favorable situation for an emporium of commerce in the Eastern Seas, and for becoming a commanding station for the rendezvous, refitting and supply of His Majesty's Navy, required for the protection of the British possessions in the eastern parts of Asia.

It has from these causes, been in the contemplation of the Court, for some years, to place the Island under the same form of Government as the Company's other settlements in India enjoy, and to make it dependent immediately on the Company at home. By these means, the Court expect that the benefits of fixed Government and Laws will be established, and industry, commerce, and general report be thereby encouraged.

The Court's attention has lately been called to this subject, not only by the general reasons already mentioned, but by the necessity which the renewal of war has evinced, of putting this important station in a state of security from our enemies, who, even by a predatory attack, might destroy the flourishing labours of many years.

On these grounds alone, a proposition for new modelling the Government would, at this time, have been submitted to the Court; but the plan which has lately been laid before it, at the desire of the First Lord of the Admiralty, for making the island a naval arsenal, for the building and repairing of King's ships, gives a new and high degree of importance to it, and renders the projected reform in the Government absolutely indispensable. Of the principle of that plan, the Committee have no hesitation to declare their entire approbation. They fully feel the great importance of the object; they have sanguine hopes of the practicability of it, at least to a certain extent, and they know the Court are always willing to afford the utmost aid in their power to the public measures of Government. — They have, therefore, no doubt that the Court will be disposed to give a full and fair trial to this laudable plan; confident that Government will liberally consider every species of expense to which the Company may thus be subjected. With respect to expense, the Committee will, of course, recommend all due caution in incurring it, and carefully feeling the way in the scheme of ship-building, before any large outlay is made on that account; local superintendance will, therefore, be necessary, and hence, it becomes expedient to proceed to the establishment of the new Government immediately, in order to

which, and to the other great object, the following General Resolutions are now passed by the Committee:—

1st. That it is highly expedient to establish a regular Government in the Prince of Wales's Island, on the model of the Company's other Indian Governments, and subject immediately to Company, as the other subordinate Governments of India are.

2d. That the scheme of rendering the Prince of Wales's Island, a naval arsenal for building and repairing King's ships, appears to this Committee of high importance, and very promising; and that the Company ought to act for Government in establishing and managing such arsenal, in the manner proposed by the First Lord of the Admiralty, care being taken to secure to the Company a due reimbursement of their outlay on this account.

The opposers of the new establishment on Prince of Wales's Island, first made their attack, by calling the whole a corrupt job. This scandalous calumny, which has been industriously circulated, was again and again refuted in open Court, and they have not dared to repeat it in print. But now they bring forward other arguments, if they may be so called, which were also completely exposed by different speakers; although they have the effrontery to say, that not even an attempt was made to answer them. In fact, the opposition stirred up against the proposed measure, arises in the first place, from faction; so plain in its language, as to require no exposition; and in the next, from some alarm taken for private interests, in other parts of India, which it may be supposed, though perhaps without reason, will be affected by the new establishment.

The high importance of that island, in a commercial and political view, was demonstrated to the satisfaction of a great majority of the General Court, and admitted by those respectable Proprietors who proposed an amendment, which did not go to defeat the plan, but to strengthen the hands of the Directors, in dealing with Government about the expense of the proposed naval arsenal.

To the Proprietors of the East India Stock. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Having found ourselves unable to approve the arrangement proposed by the Court of Directors, in respect of the Prince of Wales's Island, we have the honour to submit to you the motives that have induced us to demand, that this important question shall be finally decided by the ballot:—

1.—Because the measure proposed is of the highest political importance, claiming the deliberate consideration of His Majesty's Council of State, whereas it is introduced on the Private Letters of Lord Melville only, forwarded by Lord Castlereagh, who, although properly the Minister of the Indian Department, has not committed himself by any opinion on the subject. A private Letter from Lord Melville, is no authority to the East India Company; nor does it bind even him to any responsibility. The documents on which the opinion of Lord Melville is founded, consists of Letters and Memoranda presented to him in his Nephew Mr. Philip Dundas and Mr. Tate. They have been withheld from our perusal, although it has not even been pretended, that any mischief could result from their being made public.

2.—Because in a commercial point of view, the Island is of little importance, as appears by the evidence of Captain Kyd, specially deputed to survey it, who concludes his report in these words:—"I do not hesitate to give my opinion, that the advantages which it is represented the national trade derives from the possession, are too illusive and undecided, to retain so expensive a possession." The exports and imports for one year have amounted to no more than 350,000l.

3.—Because this Island, valuable in the opinion of Colonel Kyd as a careening harbour, so long as the enemy's fleet by possessing Trincomalee, might have been enabled to winter in the Bay of Bengal, has ceased to be an important station for any purposes of war, since we are possessed of Trincomalee, and our enemies no longer retain any port to which they can retire during the winter season.

4.—Because the project of making Docks for His Majesty's fleet seems impracticable, as appears by the testimony of Sir George Leith, the late Governor, whose words are,—"It is the decided opinion of many intelligent professional men, that Docks could be constructed here, capable of receiving any frigate; but they entertain a doubt of the practicability of making them large enough to admit line of battle ships." The tide in ordinary spring tides, rises between eight and nine feet.

5.—Because, any attempt to build ships of the line on an island destitute of timber fitted for the purpose and of mechanics of every description, seems in the highest degree wild and extravagant, when it is proved by the detailed estimates of the Governor of Bombay, that sixty-four gun ships can be built there for the very moderate sum of 38,000l. and when it is notorious, that ship-building is yet cheaper in Calcutta.

6.—Because, the Court of Directors, by a report published on the 25th March, 1804, have expressed a strong disapprobation of all attempts to establish "marine arsenals, and collect stores, which in consequence of a coup de main, may be turned against ourselves." And the arguments used on that occasion apply with peculiar force to the island, which in the words of Colonel Kyd, "cannot be speedily reinforced from the Company's other settlements, and whose provisions for daily consumption, being brought from the opposite shore, may be intercepted, whenever it is unprotected by a naval force.

7.—Because, at a period, when the Company's debts exceed 23 millions, and when financial embarrassments preclude the regular payment of the Customs, we cannot believe, that an establishment of £. 50,000 per annum independent of all contingencies, can be necessary for the Civil Government of an island, having no Political Relations to maintain, and containing a superficies no greater than 160 square miles, of which 33 only, (an extent equal to 1-4th part of the Isle of Wight,) are fitted for cultivation.

8.—Because, we consider, that by means of the present limited establishment, all the advantages may be obtained which the Island is capable of affording. The new establishments are enormous ex-

penditure and contingency are systematically left unlimited, and may involve us in an expense of millions; and this at a time when the Board of Control refused to consent to the unanimous application of the Company, to be put on the same footing with other Chartered Companies, in being allowed to defray its Income Tax, amounting only to £. 85,000, from the Contingent Fund.

For these reasons, not one of which was attempted to be answered by the supporters of the measure, and many others which we are precluded from offering to your consideration by the early day which they have fixed for the ballot, we earnestly recommend to you to support your best rights, by voting against the question.

P. Moore, J. Ranken, Chas. Chapman, W. Blanc, Geo. Johnstone, Mich. Rock, Wm. Young, James Rock.

CLERKENWELL SESSIONS.

MONDAY, JANUARY 7.

Thomas Hibbert, a labouring man, resident near Hounslow, was indicted for assaulting an old woman his neighbour, named Old Lady, in stating the case gave her evidence with great formality, pronouncing all the *etcs* and *eds* in the termination of her words. She stated, that she was sitting some weeds in a place called a Cope, about last June three years, when she felt some person behind her who pushed her down, and so it was the defendant. He told her that he had long had very strong desires and that he would then gratify them. She resisted, but he persisted in using her after the manner of women. She was, however, resolved not to complain to her husband, nor should she have done it but he repeated his ill usage at a subsequent time, and her husband saw it, and therefore told of his former misconduct. The Jury thought the old woman had been rather tart in her complaint, and acquitted the defendant.

On Thursday, a young Lady of interesting appearance, elegantly dressed in a crimson velvet pelisse, proceeded down the steps on the Surrey side of Blackfriars Bridge, and taking a letter out of her muff, threw it into the water, exclaiming in frantic melancholy, "Go to the devil: I have tied up the ends: he will get it; he cannot be drowned: I am sure he will come back!" Two Gentlemen, who, from the singular behaviour of this unfortunate female, previous to her going down the stairs, had suspected that she laboured under mental derangement, followed her, and having no doubt of the fact from her wild and extravagant answers to their questions and offers of assistance, they conveyed her, according to her own direction, to the house of her relations at Walworth, from whom it appeared she had eloped in the morning. This unhappy girl, in consequence of a recent shock, occasioned by the death of an Officer who long paid his addresses to her, is deprived of her reason, and had deceived the vigilance of her attendants when she got out. It is scarcely necessary to add, the joy which her return produced among her family.

MELVILLE'S LAST MOMENTS!

On Tuesday last about half-past eleven, departed this political life, the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord of Trade and Plantations, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's, Lord Privy Seal, Governor of the Bank, and an Advocate in Scotland, an Elder-Brother of the Trinity House, a Doctor of Civil Law, and one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council.

His Lordship was attended to the last, by Mr. Geo. Canning, Mr. Mark Sprott, and the Ordinary, and went off with *Resignation*. His case had been despised of early on the preceding Sunday, though in the evening of that day a learned Doctor, not from Padua, but the Devezes had suggested a nostrum, yet would not undertake that it should operate farther than as a palliative for about a month or two.

This was reported to on Monday without effect. On Tuesday morning early his Lordship appeared very restless—he inquired whether Mr. W. Dundas had sat out the Debate. He was assured he had and with considerable power of face. He enquired next if he had resigned his office of Secretary at War? and being answered in the negative, the Noble Viscount appeared easier, and expressed himself satisfied at the firmness of the Family—he added, that he hoped such an inflexible state of nerves was not termed effrontery. Mr. Canning assured his Lordship it was only called "Spartan Virtue."

Mr. Mark Sprott then asked where Sparta was? and the Ordinary informed him he believed it was somewhere behind Duke's place.

About this time a mob of vulgar People at the door were singing "Tantarara! Rogues All!" and Lord Melville asked if Mr. Pitt was not yet arrived?—In fact that Gentleman's carriage had just drawn up and occasioned this indecent clamour.

It was extremely moving to see these two great men take their last leave of each other. Mr. Pitt brought with him a white night-cap, a nosegay, and two bottles of London particular Madeira. It had been usual on such occasions to sing a slave or two, but Mr. Wilberforce was gone to the Society for the Suppression of Vice. Mr. Isaac Hawkins Browne indeed offered to chaunt "Lamentation of a Sinner," and a sensible melancholy Gentleman, (we believe Sir Robert Buxton) offered to accompany him on the Dulcimer.

Mr. Pitt observed to the Noble Viscount, that the mob at the door had used the scurrilous phrase of "a swindling Administration" and that he had thought of resigning, if he knew what to do with himself afterwards; that he abhorred suicide; that he could not with any face return to the Volunteers; that he did not like being drafted into the Militia; and that he had totally abandoned all agricultural improvements when he proposed the tax on horfes in husbandry.

Lord Melville assured him he might fill up his leisure in the country with an amusement he had successfully resorted to last summer in Scotland, that of burning papers and destroying evidences.

Mr. Pitt then asked the Noble Lord, with some eagerness, whether he had destroyed the evidences, relative to the 40,000l. returned by Mr. Long from the Treasury to the Paymaster of the Navy?

His Lordship said, that to the best of his recolle he had not.

Mr. Pitt seemed disturbed, and asked his Lordship, with some peevishness, what he thought would become of him when he was politically dead and buried!

The Noble Viscount replied, "I decline answering this question, under the provisions of the 5th clause of the statute 43 Geo. III. chap. 6."

At this melancholy answer Mr. David Scott and Mr. Wallace burst into tears, Mr. Alderman Anderson blew his nose till it was sore, Mr. George Canning roared, Mr. Mark Sprott blubbered, and the Ordinary drank two glasses of London particular Madeira.

The scene grew too affecting.—The writer of this narrative left the room, fighting, with the Roman moralist,

Ecce Spectaculum dignum!

Vir pnis cum mala fortuna compositus! SEN. DE DIVEN. PROV.

Private letters from the Continent, state, that Bonaparte is determined to make use of the whole force of Spain, both Naval and Military against this country. Several plans have been sent to the French Ambassador, Bournonville, to be laid before the Spanish Cabinet, which are supposed to relate to some intended expeditions against our Colonies. It is generally believed in France that Portugal will speedily be invaded by a French and Spanish army.

Bonaparte has been censured for taking hostile measures against this country, at the very time that he was making overtures of a pacific kind. But little as we are disposed to excuse his conduct, we should be absurd if we were to ignore in this censure. The issue of those overtures were at best doubtful, and it could hardly be expected that he would suspend all offensive matters till he knew the issue. But it is indeed evident that he did not expect a favourable issue, and only made overtures to give himself credit for pacific intentions, and it was but natural that he should persevere all the measures of annoy ance that he could carry into effect against this country.

Current value of Government Securities' AUGUST 12, 1805.

Table with columns: Six per Cents, Old Eight per Cents, Eight per Cent Loans, Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, & 1804, Ten per Cents, Ditto, for 2 years. Sub-columns: Buying, Selling, Discount.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, Military Department, August 7, 1805. Notice is hereby given that the Batta and other Allowance for June 1805, and the Pay for July of the Troops at the Presidency, and at the other Stations of the Army, including Bonuses, will be issued on or after Thursday the 15th Instant.

By Command of the Governor General in Council. L. H. O. O. K., Sec. to the Govt.

Fort William, Public Department, August 5, 1805. Notice is hereby given, that the Sub-Treasurer and Acting Marine Paymaster will be furnished with Cash, to enable them to discharge the Salaries and Allowances of the Civil and Marine Departments, for June last, on or after Tuesday the 20th Instant.

By order of the Governor General in Council. THOS. BROWN, Sec. to the Govt.

Fort William, Public Department, August 7, 1805. Notice is hereby given, that no further Subscriptions to the Loan, opened on the 17th May last, will be received after Thursday the 14th Instant, at any of the Public Treasuries. The Collectors and other Public Officers, in charge of the Treasuries, are accordingly prohibited from receiving Subscriptions after that date, when their Registers are to be closed and transmitted to the Accountant General.

By order of the Governor General in Council. THOS. BROWN, Sec. to the Govt.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday last, Captain G. Bristow (Brigade Major), to Miss E. Howe.

On the 31st ultimo, at the New Church, by the Revd. Mr. Linnick, Lieutenant Colonel Simpson Dubois, to Miss B. Campbell.

At Burdwan, on the 1st instant, Lieutenant H. W. Wilkinson, to Lady Hestrigge.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Robert Smith, to Miss M. De Beaume.

BIRTHS.

At Cawnpore the 23d ultimo, the Lady of Charles Corfield Esq. Surgeon of the 76th Regiment, of a son.

On Tuesday evening last, Mrs. Gomes, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On Thursday morning, the 8th instant, the lady of Charles Becher, Esq.—As an affectionate wife, tender mother, and sincere friend, she was justly esteemed, and truly beloved by her relatives and most intimate acquaintances; whilst the sweetness of her disposition, amiable simplicity of manners, and goodness of heart, made her universally esteemed and regarded by all who knew her.

On Thursday last, Mr. Joseph Sirrell.

Same day Mrs. Benedicta Baptist, 54 years of age.

On Sunday last, lieut. R. Midgley, of H. M. 17th Regt. Foot.

Same day, Mr. John Ewin.

On Tuesday last, Mrs. C. Jackson.

Same day, Mrs. Maria A. D'Souza.

At Bombay Lieutenant Seymour, of the Honorable Company's Marine.

Same place On Thursday the 11th instant Captain C. O. Stephenson, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Same place On Tuesday the 11th inst. Lieut. James Watson of the Honorable Company's Marine.

TENTH REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF NAVAL ENQUIRY.

The First Treasurership of the Right Hon. HENRY DUNDAS, now Lord Viscount Melville.

Lord Melville succeeded Mr. Barre as Treasurer of the Navy; he held the office from the 19th of August 1782, to the 10th of April 1783, and at present stands upon the list of Ex-Treasurers. His final account was made up in the Office of the Treasurer of the Navy, in the beginning of the year 1784, the general statement of it was then transmitted to his Lordship to attest, but it has not been returned to the Accountant, which prevents the Account from being delivered into the Auditor's Office.

Soon after the appointment of Lord Melville, a warrant, under his Majesty's sign manual, was given for granting to him an additional allowance of 2,324l. 6s. 6d. in order to make his net official income four thousand pounds a year, which was stated to be, as in the case of Mr. Barre, "in full satisfaction of all wages and fees, and other profits and emoluments," previously enjoyed by former Treasurers.

The additional sum of 2,150l. granted to Mr. Barre, not producing him a net annual income of 4000l. owing to the taxes and other charges on the additional sum, the grant to Lord Melville was therefore increased, and a clause was inserted in the warrant, authorizing him, in case the additional allowance should not make up in each year the net sum of 4000l. to charge the deficiency in the annual account of monies disbursed by him for fees of divers natures.

A warrant, similar to that granted to Lord Melville, has been given on the appointment of each succeeding Treasurer.

Mr. Andrew Douglas, who acted as Paymaster under Lord Melville, being dead, we had recourse to his Lordship for information, whether the conditions of the warrant had been complied with?

To the question put to Lord Melville, whether, during the period of his Treasurership, he had derived any profit or advantage from the use or employment of money issued for carrying on the current service of the Navy?—He objected to answer, under the fifth clause of the Act by which we are constituted; which provides, "That no person shall be compellable to answer any question which may criminate, or tend to criminate such person, or to expose such person to any pains or penalties;" and upon the ground of not disclosing delicate and confidential transactions of Government, alluded to in his letter to us of the 30th of June 1804. We shall defer the discussion of this objection, as coming more in order when we speak of the second part of his Lordship's second Treasurership.

His Lordship having objected to answering this question, and Mr. Andrew Douglas, his Paymaster, being dead, it was not in our power to pursue this enquiry further; otherwise, we should have thought it our duty to investigate the manner in which Public Money had been employed, and the extent to which the use of it had been carried. We however deemed it necessary to ascertain, whether his Lordship was aware of the conditions of the Warrant, and what construction he put on them. By his answering to a question for this purpose, we learned, that he certainly did consider the additional salary granted to him; to be in lieu of all wages, fees, profits, and other emoluments, previously enjoyed by former Treasurers, excepting only coals, candles, and some such small contingencies.

When a Treasurer of the Navy has gone out of office, it has been usual to continue to make the payments in his name to the end of the month in which his successor has been appointed, to prevent confusion, and the necessity of making out two accounts for the same month. The payments were therefore continued in Lord Melville's name to the 30th of April 1783, at which time he stood charged with the sum of 220,461l. 14s. 9d. We have entered in the Appendix an account, shewing the amount of the sums received and paid, and the balance with which his Lordship was charged on the 31st of December in each year during his ex-treasurership; by which it appears, that no payments have been made upon that account since the 31st of Dec. 1795, when the balance was reduced to 5,563l. 6s. 2d.

This balance was paid over to his Lordship about the time of his quitting the office of Treasurer a second time, in May or June 1800.

The Second Treasurership of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount MELVILLE.

Lord Melville was re-appointed on the 5th of January 1784, and continued in Office until the 1st of June 1800.

In speaking of this Treasurership, it will be necessary to divide it into two parts, as, from the 1st of January 1786, the business was conducted under the provisions of the 25th of His present Majesty, cap. 31, which instituted a new mode of accounts for the office of Treasurer.

The old mode of accounts of course ceased on the 31st of December 1785, at which time Lord Melville stood charged with 275,820l. 15s. 11d. out of which sum, and others advanced to him, he has continued to make payments as an Ex-Treasurer.

The late Mr. Andrew Douglas having also acted as Paymaster to Lord Melville during this part of his second Treasurership, we questioned Lord Melville whether he had derived any profit or advantage from the use or

employment of the money issued for the carrying on the current service of the Navy, between the 1st of February, 1784, and the 31st of December, 1785, which question his Lordship objected to, answering under the provisions of the fifth clause of the Act by which we are constituted, and upon the ground before stated, alluded to in his letter.

We have entered in the Appendix an account, shewing the annual amount of his receipts and payments, and of the balance remaining on the 31st of Dec. in each year, from 1786 to 1803. The balance at the latter period amounting to the sum of 5647l. 11d. has not been paid over to Lord Melville. A part thereof, 229l. 18s. 8d. has been paid to personated seamen; the sum of 466l. 4s. is in the hands of the Sub-Accountant; and the remainder, 4951l. 15s. 3d. is in hands of Mr. Alexander Trotter, who was appointed Paymaster in January, 1786, by Lord Melville, and held that office under the several succeeding Treasurers, except Mr. Tierney. This disposition of the Treasurer's balance appears to us more exceptionable than if it were in the hands of the Treasurer, because the Paymaster has the general controul of every branch of the Navy Pay Office, and it is part of his duty to bring forward the Treasurer's Accounts, which the use of the money may incline him to delay.

The Accountant's branch, consisting of a Principal and eight Clerks, having been established by Order in Council in Aug. 1786, for the purpose of bringing up the old, and keeping up the new accounts of the Treasurers of the Navy, we were surprized to learn that the accounts of the three Ex-Treasurers before noticed had not long since been made up and passed; but we find that all the Clerks in the Accountant's branch, as well as the Accountant himself, instead of being employed in bringing up the old, and keeping up the new accounts of the Treasurers, had been engaged, by the directions of the Paymaster, in the current business of the Pay Office; in consequence, as he states, of the great increase of business during the late war, and to avoid as much as possible the necessity of applying for additional Clerks.

We disapprove this misemployment of a branch established for an express purpose, and that of much importance to the public, as well as the false economy in not augmenting the establishment of Clerks in proportion to the increase of business. If the Accountant's branch had been employed for the purposes for which it was established, and the necessary assistance had been rendered from the Navy Office, it is stated, that the accounts of the Ex-Treasurer, (whose balances on the 31st of December 1803 amounted 11,987l. 7s. 2d.) would have been made up at least four years ago.

The Second Part of the Second Treasurership of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount MELVILLE, officially entitled "His act of Parliament New Account."

The Act of the 25th of his present Majesty, cap. 31, for better regulating the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, directed, that the several provisions therein contained should take place on the 1st of July 1785; but they were not carried into effect till the 1st of January 1786; we understand the delay was occasioned by the necessity of making some previous official arrangements.

In that month, Alexander Trotter, Esq. who had lately been a Clerk to the Navy Pay Office, was appointed Paymaster by Lord Melville, and he states, that he acted as Deputy to the Treasurer in all the duties attached to the situation, except the appointment of Officers and Clerks.

As the directions of the act are positive, that the issues of money for Navy Services shall be made to the Bank, and that the money shall not be drawn from thence but for Navy Service, it appeared to us, that if the directions of the act had been observed, the circumstance which we have before noticed, the sums standing in the name of the Treasurer at the Bank were less than his unappropriated balances, could not have existed.

We therefore deemed it our duty to enquire minutely into the cause of such deficiencies, and with this view, we first examined Mr. Trotter, and afterwards Lord Melville.

Mr. Trotter, when first called upon to account for these deficiencies, said he could not precisely explain the cause of them; but afterwards acknowledged, that he had been in the practice of drawing money from the Bank in large sums, and lodging it in the hands of private Bankers, previously to its being issued to the Sub-Accountants for the Public Service.

This practice, he states, was introduced about the year 1786, with the knowledge and approbation of the Treasurer, Lord Melville admits that he did permit Mr. Trotter to lodge the public money in his private Banker's hands, but not, as it would seem, to the extent understood by Mr. Trotter.

Mr. Trotter, on being questioned whether he had derived any profit or advantage from the money withdrawn by him from the Bank, refused to answer under the provisions of the fifth clause of the Act by which we are constituted; and he availed himself of this clause in every question which bore any relation to the use or employment of the public money either by himself or Lord Melville; urging in the latter case, that as he had drawn all the money from the Bank in the first instance, he conceived himself implicated in its subsequent appropriation.

Mr. Trotter gave us to understand, that money applicable to Navy Services, which had been advanced by him to Lord Melville, was employed by his Lordship in the Public Service of the State; and that he was led to this conclusion in consequence of a considerable sum, so advanced, having been returned to him by Mr. Long, one of the Secretaries to the Treasury.

Upon this statement we issued our precept to Lord Melville, for an account of monies received by him, or any person on his account, or by his order from the Paymaster of the Navy, between the 1st of July, 1785, and 31st of December, 1800, stating when such monies were received; and also the times when, and the persons by whom, the same were returned to the Bank or the Paymaster.

In answer to that precept, we received from his Lordship the following Letter:

"Wimbledon, the 30th June, 1804.  
GENTLEMEN,—I have received your Requisition, of date the 26th inst. It is impossible for me to furnish you with the account you ask. It is more than four years since I left the office of Treasurer of the Navy, and at the period of doing so, having accounted for every sum impressed into my hands, I transferred the whole existing balance to the account of my successor. From that time, I never considered any paper or voucher that remained in my hands as of the smallest use to myself or any other person, and consequently, being often in the practice since I retired to Scotland, of employing occasionally some time in affording my papers, and destroying those that were useless, I am satisfied there does not exist any one material by which I could make up such an account as you specify. But independently of that circumstance, I think it right to remind you, that during a great part of the time I was Treasurer of the Navy, I held other very confidential situations in government, and was intimately connected with others. So situated, I did not decline giving occasional accommodation from the funds in the Treasurer's hands to other services, not connected with my official situation as Treasurer of the Navy. If I had materials to make up such an account as you require, I could not do it without disclosing delicate and confidential transactions of government, which my duty to the public must have restrained me from revealing."  
(Signed) "MELVILLE."

Desirous of being furnished with an account of the sums issued to the Bank for the service of the Navy, which had been drawn from thence and appropriated to any other public service, and judging that some note or record of such transactions ought to have been preserved in the Navy Pay Office, we issued our precept to the present Treasurer for an account of the sums of money which had been advanced or lent by the Treasurers of the Navy, or by their directions, to any public department, or applied by them to services not connected with their official situation as Treasurers of the Navy, between the 1st of January 1786 and the 31st of December 1803. In answer to which he informed us, that there were no documents in the Office which enabled him to return any such account. We did not apply to the Navy Board for information respecting the sums which had been so appropriated, as those transactions are stated to have taken place without the knowledge of that Board.

Lord Melville, in his examination, objected to answering any question on this subject, relying on the 5th clause of the Act by which we are constituted, and also upon the circumstances alluded to in his letter before recited.

He also declined, upon the same grounds, to inform us whether he had derived any profit or advantage from the use or employment of money issued for carrying on the current service of the Navy, between the 1st of Jan. 1786, and the 31st of May, 1800; that is, from the time of the operation of the Act for lodging the money in the Bank, to the time of his quitting office.

However the apprehension of disclosing delicate and confidential transactions of Government might operate with Lord Melville in withholding information respecting advances to other departments, we do not perceive how that apprehension can at all account for his refusing to state, whether he derived any profit or advantage from the use or employment of money issued for the services of the Navy. If his Lordship had received into his hands such monies only as were advanced by him to other departments, and had replaced them as soon as they were repaid, he could not have derived any profit or advantage from such transactions, however repugnant they might be to the provisions of the Legislature for the safe custody of the public money.

Although we were not able to ascertain what monies were paid over or advanced to Lord Melville, yet, independent of such advances, Mr. Trotter admits in the latter part of his examination, that, in following his Lordship's instructions, or in acting in his affairs as his private Agent, he had occasionally laid out for his use or benefit from 10 to 20,000l. without considering whether he was previously in advance to his Lordship, or whether such advances were made from his public or private balances.

Mr. Trotter not only drew money from the Bank in large sums which he deposited with his private Bankers, Messrs. Thomas Coutts & Co. but he also prevailed with the Sub-Accountants, to deposit the greater part of their balances with that house. One of them, indeed, the Cashier of the Victualling, acquiesced with reluctance, having always before that time kept his balance at the Bank, and wishing still to

keep it there; he stated to us, that it was by direction of Mr. Trotter he opened an account with Messrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. where he took credit for the sums advanced to him by Mr. Trotter's drafts on that house; but that he drew out those sums as the public service required, and kept the greater part of his balance at the Bank, where he deposited such sums as were advanced to him by drafts on the Bank.

Mr. Trotter states, that between the years 1791 and 1799, the greater part of the monies drawn by him from the Bank, passed through the hands of Messrs. Thomas Coutts and Co.; that the monies so drawn were sometimes placed to his credit in his accounts with them, and at others were carried immediately to the credit of the respective Sub-Accountants; and that the consent of the Treasurer to this measure was signified to him in a conversation, in which he represented the facility that would be afforded to the public business, and the additional security to the Treasurer, by the drafts being left with the Bankers, instead of their being sent to the Bank, and the money brought from thence, at his risk, by the messengers of the office.

Lord Melville states, that he certainly did permit Mr. Trotter to lodge any money drawn from the Bank for public purposes in his private banker's hands, during the period that it was not demanded for the purposes for which it was drawn; but it is to be inferred, from his evidence, that he intended Mr. Trotter to draw upon the Bank for the amount only of the assignments made on him by the different Boards (an account of which is furnished to him daily) and that the balance of such sum, till demanded, should alone be lodged by Mr. Trotter in the hands of his private bankers. The reason given by his Lordship for this permission is, the opinion, that it would add more facility to the conduct of the business of the office, in the multitude of small payments to be made, than if the money were to be deposited, according to the constitution of the office, in an iron chest; and that the various parties receiving small payments would be less liable to be imposed upon than if they were each to receive drafts for such small sums upon the Bank, at such a distance from the Office, after its removal to Somerset-place.

Although the larger demands upon the Treasurer are paid by draft, a necessity for making the small payments in money has always existed, and the money necessary for this purpose is of course drawn from the Bank. The sums so drawn, if convenience only had been studied, should have been placed in the charge of the different sub-accountants, by whom such demands are paid, and not kept in the hands of the Paymaster, who is not a disburser of public money, except that issued for the payment of Exchequer fees.

With respect to the risk of bringing the money from the Bank, and of the loss or embezzlement of the drafts by the Messengers of the Pay-Office, we do not find that the apprehensions entertained on this subject arose from the experience of former losses; for none are known to have happened.

The opinion which we had formed of the insufficiency of the motives assigned for the departure from the Act of Parliament, is confirmed by the enquiries instituted, and the measures taken in consequence thereof by the succeeding Treasurers.

Lord Harrowby, the immediate successor of Lord Melville, disapproved of the practice, as being inconsistent with the spirit of the Act; and as he had just quitted the office of Paymaster of the Army, where similar regulations had been established and carried into effect without any complaint of inconvenience, he was desirous of putting the office of Treasurer of the Navy upon the same footing; but previously to his directing an alteration, he deemed it necessary to enquire minutely into the validity of the reasons urged against the change. His Lordship had nearly completed the necessary enquiries, to satisfy his mind that the difficulties and inconveniences which might arise in the detail of the business from this change, were not sufficient to alter the opinion he had formed, when he was prevented by a severe illness from attending further to the business of the office.

The Right Hon. Charles Bathurst, who succeeded Lord Harrowby, put a final stop to the practice of drawing the money out of the Bank, and lodging it in the hands of a private banker, in the summer of 1802, from a conviction that such practice was inconsistent with the spirit of the Act for the Regulation of the Office of the Treasurer of the Navy, and that the conveniences which were suggested to result from it in facilitating the transaction of business, were not of weight sufficient to justify the continuance of such an irregularity. The Sub-Accountants were likewise directed to lodge their balances in the Bank.

Mr. Bathurst states, that no representations were made to him of inconveniences resulting from this change of system; and Mr. Trotter himself allows, that no material inconveniences did arise. Mr. Trotter, a few days before he quitted office, proposed to the Right Hon. George Tierney, the then Treasurer, that instead of drafts being given to the Sub-Accountants on the Bank, payable to them or bearer, the Paymaster should, from time to time, direct such sums as might be necessary to be transferred from the Treasurer's account at the Bank, to the accounts of the Sub-Accountants. This proposal, which, if adhered to, would be an effectual bar to his successors receiving money into their own hands by their drafts on the Bank, was adopted by Mr. Tierney; and we learn from Mr. Latham, who acted as his Pay-

matter, that no inconvenience was experienced from this mode of transfer, nor was he aware of any facility or advantage from the intervention of a private banker.

As it is the strongest refutation of the reasoning urged for a departure from the regulations established by the Act of Parliament, that these regulations have been since carried into execution without inconvenience, we shall not dwell longer on this subject; but we feel it incumbent on us to declare our opinion, that the circumstance which actually led to the withdrawing of the money in large sums from the Bank, previously to its being issued to the Sub-Accountants for the public service, was the opportunity thereby afforded to the application of it to purposes of private use and advantage.

As an additional security against the public money being drawn from the Bank for any but public purposes, it is directed by the Act of Parliament, that in each draft shall be specified the head of service for which it is drawn, and that without this specification the draft shall not be deemed a voucher to the Bank for the payment; and it has been stated to us, that this form has been strictly adhered to, and that no money has been drawn from the Bank without specifying a particular head of service.

Such drafts might be in all cases sufficient authority to the Bank; but, when used by the Paymaster to draw money into his own possession, and for other purposes than the services specified, it has been a palpable evasion of the Act.

As we could not obtain information from Mr. Trotter as to the manner in which the public money had been disposed of, between the time of its being drawn from the Bank and the time of its being applied to the public service, we called upon Mr. Thomas Wilton, the Chief-Clerk in the Bill and Remittance Department of the Navy Pay Office, a branch lately established, but who has been generally employed as an assistant to the Paymaster, and by whom one of the accounts rendered to us of the disposition of the Treasurer's balances were signed.

The evidence given by Mr. Wilton is of an extraordinary nature; he avowed having derived an advantage from the use or employment of money issued for the payment of Exchequer fees, the charge of which was transferred to him by Mr. Trotter in the year 1800; but he objected to answering every question put to him as to the disposition of the public balances, or the advantages derived by the Paymaster therefrom, or even to giving any explanation of the official account of the Treasurer's balances, although signed by himself; and pleaded his being protected by the fifth clause of the Act by which this Commission is constituted, although he declared that he had not derived any profit, advantage, or benefit whatever, from or in consequence of the public money having been applied to private use by any person or persons.

Such conduct in a person in office appeared to us by no means creditable; and, if it were generally adopted, it might be the means of rendering ineffectual all such Commissions of Inquiry as that under which we act.

Having no other means of obtaining information as to the manner in which the public money had been applied to private use, and the extent to which it had been carried, but by referring to Messrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. we examined Edward Antrobus, Esq. principal acting partner in that house. From him we learned that Mr. Trotter, during the time he was Paymaster, had five accounts with this house. [Here follow the descriptions.]

Mr. Antrobus shewed great disinclination to giving us any information with respect to Mr. Trotter's accounts, without his consent; alleging, that the money received by Messrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. at the Bank, on Mr. Trotter's drafts, had been carried to accounts in his name as an individual, and not in his public capacity of Paymaster of the Navy; but after Mr. Antrobus had taken the opinion of the Counsel as to the authority vested in this Board to require him to disclose the transactions of Mr. Trotter with his house, as far as the public money was concerned, he submitted to answer the questions that were put to him on those points.

By the evidence of Mr. Antrobus it appears, that public money received by Mr. Thomas Coutts and Co. from the Bank, on Mr. Trotter's drafts, had been invested in Exchequer and Navy Bills, lent upon the security of Stock, and employed by Mr. Trotter in discounting private bills; and that considerable purchases of Bank and East India Stock were made by Messrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. on account of Mr. Trotter. We thereupon issued out precept to Messrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. for the accounts of Mr. Alexander Trotter, containing any entries of sums received by his drafts on the Bank, giving them an option either to produce their books, or to furnish us with copies of the accounts. They preferred the former mode, and accordingly laid before us the books containing,

Mr. Trotter's Account, as Paymaster of the Navy, from its commencement to the time of its being closed; The Account, in his own name, from the 24th of June, 1794, to the 17th of July, 1802; and, His separate Account, from the 27th of February, 1799, to the 27th of May, 1799.

Of which accounts we caused copies to be taken. They withheld the parts of the two last accounts, prior and subsequent to the periods mentioned, and his private account, as not containing any entries of sums received by Mr. Trotter's drafts on the Bank. This reason for keeping back thus much of the accounts was verified by Mr. William Chapman, their Clerk, who examined the accounts for that purpose, and produced to us a list of the drafts given by Mr. Trotter on the Bank, which had been carried to his credit in the accounts, distinguished as his own account, and his separate account.

The money received by Messrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. by the drafts of Mr. Trotter on the Bank, appears to have been mostly issued for Navy Services, because Mr. Trotter had no private account there, and drew upon

the Bank solely as the agent or attorney of the Treasurer of the Navy.

If official convenience only had been the object in opening accounts with Messrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. it might have been expected that the public money placed there would have been separated from all private concerns, and kept under clear and distinct heads. Instead of this obvious caution, we do not find that even any open declaration was made to the house of the nature of the property entrusted to them; and the whole of the public money received on account of Mr. Trotter by his drafts on the Bank, was placed to his private accounts, and so mixed with other monies, that the one could not be distinguished from the other; nor could it be discovered, upon the face of the accounts, from whom several of the sums were received, or to whom paid; and Mr. Trotter himself could not ascertain whether certain advances of money made by him to Lord Melville, were from his public or private balances. The manner of keeping Mr. Trotter's accounts is also assigned by Lord Melville as a reason for his not being able to answer some questions which were put to him, relative to the employment of the public money.

It was not in our power, without the assistance of Mr. Trotter, to distinguish whether many of the items in the accounts related to public or private money; and Mr. Trotter, when called upon, refused to give us that assistance. We have therefore entered in the Appendix copies of the accounts, entitled, his own account, and his separate account; and an abstract of his account, entitled, his Paymaster's Account. We have obliterated the names to all entries in the two former accounts under one hundred pounds, to prevent the unnecessary exposure of private concerns. If this has not been done to the full extent we could have wished, it must be considered, that blending in one account official and private money transactions in the manner before described, has rendered the bringing of them together into public view unavoidable. The inspection of these accounts will afford much fuller information of the manner in which the public money has been applied than any description which it is in our power to give.

We have distinguished in the accounts the sums that were received by Messrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. by Mr. Trotter's drafts on the Bank.

The part of the account rendered to us, entitled Mr. Trotter's separate account, contains only a few entries of money received by his drafts on the Bank; but the money so received appears distinctly on the face of the account to have been applied to private purposes.

Although the only direct proof which we have been able to obtain of public money having been carried to the credit of Mr. Trotter's accounts with Messrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. is, by their having received money upon his drafts on the Bank; yet on an inspection of the accounts it will be seen, that sums of such magnitude not received by Mr. Trotter's drafts on the Bank, have been brought to his credit, as to afford strong presumption that they were part of the public money; deposits of money, not received by drafts on the Bank, to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds and upwards on the same day, and in the course of a few days will be met with frequently. In one instance, namely on the 11th of April, 1795, the sum of one million, not received by draft on the Bank, is placed to his credit.

As a further proof of other public money, besides that received directly from the Bank, being included in the account called his own account, we subjoin a comparative statement of the sums received directly from the Bank, and the sums paid from that account to the different sub-accountants of the Navy Pay Office, and for services which we conclude to be of a public nature.

Amount of Sums received by Messrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. by the drafts of Mr. Trotter on the Bank, and carried to the credit of his own account	Amount of Sums paid from the account of Mr. Trotter with Messrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. entitled his own account, to the different Sub-Accountants of the Navy Pay Office
8,295,520l. 10s. 5d.	£. 11,756,804 6 6
	Amount of the sums paid from the same account, for services supposed to be of a public nature, viz. "To Act of Parliament Account," (by which is meant the first part of Lord Melville's Second Treasuryship), and "To Act of Parliament New Account," being the Second Part of that Treasuryship
	3,324,933 6 10
	£. 15,081,737 13 4

We conclude that the difference, 6,783,317l. 2s. 11d. was money issued for navy services, drawn from the Bank by Mr. Trotter, and deposited with Messrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. after having passed through his own hands, or the hands of some Agent employed by him to receive it by his drafts on the Bank.

As the name of Mr. Mark Sprot appeared frequently in the accounts, as paying into the house of Messrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. on account of Mr. Trotter, and receiving from thence, very large sums, we deemed it necessary to examine him as to the nature of his transactions with the Paymaster of the Navy; but after deposing, that, to the best of his recollection, he had not received any money from the Bank by Mr. Trotter's drafts, he refused to answer every other question put to him; alleging that he had taken the advice of counsel, who were of opinion, that he was not bound to answer such questions.

Upon the whole, it appears to us to be a clearly established fact, that during this Treasuryship, the money issued for navy services was used to a great amount for the purposes of private emolument; and this circumstance leads us to observe, that if a Treasurer of the Navy, after an increase of his salary upon the terms contained in the warrant under his Majesty's sign manual, derive profit from the use of money issued for Navy services, he becomes, upon principles of

equity, a debtor to the public, and is accountable for all such profit.

Our duty requires us to add, that the withdrawing of the public money from the Bank of England in the manner and for the purposes before related, was, in our judgment, a disobedience to the law as established by the 24th of the present reign, cap. 31.

We cannot dismiss the consideration of this Treasuryship without adverting to a paper delivered to us by Mr. Trotter, drawn up in justification of his conduct, and purporting to be a statement of the transactions of his Treasuryship.

Actuated by a desire that all persons who might conceive their character called in question by our proceedings, might have an opportunity of justifying themselves, and explaining their conduct, we have never refused to admit any details given with that view, by the persons whom we have examined, notwithstanding such details may have been irrelevant to the questions proposed by us.

Upon this principle we received from Mr. Trotter the paper in question, which is attached to his evidence of the 25th of July, 1804; but it is fit that we should offer some comments upon it, as well as upon the evidence contained in the Appendix. And this is more especially called for in the case of an examining officer, who, to avoid the danger of criminating himself, refuses explanations required of him, and afterwards offers a justification on his own terms.

In this paper Mr. Trotter does not deny his having made use of the public money withdrawn by him from the Bank; and in his subsequent examination, he intimates, that in so doing he had acted under permission, although he says he is not at liberty to state that he has ever been explicitly authorized to do so.

Lord Melville, upon being asked whether he gave permission to the Paymaster to withdraw the money from the Bank and lodge it in the hands of a private Banker, with a view to his deriving any advantage or emolument therefrom, answers, "If it is meant to ask me whether I gave any direct authority to the Paymaster to use the money in the manner above-mentioned, I should certainly answer No; but I have no hesitation in saying, that I believed and understood he did, and never prohibited him from doing so; and believe it was so understood by others at different times, when the establishment of the Navy Pay Office was under consideration, when certainly no competent provision was made for the person exercising that trust of great extent and responsibility."

Whether the salary of the Paymaster was not increased when the general augmentation of the salaries of the Cashiers took place in 1786, because he was not in the direct charge of use of the public money other than the money for Exchequer fees, or because he was not, like the Cashiers, in the receipt of fees or gratuities of which they were then deprived, is what we cannot pretend to affirm; but we cannot suppose that the use of the public money was then considered as a perquisite of the Paymaster, which would imply, that the recommendations of the Commissioners of Accounts, the Resolution of the House of Commons, and finally, the Act of Parliament, were totally disregarded, and that an emolument so fraught with evil to the public, which had been lately commuted with the Treasurer for an additional salary of more than 2,000l. a year, was by those entitled to consider of the establishment of the Navy Pay Office, thought proper to devolve on his Deputy, the Paymaster.

Mr. Trotter in his paper also states, that he has no doubt, though he cannot prove it, that advantages were enjoyed by his predecessors from the use of the public money; and that, "the exceeding smallness of the salary of Paymaster affords a presumption, that such advantages have been considered as forming a part of the remuneration of so anxious and confidential a charge."

From all the information we have been able to obtain, it does not appear that Mr. Trotter's predecessors did enjoy any such advantage. It is positively stated by Mr. Hammond, Paymaster to Mr. Barre, that he did not; nor did he conceive the use of the public money to form any part of the emolument of his office. And it is stated by Lord Bynning, that he did not know, nor did he believe, that Mr. Douglas, while he acted as his Paymaster, derived any profit or advantage from the use or employment of the public money, except the money issued for the payment of Exchequer fees.

As a further answer to the observation, that the use of the public money was considered as a perquisite of the Paymaster, when the augmentation of salaries in the Navy Pay Office took place in August 1786, we find that Mr. Trotter, in his examination on the 27th and 28th of October in that year, before the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the fees, gratuities, perquisites, and emoluments, received in the several public offices, contained in the Appendix to their Fourth Report deposes, "That he has at present some advantage from balances remaining in his hands, which were intrusted to the present Treasurer for the purpose of paying Exchequer Fees, and some other contingencies; but the amount of such advantages he cannot possibly ascertain. He is also allowed stationary of all sorts for his own use, but does not recollect any fee, gratuity, or other allowance or perquisite whatever, which he enjoys as Paymaster of the Navy."

If Mr. Trotter was in the practice of deriving advantage from the use of money applicable to Navy Services at the time of making this deposition, which was only two months after the increase of the salaries in the Navy Pay Office, the mention of so considerable a source of emolument could not be omitted. The Commissioners before whom this deposition was made, certainly did not collect from him, that the use of money applicable to navy services was a perquisite of the Paymaster; for in detailing his income, after mentioning his salary, and his allowances of coach-hire, coals, candles, and stationary, they state, "he at present derives some advantage from the balance of money remaining in his hands for the purpose of paying Exchequer fees, and some other contingencies, but has no fee, gratuity, or other emolument whatever." And they recommend that this salary should be increased from 500l. to 800l. per annum, to be in lieu of all contingencies or allowances whatsoever; and that he should not be permitted to derive any advantage whatever from public money remaining in his hands; but that the money issued to pay Exchequer fees, &c. should be paid into the Bank, and drawn from thence for the public service in like manner as all other money for naval services now is."

The salary proposed by those Commissioners was of course deemed by them a full equivalent for the labour and responsibility of the situation.

The report goes on to state the increase in the salary of the Paymaster of the Navy. It then proceeds to an exemplification drawn from the case of Mr. A. Jellicoe, formerly Deputy Paymaster of the Navy; of the evil arising from the application of public money by individuals, to private use.

The report dwells shortly upon the Treasuryships of Mr. Dundas's successors, Lord Harroway, Mr. Baag, and Mr. Tierney; and concludes, by submitting several measures for the better management of the Department of the Navy Pay Office.

#### LORD MELVILLE'S EVIDENCE.

After the description given in the foregoing Report of his Lordship's evidence, the following passages only are necessary to be given:

Q. It appearing by accounts laid before us that the sums standing to your name as Treasurer of the Navy, at the Bank, at the following periods, were less than the sums with which you stood charged, exclusive of the money advanced to your Sub-Accountants; and that the deficiencies were as follow; viz.—December 31, 1786, 56,000l. 1787, 53,000l.; 1788, 48,100l.; 1789, 53,800l.; 1791, 19,988l. 9s.

8d.; 1792, 26,476l. 19s. 8d.; 1793, 27,025l. 27s. 9d.; 1794, 28,738l. 7s. 9d.; 1795, 30,316l. 16s. 1d.; 1796, 25,413l. 3s.; 1797, 38,640l. 14s. 30d.; 1798, 54,140l. 15s.; 1799, 54,140l. 15s. To what cause are such deficiencies to be attributed?—A. Although I take it for granted the sums are stated by the question accurately, I could not on memory, state that they are so. I desired Mr. Trotter, so far as I was concerned, to give you every information he could; and it was only in consequence of a conversation with him, immediately after the receipt of your letter to me, of date the 26th June, that I learned, from the manner he kept his private accounts, it was impossible for him to give me the accurate information I required. The same reasons render it impossible for me to give you an answer to the question you put. I am aware that I am not bound to answer it, under the provision of the Act establishing this Commission; but I should not have dwelt on that objection if there had been nothing but personal considerations to operate against my doing so, but for the reasons I pointed to you in my letter of the 20th June last, as I am not bound, so I would not feel myself warranted to give the explanations which your question point at.

Q. Upon what ground does your Lordship decline answering that question? A. Upon the ground that I have already stated, under the 5th clause of the Act of 43, George III. cap. 26.

Q. Was any part of such sums in your hands? A. They certainly came into my hands, but did not remain there.

Q. Did Mr. Alexander Trotter, while Paymaster of the Navy, lay out or apply, or cause to be laid out or applied, any of the money issued for carrying on the current service of the navy, since the 1st of January 1786, for your benefit or advantage? A. From the manner in which Mr. Trotter kept my accounts, it is impossible for me to answer that question; and I object to answer this question, upon the ground I have stated in answer to the first question.

Q. Did you direct or authorize him to do so? A. To the best of my recollection I never did.

Q. Did you, between the 1st January, 1786, and 31st May, 1800, derive any profit or advantage from the use or employment of money, issued for carrying on the current service of the Navy, under the Act 25, Geo. III. cap. 31? A. The same reason which induced me to make the answer I have done to the first question, must induce me to repeat the same answer to this.

Q. Does your Lordship object to answer this question, under the provision of the 5th section of the Act 43, Geo. III. cap. 16? A. I do, and upon the grounds stated in my answer to the first question.

Q. During the time you acted as Treasurer of the Navy, between the 1st January, 1786, and the 31st May 1800, was any of the money applicable to naval services advanced by you, or by your direction, for any other public service than that of the Navy? A. I decline to answer that question, under the provisions of the 5th section of the Act 43, Geo. III. cap. 16.

Q. Was any money issued for carrying on the current service of the Navy, applied by your Lordship, or by your direction, for any other public service than that of the Navy, with the knowledge or consent of the Navy Board? A. No; certainly not.

Q. Was there any official note or record made of the money, issued for carrying on the current service of the Navy, having been advanced by your direction, for any other public purpose than that of the Navy, or of the re-payment of such money? A. No; there was certainly no official note.

Q. Did you authorize the Paymaster, in or about the year 1786, to draw the money applicable to naval purposes, from the Bank, and lodge it in the hands of a private Banker? A. I cannot precisely fix the time, but I am certain that I did permit Mr. Trotter to lodge any money drawn from the Bank, for public services, in the private Banker's hands, during the period it was not demanded, to the purposes for which it was drawn.

Q. Did you give permission to the Paymaster to withdraw the money from the Bank, and lodge it in the hands of a private Banker, with a view to his deriving any advantage or emolument therefrom? A. If it is meant to ask me whether I ever gave any direct authority to the Paymaster to use the money in the manner above-mentioned, I should certainly answer, no; but I have no hesitation in saying, that I believed, and understood he did, and never prohibited him from doing so; and I believe it was so understood by others at different times, when the establishment of the navy pay office was under consideration, when certainly no competent provision was made for the person exercising that trust of great extent and responsibility.

Q. Did you derive any profit or advantage from the use or employment of money issued for carrying on the current services of the navy, between 19th August 1782, and 30th April, 1783, or between 1st February 1784, and 3d December 1795, during which periods you held the office of Treasurer of the Navy? A. I decline answering this question, under the 5th clause of the Act 43, Geo. III. cap. 16, and for the reasons given in my first answer.

Q. Did you consider the addition granted by the King's Sign Manual, upon your appointment to the office of Treasurer of the Navy, making your salary 4000l. a year, clear of all deductions, to be in full satisfaction for all wages, fees, and other profits and emoluments, previously enjoyed by former Treasurers? A. Certainly I did, with the exception of coals, candles, and some such small contingencies.

Letters have been received from Holland of the 17th instant. M. Schimmelpennick's arrival at the Hague was anxiously expected on the following day. The greatest confusion prevails at present, and this state will, no doubt, continue until it shall be known what the Ambassador has to offer for altering and amending the condition of the people. It is stated in those letters, that if the Dutch had a leader, and any thing like a fair chance of success offered to them, they would fight to the last, to regain their former liberty. Their enmity against the French has been carried to such a height, that the latter are excluded from all society, and scarcely a day passes that quarrels do not take place in the street, between the Inhabitants and the French soldiery. At the sale-room, where the English property was disposed of, which the French have confiscated in Holland, the Dutch treated with the greatest contempt the Frenchmen who read over the terms of sale, &c. notwithstanding there were present several armed Frenchmen, under pretence of preventing the goods from being improperly handled. The Dutch declared themselves dissatisfied with the reading of the terms in French, and said, that they did not understand them. The Frenchmen read them over in the Dutch language, but with a French accent, which excited the laughter of all present. The French have now begun to confiscate and offer to sale the goods detained on board of ships in the Texel, which were expected to have escaped notice, but it seems to be their determination to drain the country of every farthing they can, whilst it is in

their power. The Emperor has actually given orders to his officers in Holland, not to show the least indulgence to those who profess Democratic principles, and who were formerly his greatest friends. On the Coronation of the Emperor, the French, with a view to gain his favor, selected Vandergoes, and two other Members who formerly distinguished themselves in his support, to present the congratulatory address to him. The former lost his time, in announcing his name to Bonaparte, on his arrival at Paris; but receiving no message or invitation from him, he wrote to His Imperial Majesty, requesting a conspicuous place to be assigned to him and his colleagues to see the Coronation. His Majesty returned for answer, that there were no places to spare; and if the Gentlemen wished to avoid being slighted, they would act wisely in staying away. The wife of Vandergoes having been formerly on terms of intimacy with Madame Bonaparte, solicited an audience of Her Majesty, in order to seek an explanation; but this was refused her. Both husband and wife have since returned home, completely disgusted with their Majesties, and without having an opportunity of exhibiting at the Thuilleries the new and splendid carriage which they had purchased for the occasion. On their return home, the Vandergoes related their grievances to Semonville, the French Ambassador, who shortly answered, "that if they considered themselves ill-treated at Paris, they were at liberty to leave it, and that was a privilege few men except the Emperor, would have granted to the sworn enemies of Monarchical Governments."

LONDON, — 2d. MARCH.

Last night, in the House of Commons, a debate of some length took place, upon Mr. Giles moving the renewal of the first commission of Naval Enquiry which will expire with the present Session of Parliament—the motion was able supported by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Grey, Admiral Markham, Sir C. Pole, Mr. Fox, Mr. Tierney, and others:—Mr. Pitt moved the order of the day, upon which a division took place when there appeared for Mr. Pitt's motion 92—against it 75:—Mr. Giles's motion was consequently lost by a majority of 17.—Mr. G. stated in his opening speech, that the departments still remaining uninvestigated were—the Victualling Board, the Sick and Hurt Office, the Transport Office, and the Office of Inspector of Naval Works.

The Latona frigate, Capt. Goffelin has taken two very valuable ships from the River de la Plata, out of which she took 35,000l. in specie and is arrived at Plymouth. A very rich Spanish ship was captured by two Jersey privateers without commissions, and afterwards taken possession of as a prize by the Plover sloop. The Pallas has also made a valuable prize, in a ship from Rio de la Plata. The Spanish frigates taken off Cape St. Mary's before the war, are to be given up to the captors, (exclusive of private property returned to the claimants.) Each captain of a frigate, by this decision, will receive 90,000l. as his share of prize money. The Egyptianene has taken a ship with 286,949 dollars, and a valuable cargo.

The Raven sloop, Capt. Layman, which failed from Spitzhead on 20th of January, with dispatches for the Mediterranean, is lost off Cadiz, and the crew made prisoners.

Extract of the Act of Parliament of the 23d year of George III. Cap. 52.

81. "Provided also, and be it further enacted, that during the continuance of the said exclusive trade in the said Company, subject as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any of His Majesty's subjects, resident in Great Britain, or in any other part of His Majesty's European dominions, to export on their own proper risk and account, in the ships of the said Company, or in ships freighted by them from the port of London, to any of the ports or places usually visited by the ships of the said Company, or the several coasts of Malabar, Coromandel, or in the bay of Bengal, in the East Indies, or in the Island of Sumatra, any goods, wares, or merchandizes, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said dominions, save and except as is hereinafter otherwise specially provided; and that in like manner it shall and may be lawful to and for any of His Majesty's subjects in the civil service of the said Company in India or being by leave or license of the said Company, or under the protection, as merchants, resident in India respectively, to consign and put on board the ships of the said Company or in ships freighted by them, bound to Great Britain, any goods, wares, or merchandize, save and except, also as is by this Act, otherwise specially provided, in order to the same being imported on the risk and account of the owners thereof at the port of London, under the regulation hereinafter specified and contained."

87. "And inasmuch as the ensuring to private merchants and manufacturers, the certain and ample means of exporting their merchandize to the East Indies, and importing the returns for the same, and other goods, wares, and merchandize, allowed by this Act, at reasonable rates of freight, may essentially conduce to the advancement of the trade and navigation of those Kingdoms; be it further enacted, that the said Company shall, in the proper season of every year, provide and appropriate three thousand tons of shipping at the least for the specific purposes of carrying to the East Indies, such goods, wares, and merchandize, as may be lawfully exported thither, by individuals, and for bringing back from thence as well the returns of the same, as likewise the goods of other persons, entitled to import the same into this Kingdom, by virtue of this Act, and if the said quantity of tonnage shall be found insufficient, or shall be found to be more than shall be sufficient for the carriage of the said private trade, export or import, the said Company shall from time to time, find and provide such an additional quantity of tonnage, or lessen the quantity of tonnage to be provided for the carriage of the said private trade, as the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, shall, upon any representation made to them from time to time, order and direct."

89. "Provided also, and be it further enacted, that the said Company shall be entitled to charge and recover from the owners of goods, imported or exported in private trade, such rates of freight for the carriage thereof, as are hereinafter specified, and not any higher rate or rates, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding, (that is to say) for the carriage of any goods from Great Britain to any port or place in the East Indies, in time of peace, after the rate of five pounds per ton; and for the carriage of any goods from any part of the East Indies to Great Britain, after the rate of fifteen pounds per ton, computing such tonnage in the same manner as the tonnage of goods, shipped by the said Company on their own account; and that in times of war, or in preparation for war, between Great Britain, or any other European Power or State, or when any circumstances incident

to war, or preparations for war shall happen, where, by an increase in the rates of freight payable by the said Company, shall become unavoidable, then, or as long as such war, or other circumstances shall continue, the said Company shall be entitled to continue, the said Company shall be entitled to charge and recover for the carriage of the said private trade, additional rates of freight, after a due proportion to the additional rates of tonnage which shall be paid by the said Company for the hire of ships for their own trade, and at or after no higher rate of proportion."

93. "Provided also, and be it further enacted, that all persons intending to export any goods from that all persons intending to export any goods from any port or place in the East Indies in writing to the Chief Secretary of the presidency in India, wherein the same are to be shipped, or to such person as shall be specially authorized to receive the same by the said respective governments abroad, within a reasonable and convenient time to be limited by the said respective governments for that purpose; in which notice shall be specified, the forts and quantities of goods intended to be shipped, the quantity of tonnage required, and the period when the goods will be ready to be put on board; and that every person giving such notice, shall make deposit at the Treasury such notice, shall make deposit at the Treasury of such presidency or settlement respectively, of the whole amount of the freight upon the quantity of tonnage specified in the said notice, or otherwise give such reasonable security for the payment thereof in Great Britain, and the due performance of his engagements in that behalf as the said respective governments shall require; and if any of the persons, giving such notice shall not provide his or their goods to be shipped within the time or times therein specified for that purpose, their deposits made, or securities given for the freight, shall be forfeited to the said Company."

94. "Provided also, and be it further enacted, that if any vacant tonnage shall remain, not engaged by individuals, either in Great Britain, or the East Indies, after the times limited for giving such notices respectively, the said tonnage, together with any other vacant tonnage occasioned by the failure of their goods any person or persons in the delivery of their goods for purpose, shall and may be occupied by the goods of the said Company, without any allowance to the person making such default in respect thereof; and that if the whole quantity of tonnage required by or private trade in any year, either in Great Britain, or the East Indies, shall exceed the whole quantity to be provided for private trade, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, in such year respectively, in that case the whole of the tonnage provided, shall be impartially distributed amongst the parties requiring the same, in the proportion to the quantities specified in their respective notices, and that on every such occasion, the said distribution shall be made with all convenient dispatch, and the quantity of tonnage appertaining to each of the persons entitled thereto, shall be notified to them respectively by the said Secretary, or other proper Officer, in writing, seven clear days, at the least, antecedent to the day appointed for making the deposit, or giving security for the said freight in the manner before directed."

95. "Provided also, and be it further enacted, that previous to the shipping of any goods under the authority of this Act, by private merchants or manufacturers, the same shall be duly registered in books kept by the said Company for registering private trade goods; in which registry shall be described, the marks and numbers of each bale or package of goods to be shipped, and the amount of tonnage of all the goods shipped by each merchant or manufacturer, and an order or licence in writing shall be given, under the hand of the proper officer of the said Company for the shipping of such goods, and all goods which shall be shipped either in London, or the East Indies, without being so registered, shall be considered as goods illicitly shipped, and the said goods shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture, and the owners, shippers, and agents concerned therein, to such forfeitures and penalties as any person shall be subject to by law for carrying on trade to or from the East Indies, without the said Company's licence."

In conformity to the 93d Section above recited of the Act of Parliament of the 33d year of George III. Chapter 52, and to the 1st Article of the resolutions of the Honorable the Court of Directors, published in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, dated the 10th of November last, all persons intending to export goods from Bengal to Great Britain in the season of 1805-6, are hereby required to notify the same in writing to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, on or before the 31st of October next.

The notices must specify the forts and quantities of the goods intended to be shipped, the tonnage they will respectively occupy, also the time or times at which the goods will be ready to be shipped, and in what proportions. Any time (being some period specific day or days, and not generally some period between one date and another) may be named to the 10th of March. After that date no goods will be received. Should any person not have his goods ready to be shipped at the time or times specified in the notices, the freight will, agreeably to the 93d Section of the Act, be forfeited to the Company.

As soon as may be convenient, after the expiration of the period for the receipt of the notices, the Goods, for which tonnage may have been required, will be allotted into cargoes for the ships which may be appointed for the conveyance of the private Trade to England, in as fair and equitable a manner as possible, and with the greatest practicable convenience to the proprietors.

Upon the Goods being allotted to the ships, the parties will be advised thereof, and on the requisition of the Sub-Export Warehouse Keeper, the goods must be sent to the Export Warehouse, to be shipped. The goods when sent to the Export Warehouse, must be accompanied by manifests in duplicate, signed by the shippers, with a certificate of cate, signed by the Government Customs, subjoined the Collector of the duties have been duly paid.

Information of the rates of freight to be paid by Individuals for goods laden on extra ships of the season of 1805-6, is contained in the subjoined extract of a letter from the Secretary to the Honorable Court of Directors, dated 12th December 1804, addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Governor General in Council, and in the terms and conditions to which it refers.

Individuals may either deposit the freight of the goods in Bengal, or give security for the payment thereof in Great Britain, and the due performance of their engagements in their behalf, and the notices must specify which mode of payment they prefer. Such persons as may chuse to pay the freight in Great Britain, must with their notices send in a declaration from the person tendered as security, signifying his assent to be security.

The freight is to be understood only as a consideration for the carriage of the goods from the place where the ships may be lying at the time of the goods being put on board. The expense of trans-

portation to the ships from Calcutta must also be defrayed by the shippers (in Bengal) as usual.

Agents requiring tonnage on behalf of their constituents must, with their notices, send their authority for requiring the same.

As the allotment of the tonnage will be much facilitated by the notices being made out in an uniform and distinct manner, the following form is recommended to be observed.

To JOHN THORNHILL, Esq.  
Secretary to the Board of Trade.

SIR,  
In pursuance of the advertisement, dated the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, I hereby notify, that I require (\* on behalf of \_\_\_\_\_, in virtue of the enclosed authority) tonnage in the ensuing season of 1805-6, in part of the tonnage granted to Individuals under the Act of Parliament of the 33d of GEORGE III. Chapter 52, for the undermentioned goods:

Description of Goods.	Quantities.	Tons according to the Company's computation of tonnage.	Will be ready for shipping.
Piece Goods, pieces			On the [ ]
Indigo, Facs. Mds. &c.			On the [ ]
Total Tons.			

The freight is to be paid in († England or India.) As Security for the performance of my engagement, I offer [ ] whose declaration of this assent to become Security, is hereunto subjoined.

I am, &c.  
CALCUTTA, 1805.  
I agree to be Security.

It is hereby declared, that any notice which may not contain the several particulars required by the act, or may not be made in the mode so required, will be liable to rejection.

Published by Order of the Board of Trade,  
J. THORNHILL, Secretary.  
FORT WILLIAM, August 2, 1805.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Secretary to the Honorable Court of Directors, dated 12th December 1804, referred to in the preceding Advertisement.

I am further directed to acquaint you, the Court have resolved, that the same rates of freight be charged to individuals, and that the same terms and conditions do continue in force, for goods, &c. laden on the extra ships of this season out and home, as were settled by the Court, the 14th June 1803, a copy of whose Resolutions of that date were transmitted to Bengal in August following.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, June 24, 1803.  
Terms and Conditions under which the East India Company are willing to furnish Tonnage, exclusive of that to be provided by the Act of the 33d of His present Majesty, Cap. 2.

1. That every application do specify the respective tonnage of measurable and heavy goods, the particular articles of which each species of tonnage consists, the places to which they are to be confined and the periods when the same will be ready to be shipped.

2. That the Court of Directors, in order to encourage the export of a sufficient supply of necessary articles for consumption in India, do not intend to restrain the exportation wholly to the letter of the act which limits the articles to such as are of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain, though the Court reserve to themselves the power of limiting the exportation of those articles which are not of the produce of Great Britain, or the exportation of which by individuals is not permitted by the Act to such quantities as may not be injurious to the sale of the Company's exports.

3. That the peace rate of freight for goods shipped in England on extra ships for India, be at a rate not exceeding £. 5 per ton, and that an additional freight of £. 1 10s. per ton be paid for goods shipped in England in the ensuing twelve months, if the war should so long continue.

4. That the peace rate of freight homeward shall not exceed £. 11 per ton; and that an additional freight £. 3 per ton be paid on goods laden in India on extra ships, whose voyages from England shall have commenced in the ensuing twelve months, if the war should so long continue.

5. That wine freighted from Madeira to India, on such of the Company's extra ships, which the Court may find it requisite should touch thereto, be at the rate of £. 4 per pipe.

6. That the same rate of freight be paid for wine sent to any part of India, both in peace and war and that no pipe do contain more than 110 gallons.

7. That the freight of wine brought from India to England be £. 8 per pipe in time of peace, and £. 12 per pipe in time of war, and that this freight be paid previous to the delivery of the wine in England, and charged at the above rates respectively, whether the pipes contain the full quantity or not.

8. That persons requiring tonnage for wine from Madeira to be landed in India, or to be carried to India and from thence to England, be permitted to lade in articles for Madeira, free, to the amount of the tonnage they may be allowed in wine, and that two pipes be calculated equal to one ton.

9. That the ships be allowed to remain at Madeira two working days for every twenty tons of goods they have been permitted either to carry or to receive on board at that Island (the days of arrival and sailing not included), and that if the agents of the shippers should not complete their lading within that period, the ships do proceed on their voyage, and the freight paid in England do thereby become forfeited.

10. That all persons do make a deposit in the Company's Treasury within fifteen days after their requests to ship goods or wine shall have been granted by the Court of Directors, of the amount of freight chargeable, on such goods or wine, at the rates abovementioned, under the regulations of the Act.

11. That the Court of Directors do reserve to themselves the right of allotting to any of the ships in their service, bound to the respective places of consignment, the goods or wine in such proportions as they may think proper; at the same time the Court will endeavour to comply, as far as circumstances will admit, with the particular wishes of the proprietors, respecting the shipping of their goods or wine.

12. That should the produce of such goods or wine be paid into the Company's Treasury at either

of the three Presidencies, or Bencoolen, bills will be granted on the Court of Directors on the terms of the season allowed to other individuals.

13. That the proprietors of goods shall be exactly on a similar footing with the Company in respect to short delivery, as is contained in the terms and conditions under which the ships shall have been engaged.

14. That each shipper of goods jointly with the Company, shall be entitled to all allowances for ship damage and short delivery, not exceeding £. 4 per ton on their respective tonnage, that is to say £. 4 per ton to such persons who occupy the like proportion of tonnage out and home, whether the damage be on the outward or homeward goods, and £. 2 per ton on the outward goods, and the like sum on the homeward goods when they belong to different proprietors, averaging on the whole at the rate of £. 5 per ton on the builder's measurement, agreeably to the terms under which the ships shall have been engaged.

15. That in all other cases, the owners of goods will be subject to the same decisions and determinations only, as the Company themselves are liable to.

16. That the tonnage of all goods (except wine as beforementioned) be calculated according to the computation of tonnage used by the Company.

17. That three days at least shall be appointed by the said Company for shipping goods on board of each ship appointed to carry out the same, and that public notice shall be given at least three days before such day of shipping, by the officer for private trade outwards.

18. That before any goods shall be shipped, the same shall be registered with the officer for private trade outwards, in books, to be kept by him for that purpose, which registry shall describe the marks and numbers of each bale or package of goods to be shipped, and the amount of the whole tonnage allowed to the person so shipping; and all goods which shall be shipped without being so registered, will be considered as goods illicitly shipped, and the goods will be subject to such seizure and forfeiture, and the owners, shippers, and agents concerned therein, to such forfeitures and penalties, as any person shall be subject to by Law for carrying on trade to and from the East Indies without the Company's licence.

19. That the said officer for private trade outwards, upon such registry as aforesaid, shall give an order of licence, under his hand, for the shipping of such goods, which licence, together with the goods, shall be carried to the East India Wharf to the proper officers there, who shall examine the same, to see that the packages contain only the sorts of goods, of which notice shall have been given, and that they do not exceed in tonnage the quantity of goods allowed to such shipper; and all goods exceeding the allowed tonnage shall be returned and taken back, unless the committee of shipping of the said Company, upon special application, shall see fit to allow the shipping thereof, which it shall be competent for them to do, upon previous payment of additional freight for the quantity of goods shipped, exceeding the quantity appertaining to such shipper as aforesaid.

20. That after the goods shall have been examined as aforesaid, the same shall be sent from the East India Wharf on board of boats to be employed by the Company, the water side charges and hoysage being previously paid by the owner of the said goods, in default of which payment the goods may be stopped.

21. That on the goods being shipped, bills of lading shall be signed for the same, in triplicate, by the Commander or Purser, which shall be delivered to the shipper of the goods, or the agent, the persons who sign such bills of lading being allowed, if they think proper to add, the following memorandum, in regard to the delivery of the goods at their consigned port, viz. "To be delivered at the consigned port, provided the destination of the ship shall not be changed by the East India Company, or their Agents abroad."

True Extract and Copy,  
J. THORNHILL, Sec.

The resolution of the Governor General in Council under date the 26th September 1796, respecting persons failing to ship goods, for which tonnage may have been granted to them, and the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 31st of August 1804, regarding the package of goods shipped on law tonnage, are re-published for general information.

Resolution of the Governor General in Council, date 26th September 1796 —

"As the relinquishment of the forfeiture under any circumstances is entirely a matter of favor, and as the Company may hereafter sustain considerable loss from individuals omitting to occupy the tonnage for which they apply, added to the inconvenience and trouble resulting from it in loading the ships; it is his determination to enforce invariably the payment of the freight of short shipped tonnage in all cases in which the most satisfactory reason shall not be assigned for its being filled up."

Extract of a general Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated 31st August, 1804.

Par. 92. The owners of several of the extra ships which were taken up for the purpose of bringing home the goods of individuals from India, having expressed great dissatisfaction at the hardship to which they have been exposed in consequence of the bad package of the bales of privilege goods imported on their respective ships; We directed our Warehouse Keepers to report for our information, whether the goods in question occupied a greater space than the generality of consignments on the Company's account, and as it appears by their reply to our application that the owners of the above ships have been considerable sufferers from the preceding circumstance. We feel it necessary from motives of justice, both the Company and owners of the above class of extra ships to direct, that immediately on the receipt of this letter, you give public notice, that the shippers of privilege goods will be required to pack their consignments equally well as those of a similar description imported on the Company's account, and that in the event of their neglecting to comply with these instructions, the freight will be calculated according to the actual measurement of the goods, and not as has hitherto been customary, according to the number of pieces.

Par. 93. And with a view the more effectually to enforce these instructions, it is our further directions that the Export Warehouse Keeper be desired to insert in the account tonnage the exact measurement of those bales which may appear to him, on a general inspection, to be negligently packed, in order that they may be charged freight according to the plan above described.

Published by Order of the Board of Trade,  
J. THORNHILL, Secretary.  
FORT WILLIAM, August 2, 1805.

