

Lumsden

BENGAL HURKARU.



Volume XI.]

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20th, 1805.

[Number 553.]

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,
To-morrow WEDNESDAY, the 21st Inst.

FIFTY-FIVE PIPES,
AND
TWELVE HALF PIPES,
OF

Genuine London Particular Madeira Wine,

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

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

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

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

WILLIAMS & HOHLER,

To be Let, or Sold,



A new and very commodious UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, IN CHOWRINGEE,

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

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, ENQUIRE OF
STEWART AND MORRISON.

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the mutual consent of the Partners, in the House of JOHN BOND and Co. Organ Builders and Musical Instrument Repairers, withdrawn his Name from the Firm, the public are hereby respectfully informed thereof, that he has no further Interest in the Concern.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.

PUBLIC SALE.

ESTATES FOR SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Williams and Hohler,
AT THEIR NEW AUCTION-ROOM,
On FRIDAY, the 30th August, 1805,
(By Orders of the Executors and Heirs at Law)

OF THE LATE
Mr. JAMES PRINGLE,
DECEASED;
LOT I.



THAT Airy, Commodious and most substantial Built Dwelling HOUSE, situated at the back of the Writer's Buildings, to the Northward and Westward of the Union Tavern; consisting of a Hall, 33 feet by 13 feet; two Bed-rooms, 16 feet by 13 feet; enclosed Verandah to the South, 22 feet by 10; and open one to the Eastward, 29 feet by 17 feet, and the same below, with the usual Out Officers of Bottle Connah, Cook room, Palanquin and Durwan's House; Stabling for two Houses and Buggy House,—the whole standing on four Cottahs and eight Chittacks of Ground.

The HOUSE is very open the Southward, consequently cool, and being a small distance from the Road, is free from dust, and a most desirable Residence for a small Family.

The above will be Sold, subject to a Lease, which expires on the 15th of January next.

LOT II.

The convenient and most comfortable Lower Roomed HOUSE, situated in Copallytollah, comprising two Halls, one 21 and 1/2 feet by 12 feet; the other 21 and 1/2 feet by 13 and 1/2 feet; and two Bed-rooms; 14 feet by 12 feet 8 inches; all of which are well raised, flued, and perfectly dry.

The Premises are in excellent Condition, as well as the Out-Officers, which consist of a Godown, Cook Room, Bottle Connah, Palanquin and Bearer's House; the whole occupying seven Cottahs and twelve Chittacks of Ground.

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.

FRESH OYSTERS,

TO BE HAD,

AT
J. MORRIS and Co's,
COSSITULLAH-STREET,

No. 1,

AT FOUR RUPEES PER DOZEN.
Calcutta, August 5, 1805.

MR. R. BALMANNO

RESPECTFULLY BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC,

THAT HIS COMMISSIONED INVESTMENT, BROUGHT OUT

ON THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S SHIP
WALPOLE,
CAPTAIN J. SANBILANDS,

PUT UP BY

MR. JAMES BIGBIE,

Long a Purser in the Service;
COMPRIZING EVERY USEFUL

ARTICLE,

WHICH WILL BE EXPOSED
FOR SALE,
AS SOON AS LANDED;

TOGETHER, WITH THE EXTENSIVE
AND WELL CHOSEN

INVESTMENTS

OF MR. LEE, Purser,

AND

MR. PRICE, Chief Officer

OF THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S SHIP

CARMARTHEN;

MR. J. JACKSON'S,

SECOND OFFICER OF THE LORD DUNCAN,
AND

MR. B. WOOLL'S,

THIRD OFFICER OF THE WALPOLE;
CHIEFLY CONSISTING OF

CLARET, from Walker and M'Clary, Maxwell and Keys, and Urquhart and Robertson,
HOCK, from ditto ditto ditto.
PALE ALE,

HAMS, PINE AND BERRLEY CHEESE.
OILMAN'S STORES,
Consistency, — Vegetable Syrup, — Garden Seeds, &c.

GLASS WARE,

Ladies' Swing Glasses and Mirrors.
Saddery, — Perfumery, — Stationery; Round and Opera Hats, — Children's ditto, — Officer's Helmet Hats, — Bear-skins, and Regulation Feathers.

HOSIERY.

Dimities, — Foot Caps and Cloaks, — superfine Cloths and fancy Buttons, — superfine Flannel and green Baize, — Gentlemen's Doe and Woodstock Wash Gloves.

BOOTS AND SHOES;

PAINTS;

A VERY VALUABLE COLLECTION
OF NEW
PUBLICATIONS;

ALSO

MILLINERY,

From Mrs. Barlow, and Mrs. Ballie,
CONSISTING OF

Laces and Edgings, of breadths, — Real Brussels Veils, — Patent ditto, — Plain and worked Leno, for Dresses, — Ribbons, — Barcelona Handkerchiefs, — Silks, Sarfenets, Satins, Crapes, Velvets, and Bombazeens, — Flowers, — fancy Feathers and fancy Ornaments, — Ladies' Dress Shoes, — Fans, — Work Boxes, and Dolls, — Worsted, — Silk and Cotton Trimmings, — Fur Tippets and Trimmings, — Beaver Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, of all colours, — Straw and Chip Hats, — Netting Silks, — White kid and Limerick Gloves.

N. B. All Orders from the Country will meet with immediate attention.

Council House Street, August 19, 1805.

MADRAS LOTTERY.

TICKETS in the FIRST CLASS, in the FOURTEENTH MADRAS ASYLUM and ROAD LOTTERY, for 1805, — a few for Sale, at FOREY ARGOT RUPEES each,
BY P. Lumsdain and Co.

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

JUST PUBLISHED,

AT THE

HURKARU PRESS,

No. 188, LOLL BAZAR,

THE

Monthly Journal,

FOR JULY,

1805.

Price to Subscribers, 1 Rupee, Non-do. 2 Rupees
WHERE MAY BE HAD,

THE

PRECEDING NUMBERS,

From the Year 1797 to the present time.

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

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

ALLYPORE.



TO LET,
THE
HOUSE,

LATELY OCCUPIED
BY
CHARLES DOYLEY, ESQ.

ALSO, THE
HOUSE, lately occupied by WILLIAM
SCOTT, Esq.

APPLY TO
TRAIL, PALMER, AND CO.

Calcutta, August 17, 1805.

THE INVESTIGATOR.

Qui profanum Vulgus et arceo. HORACE.

ON GALVANISM, &c. &c. &c.

While some think it expedient to indulge the suggestions of wayward humour, others think it wise to govern humour, instead of being governed by it. So much for the variety of taste and judgment.

Of all subjects, such as are Medical, are the least adapted to vulgarity, and any person who gives way to vulgar quotations, and adopts vulgar language, either in discussing his own or others opinion, merits what he obtains, laughter from those who are pleased with vulgarity, and who only seek an occasion for laughing; and a sarcasm from those who expect consistency and candour. A jumble of quotations is a proof that the Writer who employs them is inexperienced, that his memory is mechanical; and that he has more reading than judgment. In short, that he has the juvenile vanity to convince his readers, that however, short he may come off the point of discussion, yet that he has read a great deal, and this is expected to excite astonishment at his learning and capacity. To use Benedict's homely but true simile of the Kedgerie-pot, such a Writer should learn that the head like the pot, when full of one thing, must be emptied before it can be filled with another; that when the memory is crowded with jokes and scraps of Prose and Verse; that there is no room for Galvanic proofs or no proofs; that when the columns of a News-paper are filled with conceits and quotations, and comments on those conceits and quotations, which have no relation to the subject of discussion, this subject must be postponed to another opportunity. Neither Benedict nor Crito can alter the necessity of this. Quotations should not make the major part of a discourse, if the Writer wishes us to think he has something from his own reflections to bestow. Many who read Benedict and Crito, will give them all possible credit for a singular faculty of quoting, but many will think they quote too much; especially considering the subject they pretend to write upon; and besides, do Benedict and Crito suppose their readers are without books, or that they are ignorant of old authors or of state jokes, that they think it expedient to adorn a News-paper discussion with them? Galvanism is a new thing, and ought to be treated of on its essential principles and phenomena, which are equally novel, and which create new ideas. In fact, is it not cheating the public of novelty, by passing off state jokes and old quotations, under the heads of the INQUIRER and Galvanism, while all that is obtained in substitution, is a little grinning? Whatever Benedict or Crito may resolve upon, whether we are to regard assertions as queries, or queries as assertions, I am resolved to publish such of the phenomena of Galvanism, as prove it to be of Medical efficacy, without however attempting to fix in what degree it is efficacious, whether the degree is stupendous and superlative, or if it is limited and affords relief, like all other Medical remedies. A disquisition of this nature, naturally implicates a reference to the principles of mortal life; and we are taught from Scripture, that this mortal life is a compound of two distinct principles; the DUST of the ground, and the BREATH of life. The moment the animation of the dust obtained, that moment we may rationally conclude organized the Galvanic Fluid, as a component part of organized nature. Centuries have passed since the creation, and this Fluid has not been detected till lately; what advantage its detection may be of to mankind, time will discover. From some of its known operations, it promises to be of use both in Medicine and Chemistry.

ANDRON.

Calcutta, 19th August, 1805.

* Genesis, chap. 2d v. 7.

THE HURKARU.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1805

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 17, 1805.

The Most Noble Marquess Wellesley will proceed from the Government House on Tuesday Morning, the 20th of August, at half past Seven o'Clock, and will embark from the Water Gate of Fort William, on board of the Honorable Company's Yacht the Charlotte. His Lordship will proceed down the River on the same day to embark on His Majesty's Ship Howe.

Published by Order of the Vice President,
G. H. GALL, Aide-de-Camp.

Prerogative Orders, by the Vice President and Deputy Governor, &c. &c.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 17, 1805.

The Most Noble Marquess Wellesley, K. P. &c. &c. having signified His Lordship's intention to proceed from the Government House to Fort William, on Tuesday Morning next, the 20th instant, to embark at the Water Gate of Fort William for Europe, the Governor General's Body Guard is to be drawn up at seven o'Clock on Tuesday Morning to the North of the Government House, and to attend His Lordship through Fort William to the place of Embarkation, near the Water Gate.

The European and Native Troops in Garrison, excepting such Guards as cannot be dispensed with, are to be under Arms at Seven o'Clock on Tuesday Morning, and to form a Street from the Calcutta Gate to the Water Gate.

The Commanding Officer in Garrison, and the Garrison Staff, to be ready at the Calcutta Gate, to receive Marquis Wellesley, and conduct His Lordship to the Water Gate.

The accustomed honors to be paid by the Officers and Troops to His Lordship in passing through Fort William; a Salute of nineteen Guns to be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William on His Lordship's embarkation at the Water Gate, and another Salute of nineteen Guns to be fired, when the Honorable Company's Yacht, on which His Lordship is to embark, shall be under weigh.

Colonel Stoven, Commanding in Garrison, will be pleased to issue such further orders as may be necessary, respecting the Troops in Garrison, for carrying the preceding Orders into effect.

Extra Batta to be served out to the European Troops in Garrison on the occasion.

By Order of the Honorable the Vice President, &c. &c. &c.

L. H. O. O. K.,

Sec. to the Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 10, 1805.

The Vice President and Deputy Governor of Fort William, has appointed Captain G. H. Gall to be one of his Aides-de-Camp.

L. H. O. O. K.,

Sec. to the Govt. Mil. Dept.

APPOINTMENTS.

AUGUST 5, 1805.

Mr. E. B. Lewin, Junior Council to the Honorable Company, in the room of Mr. Simpson.

AUGUST 7, 1805.

Mr. James McNabb, Surgeon to the Civil Station at Patna, vice Mr. Grey, removed.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 10, 1805.

The Governor General has been pleased to nominate the Honorable Sir George Hilario Barlow, Bart. to be Vice President and Deputy Governor of Fort William, during His Lordship's absence from the Presidency.

L. H. O. O. K., Sec. to the Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 1, 1805.

Ordered, that the following extracts of General Letters from the Honorable Court of Directors, be published in General Orders.

General Letter, dated the 16th January, 1805.

PAR. 3. Captain Thomas Alcock, of your Establishment, retired from our Service the 10th of October, 1804.

4. In consequence of the representation in your Letter of the 11th March 1804, of the great deficiency of Officers for the Corps of Artillery on your Establishment, we have determined to appoint for your Presidency this Season, all the Cadets who may be reported to us by the proper Officer at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, qualified for Commissions in the Company's Service, whether they have been educated at Woolwich, or at Private Academies. We shall advise their rank as they proceed to India.

5. Mr. James Pearson, a Cadet for the Infantry on your Establishment, having taken his passage on the Mangles country ship, we direct that you place him next to Mr. Abraham Hardy, in the Fifth Class, being the rank to which he is entitled, according to his departure from this country.

6. We have appointed the following Assistant Surgeons for your Presidency, in further part of the number we last Season (1803,) agreed to send thither, viz.

Messrs. Christopher Childs, and Henry Durant.

8. Colonel Thomas Holland, of your Establishment, died the 11th of November, 1804.

9. We have this Season (1804,) resolved to appoint one hundred and seventy-one Cadets for the Infantry on your Establishment.

10. We have also resolved to appoint twenty-eight Assistant Surgeons for your Presidency.

11. 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.

12. The following Cadets for our Artillery or Engineer Corps, on the Bengal Establishment, having been reported to us by the proper Officer of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, as qualified for Commissions, they proceed this Season accordingly, and are to take rank in our service next after Mr. John Cookson, in the following order, viz.

Messrs. Henry Joseph Glover, Robert Smith, John McDowell, Robert M. O. Grimshaw, Andrew Wight, William Craig, James Hamilton, William Atkinson, Edmund Pellew, Nathaniel Webb, William Tallemache, Richard Powney, Charles H. Campbell, Charles Harris, James Dent, Edward Pryce, Kenneth Mackenzie, Alexander Guinand, Charles Davies, William Curphey, and Donald McLeod.

13. We have appointed the following Assistant Surgeon for your Presidency in part of the number we this Season (1804,) agreed to send thither: William Henry Turner.

General Letter, dated 16th February, 1805.

PAR. 3. We have permitted the following Military Officers to return to their rank on your Establishment, viz.

Sir Ewen Baillie, (Major General by Brevet); Lieutenant John Trufcott.

4. We have appointed the following Assistant Surgeons for your Presidency in further part of the number we this Season (1804,) agreed to send thither, viz.

Messrs. Thomas Rutherford, William Roe, A. F. Ramsay, George Playfair, William Ainslie, and James Roberts.

General Letter, dated 10th April, 1805.

PAR. 2d. We have permitted the following Military Officers to return to their rank on your Establishment, viz.

Lt. Col. Thomas Willett, Captain Henry W. Hicks, William Raban, and Peter Gascoigne.

3. We have appointed the following Assistant Surgeon for your Presidency, in further part of the number we last Season (1803,) agreed to send thither, viz.

Mr. George Rixon.

4. We have appointed the following Assistant Surgeons for your Presidency, in further part of the number we this Season (1804,) agreed to send thither, viz.

Messrs. Jeremiah Reardon, James Anderson, William Pearson, William Chalmers, William Pantton, and John Marshall.

5. We have come to the resolution, that the following Cadets, who had taken their passage on board the Earl of Abergavenny, and were saved at the same time that ship was unfortunately wrecked off the Coast of Portland, should not be prejudiced in their rank, and we have accordingly placed them in the list of the first class of Cadets of the present Season, in the order in which they are to stand, viz.

Messrs. Joseph Johnston, William Baillie, John Thwaites, and Charles Taylor.

6. We enclose a copy of the Regulations, adopted on the 9th March 1804, as to the rank of Cadets educated at the Royal Military College for the Company's service, by which you will perceive they are to take rank from the period when they shall respectively attain the age of fifteen years and six months, except in the event of their not being reported duly qualified, after continuing at the College for two years and a half, in which case they are to lose one year's rank, that is, their rank in their Company's Army shall not take place until they attain the age of sixteen years and a half.

At a Court of Directors held on Friday, the 9th March, 1804.

Resolved, that the rank of Cadets receiving education at the Royal Military College for the Company's Service, do commence from the time at which they would be entitled to rank, supposing they were appointed and immediately sent to India, without going to the College, and as Cadets may be so appointed at 15, allowing six months for their arrival in India; this will fix the rank of those sent to the College at 15 1/2 years of age.

That it would be advisable to establish the same rule of precedence in rank among the Cadets at Marlow, as obtains in regard to those at Woolwich, (i. e.) that after the date of the rank take,

place, viz. (at 15 1/2) those who are first reported qualified for Commission, shall take precedence of rank; and if it should happen that one or more Cadets of the above description, are on the same day reported qualified, the precedence of rank should be given to the Cadet or Cadets who have been the longest at the College, provided that in no case this regulation shall give rank to a Cadet for a period anterior to the date of his actual appointment, or that it shall affect the rank of Cadets, who shall be reported qualified within the period hereafter mentioned.

That in the event of any of the Cadets appointed to the College for the Company's service not being reported duly qualified, after continuing there for two years and a half, such Cadets shall lose one year's rank (i. e.) that their rank in the Company's Army shall not take place, until they are 16 1/2 years of age.

You will be advised from time to time of the age of such Cadets of the description as may be appointed to your Presidency, in order that you may rank them accordingly.

8. Mr. William Baillie, a Cadet for the Infantry on your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England, till the departure of the first ship of next Season, without prejudice to his rank, which is between Mr. Joseph Johnston and John Thwaites of the First Class of Cadets, appointed in the Season 1804.

9. This indulgence is granted under the peculiar circumstances of Mr. Baillie's having actually embarked upon, and being one of the few survivors from the wreck of our ship the Abergavenny, lately lost on her outward bound passage, and of his having materially suffered in his health from the fatigue he underwent upon that occasion.

List of Rank of the First Class of Cadets for the Bengal Infantry, appointed in the Season 1804.

The four first Cadets who were proceeding to their appointment on the Earl of Abergavenny; and were saved at the time the ship was wrecked off Portland, are to rank the first in the present list, in the following order, viz.

Joseph Johnston, Commission dated 24th Nov. 1803.

William Baillie, Commission dated 24th Nov. 1803.

John Thwaites, Commission dated 24th Nov. 1803.

Charles Taylor, Commission dated 24th Nov. 1803.

The undermentioned Cadets, proceeding in the present Fleet, are to rank as follows, viz.

James Fleming, Commission dated 18th May, 1800.

Edward Taylor Bradley, Commission dated 18th May, 1800.

B. Rawdon O'Hara, Commission dated 18th May, 1800.

John Macartney, Commission dated 18th May, 1800.

Arthur Smelt, Commission dated 18th May, 1800.

William Cunningham, Commission dated 18th May, 1800.

Patrick Dudgeon, Commission dated 18th May, 1800.

David Sharp, Commission dated 18th May, 1800.

Robert Leslie, Commission dated 18th May, 1800.

Cathcart Methven, Commission dated 18th May, 1800.

James Stanley, Commission dated 18th May, 1800.

Andrew Allen, Commission dated 18th May, 1800.

Robert Seymour, Commission dated 18th May, 1800.

James Wilkie, Commission dated 18th May, 1800.

William Wilkinshaw, Commission dated 18th May, 1800.

William Gowan, Commission dated 18th May, 1800.

David Dove, Commission dated 18th May, 1800.

James Zachariah Hawkins, Commission dated 18th May, 1800.

Thomas Gandy, Commission dated 18th May, 1800.

Richard Horne, Commission dated 18th May, 1800.

Patrick Perce, Commission dated 18th May, 1800.

James Baugh, Commission dated 18th May, 1800.

Robert Lowrie Dickson, Commission dated 18th May, 1800.

L. H. O. O. K., Sec. to the Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Governor General in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 8, 1805.

Major James Armstrong, Regulating Officer of the Calcutta Militia, being under Orders to proceed to the Upper Provinces on the Public Service, Captain Henry N. White is appointed to perform the duties of Regulating Officer of the Militia, until further orders.

L. H. O. O. K., Sec. to the Govt.

An Address from the Students of the College of Fort William to The Most Noble Marquess Wellesley, of which the annexed is a copy, having been presented on the 6th instant, His Lordship was pleased to transmit the Answer, which is published after it, to the Gentlemen of the College.

To the Most Noble The
MARQUESS WELLESLEY, K. P.
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

We have already had the honor of uniting with the British Inhabitants of Calcutta in a public acknowledgement of the general benefits which have been experienced under your Lordship's government; but we feel, that those who have partaken in the advantages arising from the College of Fort William, have still a peculiar duty to perform, in conveying to your Lordship the expression of their respect, affection, and gratitude.

Convinced by personal experience of the advantages which have been already derived from this institution, we presume to express our hope that the ultimate expectations of your Lordship will not be disappointed, but that under the continued and certain operation of the same liberal, benevolent, and comprehensive system, the students of the College of Fort William may become useful instruments in securing the prosperity of these opulent provinces, and in augmenting the happiness and confidence of their inhabitants.

But whatever may be the future progress and success of this institution, we shall constantly retain a lively recollection of the obligations conferred upon us by your Lordship, and shall most gratefully acknowledge the high sense which we entertain of the advantages afforded to us under your administration.

The interest which your Lordship has professed to feel in our honorable progress through life, will never cease to be a powerful inducement to zealous exertion in the discharge of our public duty; and an anxious desire to deserve and to maintain the good opinion of your Lordship will animate our endeavours to diffuse those benefits which it was your object to perpetuate by the institution of the College of Fort William.

There are many, My Lord, who have with us partaken in the benefits of the institution, whose absence prevents them from joining in this tribute of gratitude and esteem; our knowledge however of their general sentiments justifies us in assuring your Lordship, that they cordially participate in the feelings which we have presumed to express, and that they unite in the fervent hope, that you may long live to enjoy the just reward of your great, and splendid services, in the consciousness of their beneficial effects, and in the merited applause and admiration of your country and of mankind.

We have the honor to be, with the greatest respect.

- My Lord,
Your Lordship's
Most obedient and faithful Servants,
(Signed) Wm. Scott,
H. Hodgson,
R. C. Plowden,
Wm. B. Bayley,
Thos. Perry,
J. Wauchope,
J. Walker,
George Swinton,
W. Morton,
J. Littledale,
Hugh Hope,
C. R. Lindfay,
M. H. Turnbull,
H. Alexander,
H. G. Christian,
C. H. Hoppner,
Alg. Reveley,
W. Dorin,
W. W. Bird,
H. Newnham,
C. Chapman,
F. D. Gordon,
W. Loch,
A. Mackenzie,
M. Ricketts,
Jas. Ewing,
John Eyre,
W. C. Ward,
E. Parry,
Thos. Pakenham,
J. L. Savage,
W. B. Gordon,
P. Monckton,
Thos. C. Scott,
G. J. Siddons,
H. A. Williams,
N. J. Halhed,
J. Ewer,
R. B. Gardiner,
W. Wright,
W. F. Clark,
Walter Ewer,
W. C. Smyth,
H. Wood,
C. Lethington,
R. Walpole,
A. Blagrove,
H. Oakeley,
J. T. Watson,
J. Roberdeau,
R. B. Berney,
J. Shum,
C. Dawes,
E. Maxwell,
Robt. Vanfittart.

Fort William, August 6, 1805.

The Gentlemen of the College of Fort William.

GENTLEMEN,
I request you to accept my sincere thanks for the grateful and affectionate marks of kind attention, with which you have honored me, in your letter of the 6th of August.

The advantages afforded by the College of Fort William have been confirmed and augmented by the favorable disposition of the students at every period of time, since the foundation of the institution; and I am happy to find, that the same zeal, industry, and spirit of emulation, which have repeatedly demanded my approbation, continue to animate the students in the prosecution of their prescribed course of study.

The merit of your conduct in the public service will ever be an object truly interesting to my heart; and will afford the most satisfactory proof of your kind remembrance, and of your personal regard for me.

Your successful progress in the honorable career of your respective public duties will, I trust, contribute to preserve the memory of my administration; together with the integrity of the British name and the prosperity of the British interests in Asia. Nor can I contemplate any reward, equal to the gratification, which I expect to derive, from observing the improvement of these provinces, under the operation of a liberal and comprehensive system of public education, aided by the happy influence and protecting care of a wife, just, and benevolent government.

I have the honor to be, with the most sincere regard and with the most earnest anxiety for your welfare and honor,

GENTLEMEN,
Your faithful Friend and Servant,
(Signed) WELLESLEY.
Fort William, August 10, 1805.

On Saturday, accounts reached town of the arrival in the river of the American ship Asia, Captain Benjamin Lovett, jun. from the Isle of France, whence she sailed the 2d ultimo.

Also, a Royal Danish Packet, called the Twee Griberets, Captain C. P. Holtermann, from Tranquebar, which left the 9th Curt. The latter vessel has three Danish commanders on board, passengers from Copenhagen.

Extract of a Letter from Muscat, dated July 13, 1805.

"The Wahabies have laid Siege to India, which has made all kinds of Provision very scarce; Rice is at 24 Dollarr per bag, Bengal Sugar at 18 Dollars per bag." "Fourteen American Ships arrived at Mocho, for Coffee, which articles is risen from 30 to 60 Dollars per bale; Rice at this place is at 10 Dollar, per bag, Sugar as above." "There will be no less than 25 Arab Ships, this year for your port."

Madras Government Gazette, AUGUST 1, 1805.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, July 21, 1805. The Governor in Council is pleased to publish at this Presidency, the following Extract from the proceedings of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, dated the 18th May 1805.

"Ordered that the appointment of Colonel Halliburton, to command the Subsidiary Force, serving with his Highness the Soobahdar of the Deccan, in the room of Colonel Stevenson, from the 24th March 1804, the date of Colonel Stevenson's departure from Fort St. George, be communicated to the Military Department from whence it is to be notified to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, and published in General Orders."

July 24, 1805.

The Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following extract of a letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, under date the 9th April 1805.

PAR. 2. Lieutenant Colonel John B. Taylor, of your Establishment, retired from our Service the 15th March 1805.

3. Mr. John Carnie, a Surgeon on your Establishment likewise retired from our Service the 15th March 1805.

4. We have resolved to appoint fifty-six Cadets this season for the Infantry on your Establishment, in addition to the number you were advised of in our Military Letter of the 23d January last.

5. We have appointed the following Assistant Surgeons for your Presidency, in further part of the number we this season (1804), agreed to send thither, viz.

- Lacy Gray Lord,
James M'Donald,
John Rich,
William Hanies.

6. We enclose a Copy of the Regulations adopted on the 9th March 1804, as to the rank of Cadets educated at the Royal Military College for the Company's Service, by which you will perceive they are to take rank from the period when they shall respectively attain the age of fifteen years and six months, except in the event of their not being reported duly qualified, after continuing at the College for two years and a half, in which case they are to lose one year's Rank, that is, their rank in the Company's Army shall not take place until they attain the age of sixteen years and a half.

7. You will be advised from time to time of the age of such Cadets of the above description as may be appointed to your Presidency, in order that you may rank them accordingly.

8. We have removed Mr. Richard James, who was originally appointed a Cadet in the Infantry on your Establishment, to the Cavalry, and you will observe that he is accordingly ranked in the latter Corps of the 1st class of Cadets proceeding this season.

9. We have appointed Mr. Henry Swain, (who was born in India, and is now at your Presidency) a Cadet for the Infantry on your Establishment, provided you shall be satisfied that he is not the Son of a Native Woman, or exceptionable in any other respect, and that he is not under the age of fifteen or above twenty-two years, which latter circumstance you must ascertain either from your Register of Births and Baptisms, or by an affidavit from the party himself.

10. Mr. Swain's order of rank will be transmitted you by the earliest conveyance.

11. We have appointed Mr. Reading John Barnard (now on board the Earl Howe as Midshipman, under the name of John Barnard only) a Cadet for the Infantry on your Establishment. The friends of Mr. Barnard have delivered to us the necessary Certificate of his Age, and his order of Rank will be transmitted you by the first opportunity.

12. Lieutenant Charles Hamilton of your Establishment obtained our permission on the 22d February last, to remain in England, the time allowed by Act of Parliament.

Head Quarters—Choultry Plain: July 22, 1805.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.
Lieutenant Boyce Coombe, of the 2d Native Regiment, will join the Detachments at Bangalore of that Corps.

A Committee for the inspection of European Recruits arrived upon the Honorable Company's Ship Windham, is to be assembled in the Quarter Master General's Office, at 10 o'Clock in the forenoon of Thursday the 25th Instant, and will be composed as follows.

Colonel Bell—3d Battalion Artillery.
The Quarter Master General and Deputy Adjutant General in Mysore.
A Surgeon from the Garrison of Fort St. George, will attend the Committee.

July 25, 1805.
The Gentlemen Cadets of Infantry who have recently arrived from Europe, are directed to proceed without delay to Trippassore.

The Recruits allotted to the Corps of Artillery are to be marched this Evening from Fort St. George to St. Thomas's Mount, and will be received to-morrow upon the strength of the latter station.

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

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the Right Honorable Lord William Bentinck from Bengal, on Tuesday last. A salute of 19 Guns was fired yesterday morning from the Fort, in honor of His Lordship's return to this Presidency.

The following Passengers have departed for Bengal.—Mrs. Gore,—Miss Hardyman, and Miss A. Sidmore,—Major General Sir Ewen Baillie,—The Reverend Doctor Taylor,—Captain Stewart, 75th Regiment,—Captain W. C. Briscoe, 73d Regiment,—Lieutenant Mackenzie,—Mr. Eckford,—Mr. Dodwell, and Mr. Fleming.

The following Gentlemen have arrived at the Presidency, since our last publication:—Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Gore, H. M. 33d Regiment,—Major Robert Ridge, Captain Cavendish, H. M. 12th Regiment,—Lieutenant J. Sadler,—Lieutenant Gahagan,—Mr. Thomas Hogg, Assistant Surgeon of H. M. 73d Regiment.

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Letters from Poonah state, that Colonel Clofe had arrived at Surgum, and resumed his situation as Resident at the Court of the Peishwa.

On Saturday arrived the American Ship Virginia, Captain Ingraham; left New York 1st February:—and on Sunday arrived the American ship Alex. Hamilton, Capt. Spear:—this Ship sailed from Batavia on the 29th of May, for the Isle of France, and arrived off Port Northwest on the 2d instant, when she was boarded by Commodore Osborne's Squadron, detained, and sent for examination to this Port, in charge of an Officer of the Squadron.

His Majesty's Ship Weymouth, Captain Draper, has arrived in the Roads from England. She parted from the Indiamen lately arrived, in a Gale of Wind, soon after they had left Portsmouth.

The Windham has since arrived in the Roads—Passengers, Lieut. E. Frazer, Mr. Paterfon, and Mr. Fitzgerald, Cadets.

BOMBAY COURIER,—JULY 20, 1805.

By letters from Bushire we learn, that His Excellency the Persian Ambassador has left that town, preparatory to his departure for Bengal. Previous to his leaving Bushire, in conformity with the established custom of Persia, an Astrologer was consulted, to ascertain the lucky hour for moving.—This was found to be in the evening of the 15th of June, about six o'Clock, when his Excellency set off, attended by his whole Retinue, and encamped about five miles from the town.

Before he set out it was remarked, that an unlucky star faced the house in which he lived, which would have rendered it unpropitious to leave the House by the proper door. His Excellency therefore gave orders for breaking down two of the walls of the House in which he lived, and for opening the walls of nine other adjoining Houses, in order to leave the unlucky star on one hand.—When he had effected this, the same star still facing the Gate of the Town, the Governor of the city, that nothing might occur to obstruct the success of so important an Embassy, gave orders for levelling part of the wall of the Fort, through which his Excellency made an auspicious passage under a fortunate star, and mounting on horseback proceeded to the place in which his tents had been pitched.

He is to embark as soon as his baggage and horses are ready.

On Saturday last the 13th Instant, the Quarterly Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, and Admiralty Sessions, were held at the Court House of Bombay, before the Hon'ble SIR JAMES MACINTOSH and his Associates, Helenus Scott and Patrick Hadow, Esquires, when the following Gentlemen were sworn in on the Grand Jury:

CHARLES FORBES, Esq.

- | | |
|---|--|
| William Broughton,
Thomas Hardie,
Richard Willis Cowart,
Wm. Andrew Nesbitt,
Luke Ashburner,
John Williams,
Walter Borlase,
William Crawford,
Jonathan Micbie,
Jas. Gathorne Remington
John Leckie,
Thos. Malcolm, | Wm. B. T. Crozier,
Patrick Scott,
David Ibbiter,
Edward Nash,
Alexander Shank,
George Douglas,
John Stewart,
Thos. Henry Spence,
Chas. Pollock Macfarlane
and
Robt. Saxpitch, Esqrs. |
|---|--|

The Hon'ble the Recorder addressed the Grand Jury in a few words, when there being no business before the Court, they were discharged.

BOMBAY, JULY 24.

On Sunday last, anchored in the harbour the American ship Henry, having been sent to this port by our fleet cruising off the Isle of France, under a suspicion of her cargo being enemy's property; under charge of a midshipman belonging to His Majesty's ship Grampus:—the Henry sailed from Batavia on 13th of May last, laden with a cargo of Coffee and Sugar; and was stopped by our fleet going into the Mauritius, under a pretence of being in want of water, and to wait for a favourable season to pass the Cape of Good Hope:—When the Henry left Batavia, there was only one sixty-four gun ship in the roads, carrying Admiral Hartink's flag; they had no intelligence where the other part of the Batavian Squadron were employed. About six days previous to the Henry sailing from Batavia, a French brig had sailed from the roads, bound to the Mauritius, with treasure on board.

The advices received from our Squadron mention; that they had experienced very severe blowing weather during their passage, that they had reached their cruising ground on the 2d of June, and that the day they made the island, they chased a small black brig, but who unfortunately escaped and got into port; this was supposed to be the brig from Batavia with treasure; the fleet had also stopped the American Bark Active, from Bourdeaux, bound to the Isle of France with a cargo of wine and candles, and they had fallen in with and retaken the ship George, which had been captured by la Pucelle privateer, having four hundred barrels of gun powder on board for Prince of Wales's island.

They could perceive one heavy frigate at anchor in Port Louis harbour, with her sails all ready bent, and apparently otherwise ready for sea; there were many other vessels in the harbour, but none that had the appearance of either men of war or privateers. The Marengo had sailed from the Island about three weeks previous to the arrival of our Squadron; and the two frigates, the Atalante and Belle Poule, had not been at the island for upwards of five months.

The Henry parted company with our Squadron on the 21st ultimo, at which time the crews were all in excellent health and high spirits.

BOMBAY GAZETTE,—JULY 24, 1805.

We understand that the two ships that lately attempted to work out, experienced very severe weather, with a most tremendous sea running off the mouth of the harbour, and we are sorry to learn, that each of the ships had a man washed overboard; and as a proof how dreadful the sea must have been one of the men was washed off the poop.

Whilst the ship Henry Wellesley was at anchor in Muscat roads, eight or ten large Dows arrived at that port from the Red Sea, they were all in ballast, not having been able to procure a single bale of coffee, for which article they had principally gone; these vessels reported that the Americans had bought up the whole that was in the market, at an advanced and exorbitant price.

The American ship Hebe, lately arrived at Mocho, from the Isle of France, mentions that at the time of her departure from the Island, there were lying at Port North West, the ships James Sibbald, Hope, Upton Castle, and Stirling Castle, they were all under Arab colours, and had been sold for from 25 to 30,000 dollars each, not one third of their value.—Naval stores of all kind were in general abundance, and very cheap, Canvas was selling at about seven dollars the bolt.

CEYLON INTELLIGENCE.

COLOMBO, JULY 18, 1805.

The Civil, Judicial, and Military Officers of this Settlement, on hearing of the arrival at Galle of Major General the Right Hon. THOMAS MAITLAND, to assume the Government of this Island, having expressed their unanimous and ardent desire to offer to his Excellency Governor NORTH, a testimony of the high sense they entertain of his mild and just Government, and of their respect and regard to his Person, a Meeting was held on the 15th instant, at the House of ROBERT ARBUTHNOT, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, where the following Resolutions were agreed to, and a Committee appointed to carry them into execution.

At a Meeting of the Civil, Judicial, and Military Servants of His Majesty's, residing at Colombo, held this day.

It was unanimously resolved that an Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, expressive of the high sense entertained by the Meeting of his Excellency's mild and just Government, and of respect and attachment to his Excellency's Person.

That a Committee be appointed to draw up and present the Address: consisting of

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Colonel CHARLES BAILLIE,
The Honorable JOHN RODNEY,
Lieutenant Colonel BRIDGES,
SAMUEL TOLFREY, Esq.
Major JOHN WILSON,
ALEXANDER WOOD, Esq.
Captain FRED. HANKEY.

The Committee having retired, returned with an Address, which was unanimously approved of.—It was further resolved, that his Excellency be requested to accept of a piece of Plate, of the value of 1000 Guineas.

His Excellency the Governor having been pleased to fix on Wednesday to receive the Address, the Committee, accompanied by ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Esq. His Majesty's Advocate Fiscal, waited on his Excellency at his House, at St. Sebastians, yesterday afternoon at five o'clock.

The Committee being introduced to his Excellency, who was accompanied by the Honorable Sir CODRINGTON EDMUND CARRINGTON, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and attended by his Personal Staff; SAMUEL TOLFREY, Esq. as Chairman of the Committee, addressing his Excellency in a concise, tho' very neat and appropriate speech, introduced and read the Resolutions abovementioned, and the following Address to his Excellency:

Address of the Civil, Judicial and Military Officers, resident at Colombo, to His Excellency the Honorable FREDERIC NORTH, Governor, &c. &c. &c.

We now approach your Excellency with sincere regret; deeply impressed with a sense of the advantages we have derived from your Excellency's mild and just Government, we cannot view its termination with indifference. To your Excellency is eminently owing the prosperity and security these territories enjoy. Amidst every impediment resulting from a war in the interior, and under the pressure of severe physical calamities, your Excellency will have the satisfaction of leaving the country you have governed, in a state of the highest improvement; its revenues flourishing beyond our utmost expectation; the enemy humbled and reduced, and the confidence of the native subjects of His Majesty in the power and resources of his government, increased and confirmed.

The augmentation of the public revenue, so important in itself, becomes still more valuable when we revert to its causes, to the confidence which the natives have derived from the uniform integrity of your public acts, and from the constant and successful attention you have paid to open to them the paths in justice, and to provide for its speedy and pure administration.

The natives under your Government will long remember your Excellency with reverence and gratitude, as the founder of seminaries for their improvement in religion and knowledge, and of various institutions of charity for the relief of their sick and poor, and most particularly, for the incalculable blessings you have brought upon the island by the successful introduction and rapid extension of vaccination.

These are some of the prominent features of your Excellency's public conduct, but when combined with these, we reflect on your private virtues and on those talents and acquirements which add a lustre to your social qualities; we have no other consolation for your departure but in turning aside from our privation, to your prospects, and reflecting that your Excellency will soon be restored to your friends and country, with a character, high as it before stood, enhanced by absence, and unfilled by one act of injustice or oppression.

We beg leave to offer to your Excellency the respectful expression of our attachment and esteem; our grateful acknowledgements for the uniform kindness we have enjoyed under your government and our unfeigned and fervent wishes for your future health and happiness.

To which His Excellency the Governor was pleased to return the following Answer.

GENTLEMEN,

I cannot express my sensations at this fresh mark of your kindness to me. It is to the cordial and zealous support and co-operation of every branch of His Majesty's service on this island, that I principally owe any success, which I may have had, in overcoming extraordinary calamities, and in securing the tranquillity and promoting the happiness of these settlements.—Their regard to my person, and good opinion of my conduct, have consoled my afflictions, and embellished my prosperity; and this unanimous declaration of their sentiments, at the moment when my long and eventual government is about to terminate, must be at all times the most honourable testimony to my character, as it will be the most pleasing reflection of my heart.

Much as I am rejoiced at having obtained His Majesty's permission to return to my native country, and still more at the very gracious terms in which that permission has been conveyed to me, I cannot leave, without a severe pang, connections so much endeared to me by merit, by habit, and by mutual good will. The liveliness of my remembrance of you, Gentlemen, cannot be increased by the splendid Memorial which you have been pleased to offer me; but it will be cherished by me to the end of my life, and preserved as an additional pledge of that kindness which I so highly value and so gratefully feel.

St. Sebastians, 17th July, 1805.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Colombo, 13th July 1805.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. and Rev. JAS. THOS. TWISLETON, to be President of Court of Justices of the Peace and sitting Magistrate for the Town, Fort, and District of Colombo—vice Baron MYLIUS.

JOHN D'OYLY, Esq. to be a Member of the Court of Justices of the Peace at Colombo, and President of a Court of Justices, to be held twice a Month, at Negombo.

Baron MYLIUS to be President of the Court of Justices to be held twice a Month at Caltura. WM. CARRINGTON, Esq. to be Superintendent of Cinnamon Plantations, vice JONVILLE, resigned.

CEYLON INTELLIGENCE, COLOMBO.

17th JULY, 1805.

On Saturday evening, the 13th instant, the Hon'ble Company's Ship *Windham*, Captain Stewart, arrived off Galle from England, which she left on the 3th of March, having on board His Excellency Major General the Honorable THOMAS MAITLAND, Governor of Ceylon, and his Suite.

His Excellency landed, with His Personal Staff, at 12 o'clock on the Night of the 13th with much difficulty, and at great risk.—The Weather being very squally, and the Surf unusually high.—His Excellency proposed leaving Galle yesterday morning, and may be expected in this Garrison in the Course of tomorrow.

The following Passengers arrived on the *Windham*, several of whom, together with the whole of the Baggage, are still on board, the State of the Weather having prevented her making the Port.—When the last accounts came away, the *Windham* was considerably to Leeward, and doubts were entertained whether she would be able to gain the Port: in which unpleasant predicament she will be under the necessity of bearing away for Trincomalee.

List of Passengers per *Windham* for Ceylon.

Mrs. Margaret Wilson.
Hon'ble Major General Thomas Maitland.
Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, Deputy Quarter Master General.
Major Robert McNab, Deputy Inspector General.
Captain Clement Edwards, of Colonel Ramsay's Regiment.
Lieutenant Henry Stewart, of the Ceylon Regiment.
Lieutenant William Nisbet, of Colonel Champagne's Regiment.
Ensign Frederick de Fanning, H. M. 66th Regiment.
James Wright, Esq. Private Secretary to General Maitland.
William Granville Esq. writer.
Henry Hooper Esq. do.
Mr. James Maitland, General Maitland's clerk.
Lieutenant and Mrs. Smith, and Ensign Henry Saps, of H. M. 19th Regt. with Recruits.

SERVANTS.

James Hughes } Genl. Maitland's
Joseph Horton } Servants
John Mont Desir, a Black
Sophy Mont Desir, a Black
Joseph Mont Desir aged five months
James Elliott, Mr. Wright's servant
James Ross, Lieut. Colonel Wilson's servant.

FOR MADRAS.

Lieutenant Edward Frazer, Hon'ble Company's Servant.
Mr. George Patterton, Cadet,
Elliott Fitzgerald, Ditto,
Sarah Wilkinson, returning to her Husband,
Charles Joseph, a black.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Mr. James Eckford, Cadet.

The following letter has been received from Capt. MACKINTOSH, Commander of the *Sarrah*.

To ROBERT ARBUTHNOT, Esq. Sec. &c.

SIR,
I feel it my duty to acquaint you for the information of Government, that I was impelled to the necessity of running the ship *Sarrah* of Bombay, (late under my charge) on shore at Dunderoo, on the afternoon of the 11th instant, rather than suffer her to become a prize to a French ship of the line and a Frigate, the latter of which was within gun-shot when we struck, but being apprehensive of his own safety I conceived, seemed solicitous to get on the tack leading off shore, and this has prevented making the crew prisoners; whom I have since got on shore, by the means of rafts and small country boats, with the exception of two lascars drowned in the surf, which has been so high as to make me fearful the casualties would have been numerous.

The Hon'ble Company's ship *Brunswick* surrendered about noon on the 11th, to the French frigate, which sent only a boat's crew to conduct the prize to the Rear-Admiral, and continued in pursuit of the *Sarrah* until the moment she struck. The enemy were first seen about 12 leagues West of Point de Galle, and as it was natural to imagine them friendly cruisers, we approached them to the distance that flags might be seen, and finding their only answer to a private signal, was the display of St. George's colours, we endeavoured to avoid them, which unfortunately proved impracticable.

I beg to mention, that the Commandant of Galle has obligingly furnished me with all necessary protection, and the constant attendance of Captain Gibson, by whom alone the exertions of the Natives can be called forth, promises to save property that may considerably alleviate the general loss.

(Signed) C. McINTOSH.

Dunderoo, July 13th, 1805.

The Country ships, James Drummond and Cumbrian sailed from Bombay, in company with the *Brunswick* and *Sarrah*—but parted company in a gale of Wind off the Malabar Coast.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

LONDON,—APRIL 12.

A resolution was passed on Friday last by the Court of Directors, that all the Company's Officers on furlough, under the rank of Major-Gen. who have been one year in England, shall return to their duty in India, by the ships of the present season.

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Keith Young, of Ramsay's Regiment, Assistant Quarter-Master in North Britain, vice Campbell, deceased.

The Legislative Body of Paris, on the 6th celebrated the festival of the inauguration of the Emperor's Bust. The ceremony, which was uncommonly splendid, commenced at seven in the evening.—The statue of the Emperor, which is placed in the Hall of the Legislative Body, represents him with the Civil Code in his hand. The pedestal bears this inscription—"To Napoleon, First Emperor; the Legislative Body; Fontanes, President; Delatre, Sacopin, Nicot-Vaublance, Terrafon, Questors."

CADIZ,—FEBRUARY 23.

Admiral Gravina has lately arrived at Cadiz. He is to command the numerous and formidable fleet which is collecting in this Port and that of Carthage.

The fleet will consist of thirty ships of war of different sizes, among which are two three deckers, ten other sail of the line, and twelve large frigates. Every precaution is taken to put the coast in a good state of defence.—Besides the levies of seamen made in the maritime departments of Carthage, Cadiz, and Ferrol, Catalonia will furnish 6000, and Bisca 3000. We learn from Ferrol, that fresh troops are arriving there every day, and that the fortifications of the place are strengthening. Some vessels and some frigates are in the roads, and 53 gunboats. The English Squadron, under the orders of Admiral Orde, has been out of sight some days.

ITALY, FEB. 8.—Admiral Nelson has lately received from England, a reinforcement of several ships of the line and frigates. He cruises about forty miles from Toulon, and observes the whole line of the Italian, French and Spanish coast, from Palermo, by Leghorn, Toulon, and Barcelona, to the Straights of Gibraltar. The ships under his orders cruise in every direction, through this great extent of sea, and detain all French and Spanish merchant ships.

The accounts from Spain boast of the preparations making to fit out ships against England: Part of Lord Nelson's fleet is still cruising before Barcelona. The double Naval Command in the East Indies, has taken place, and Sir T. Broubridge is proceeding to the Malabar station.

It is at last discovered (which has long since been well known to many Naval Officers) that Brest is, of all ports, the most eligible and desirable for the British blockading Squadron to run for in a gale of wind, when they cannot keep their station off the French coast; & Commissioner Bowen a most experienced Officer, and perfectly well acquainted with every part of the harbour, is now there, giving directions for laying down moorings for twenty sail of the line. There can be no doubt of the propriety and advantage of this measure, when it is well known that Brest is nearly opposite Falmouth, and that a fleet can get out of the latter harbour and be off Brest in twelve hours, when with the same wind it could not start from Torbay or Plymouth.

NEW BATAVIAN CONSTITUTION.

The New Batavian Constitution is at length fixed; the plan is nearly as follows.

The limits of the Eight Departments remain nearly the same. The first Pensionary is to have the right of originating, the Legislative Assembly that of sanctioning Laws, the right of pardoning, as well as of making War, peace and treaties with foreign Powers. The Assembly of their High Mightinesses will be composed of seven deputies from the Department of Holland, one from Zealand, one from Utrecht, and two from each of the Departments of Gueldres, Friesland, Over-Issel, Groningen and Brabant.—These deputies are to be named by the Departmental Administrations, which for that purpose first form a quadruple list, which the deputy next reduces to a half, leaving the definitive choice to the Administrations. The powers of the Departments will be conferred on them for three years; they are to assemble regularly twice a year on the 15th April and 1st December, and continue sitting two months and a half each time: but they can also be convoked at any other time that the Pensionary judges necessary. In their deliberations these deputies are not, as was formerly the case, to wait for instructions from their respective Departments, to which they are not to be responsible. The Pensionary is to be named by their High Mightinesses, is to represent them in whatever relates to Government, and exercises alone in their name the executive power.—The functions of the first Pensionary are to last five years after the peace with England. Those of his successors are to last for five years only: but the functions of any of them may be prolonged beyond these limits by a new Election. The Pensionary must choose a Council of State, consisting of not fewer than five, nor more than nine, whom he must consult before proposing any law to their High Mightinesses, and whose advice he may take on other occasions. The Pensionary will be assisted by a Secretary General, five Secretaries for the Departments of Foreign Affairs: Marine War, the Interior, and Finances, the last of these having three counsellors under him, with whom he may advise. All the Ministers are to be named

by the Pensionary, as well as all the Diplomatic Agents in Foreign Countries, the officers of the Army and Marine, all the functionaries dependent on the General Government, and all the Members of the Tribunals belonging to the Republic, the national Court excepted. The Members of the Assembly of their High Mightinesses have only 3000 florins, as the expense of their journey to and residence at the Hague; but the Pensionary has no fixed allowance, but may take any sum he thinks proper for the suitable support of his house and establishment, and only makes a declaration at the end of the year asserting that the said sum has been employed exclusively to public uses, without being diverted to the enriching of himself or family. The present form of the departmental and communal administrations is in general suffered to remain. There will continue to be one national Court of Justice for the whole commonwealth, a Court in each Department, and a Supreme Military Tribunal.

Bonaparte by an Imperial Decree, has bestowed the country of Prombio on his sister, the Princess Elisa, and conferred on her husband the title of Prince of the Empire.

Desalines was expected to attack the Spanish part of St. Domingo with an army of 13,000 men. The *Fortuna* and *La Sacra Familia*, Spanish frigates, from Vera-Cruz to Cadiz have been captured by the *Pallas* of 32 guns. The one was laden with acajou-wood, 430,000 piastres and two chests of gold, the other had a rich cargo, and 149,000 piastres, with a chest of gold.

The convoy which fell in with the French frigates, the *Incorruptible* and *Hortense*, seems to have consisted of 32 Ships from Smyrna and Malta. The *Arrow* sunk immediately after the action; there being just time to save its crew. The two English ships of war, from the great disparity of force, had no object in fighting but to save their convoy, in which they seem to have been very successful: there are no certain accounts that more than two have been taken or destroyed, and advices have been received of the safe arrival of several of them in different ports of the Mediterranean.

NAVAL ENQUIRY.

The Examination of Alexander Trotter, Esq. Paymaster of His Majesty's Navy; taken upon oath the 20th June, 1804.

Q. Had the Treasurers of his Majesty's Navy, in the years 1800, 1801, and 1802, or any other period, signified to you their disapprobation of the money being drawn out of the banks and lodged in the hands of private bankers?—A. The Treasurers, during that period, had each expressed their doubts with regard to the propriety of depositing money in the hands of private bankers, and as soon as the paymaster received the positive command of the latter Treasurer, Mr. Bragge, to desist from the practice of making use of a private Banker, as a medium for the payments in the office, such commands were immediately complied with.

Q. Did you derive any advantage from the money drawn out of the bank, and not immediately applied to the public service?—A. I object to answer that question.

Q. Upon what ground do you object to answer that question?—A. Under the 9th clause of the act of 4th Geo. III. chap. 16.

The Further Examination of Alexander Trotter, Esq. Paymaster of his Majesty's navy; taken upon oath, the 11th June, 1804.

Q. Who was Paymaster of the navy when the act of the 25th of the present King, chap. 31, was first carried into execution, which directs that the money issued by the Exchequer shall be lodged in the bank, and that the services for which it is drawn out should be specified?—A. The late Andrew Douglas, Esq.

Q. Did he draw the money out of the bank, and lodge it in the hands of a private Banker?—A. I do not know that he did.

Q. Did he apply the public money in any way to his own private use or advantage?—A. I do not know that he did.

Q. When did the practice of Paymasters drawing the money out of the bank, and lodging it in the hands of private bankers, first obtain?—A. About the year 1787, as well as I can recollect.

Q. Did you derive any advantage from the money which you kept in your own hands?—A. I object to that question on the same grounds I have done before.

Q. When the practice of drawing the money out of the bank, and lodging in the hands of private bankers first obtained, was it done with the knowledge and approbation of the Treasurers of the navy?—A. It was.

Q. In what manner was the approbation conveyed to you?—A. Verbally, in consequence of a conversation which I had with the Treasurer at that time, in which I represented to him that I thought it would better expedite the public service, and add to the utility of the Treasurers, by leaving the drafts in the banker's hands to be placed for the credit of the accounts of the Sub-Accountants, by which the Treasurer would avoid a considerable risk in the necessity which at that time existed, of sending into the bank checks, which were necessarily drawn payable to the bearer, by the hands of common messengers, who were at that time employed in carrying in such checks, and almost daily bringing out large sums of specie, which they received at the bank in payment of these checks; and in adopting this measure, I conceived the bankers became responsible for the amount of the drafts so lodged in their hands.

Q. Had any loss been sustained by the former practice in the receipt of the money?—A. I never heard that there had been any loss occasioned by any such accident.

Q. Have the Treasurers of the navy ever been called upon to make good the losses which may have been sustained by the failure of their Sub-Accountants?—A. I do not remember that they ever have been.

The further examination of Alexander Trotter, Esq. taken upon oath the 14th June 1804.

Q. Do you know of any person or persons (the paymaster of the navy out of the question) who have derived any advantage from monies or bills issued out of the Exchequer for naval services?—A. I object to answer that question.

Q. Why do you object to answer that question, if it does not relate to yourself, but to other persons?—A. It is far relates to myself, that it is possible I might be implicated in the answer.

(Continued in the Supplement).

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(Continued from the last Page).

Q. Do you object to answer the preceding, because it may criminate, or tend to criminate you, or to expose you to any pains or penalties?--A. I do so far as it may expose irregularities in the mode of my transacting the business of the pay-office, which, in many instances were unavoidable, during the long period in which it was under my management.

Q. The question to which you have objected does not relate to irregularities in the mode of your transacting the business of the pay-office, but calls upon you to state, whether you know any person or persons (the paymaster of the navy out of the question) who have derived any advantage from monies or bills issued out of the Exchequer for naval services; or you are desired to give a direct answer to that question, or to state whether you object to it because it may criminate or tend to criminate you, or to expose you to any pains or penalties?--A. Conceiving that irregularities in the management of public money may tend to expose me to pains and penalties, I object to the above question, believing that my answer may tend to discover such irregularities.

Q. Do you know of any person or persons (the paymaster of the navy out of the question) who have derived any advantage from monies or bills not issued out of the Exchequer, but which have otherwise come into the hands of the Treasurer of the navy, or any other person on his account, being applicable to naval service?--A. The monies arising from sources of this description have been so much blended with monies issued from the Exchequer, that I am under the necessity of offering the same objection to make any answer to this question.

Q. Have any of the Treasurers of the navy derived advantage from monies or bills issued out of the Exchequer, for naval services, or from other monies or bills applicable to naval services, since 1st January, 1786 when you became paymaster?--A. As I have already stated that I do not recollect any instances where others have drawn upon the bank for monies issued for naval services than myself, I therefore object to this question.

Q. Did Mr. Tierney, while he was treasurer of the navy, derive any advantage from monies or bills issued out of the Exchequer for naval services, or from other monies or bills applicable to naval services?--A. I cannot tell.

Q. Have you any reason to believe, that Mr. Tierney, while he was treasurer of the navy, did derive any advantage from monies or bills issued out of the Exchequer for naval services, or from other monies or bills applicable to naval services?--A. No.

Q. Did Mr. Bragge, while he was treasurer of the navy, derive any advantage from monies or bills issued out of the Exchequer for naval services, or from other monies or bills applicable to naval services?--A. I do not know that he did.

Q. Did Mr. Ryder, now Lord Harrowby, while he was Treasurer of the navy derive any advantage from monies or bills issued out of the Exchequer for naval services, or from other monies or bills applicable to naval services?--A. I do not know that he did.

Q. Have you any reason to believe that he did?--A. I have not.

Q. Did you Mr. Dundas, now Lord Melville, while he was treasurer of the navy, derive any advantage from monies or bills issued out of the Exchequer for naval services, or from other monies or bills applicable to naval services?--A. The length of period during which I acted under Mr. Dundas, now Lord Melville, had been productive of so many different occurrences which occasioned deviations from the usual mode of carrying on the business in the pay-office, that irregularities may have occurred, whether necessary or not for the service of the Government, of which he was a member, must be best known to himself; but at any rate as whatever monies may have been drawn from the Bank for such services must have been drawn by myself, I feel myself so far implicated in such irregular transactions, as to induce me to beg to object to giving an answer to this question.

Q. What were the deviations which occurred in the usual mode of carrying on the business of the pay-office, during the time that Mr. Dundas, now Lord Melville was Treasurer, to which you have alluded in your preceding answer?--A. It is impossible to remember the whole of such deviations.

Q. Do you recollect any of them? and state those that you do recollect?--A. In the confidential situation in which I acted under Lord Melville, his Lordship communicated to me in any circumstances which I do not consider myself at liberty to relate, others he did not explain himself to me upon; I only judge of his having at one time employed a considerable sum in the secret service of government, as it was returned to me by Mr. Long for the purpose of putting again into the bank; but as I feel making explanations of this nature, I may go further than it is proper for me to do, I beg once more to decline any further answer to this question upon the ground which I have already stated.

Q. When was the sum so advanced, what was the amount, and when was it returned?--A. I have already stated my reasons for begging to decline answering any further interrogatories on this subject.

Q. Did the differences, or any part thereof, which appear by the official account rendered on the 2d February, 1803, between the sums with which the treasurer of the navy was charged, exclusive of the sums advanced to his sub-Accountants, on the 31st December in each year from 1790 to 1802 inclusive, and the sums standing in his name at the bank, at those periods, arise from money applicable, to naval services, being advanced by you to the Treasurer or to any person on his account, or to drafts on the bank having been given by you to the Treasurer, or to any person on his account?--A. I beg upon the same grounds which I have before done to decline making any answer to, or further enter upon the subject of extra official transactions of Lord Melville.

Q. Have you any reason to believe that Mr. Dundas, now Lord Melville during the time he was Treasurer of the navy derived any advantages from monies issued from the Exchequer for naval services, or which were otherwise received as applicable to naval services?--A. I object as before.

(Signed) ALEX. TROTTER. CHARLES M. POLLE, JOHN FORD. EWAN LAW. HENRY NICHOLLS. WILLIAM MACKWORTH PRAED.

SIR HOME POPHAM.

Amongst the Papers presented lately to the House of Commons, there are several letters of Sir Home Popham to the Navy Board, pointing out, "a variety of palpable errors and misstatements" in the Report, "by which his character had suffered with the public, and requesting them to take such steps as should appear to them most liberal and most just to remove the impression that had been produced by the anonymous publication purporting to be a true copy of their report, but replete with fallacies." The most important Paper, however, and

that which throws most light upon the real state of the questions is the Copy of a Letter from the Navy Board to the Admiralty, dated April 1, 1805, relative to the inaccuracies that they had discovered in the Report. They set out with stating the grounds upon which the Report was founded, to be Stated Account of the Boatman, the Ship's Log, the Captain's Journal, and other official documents, in answer to a complaint of Sir Home Popham, that they had referred to the vogue Journals of Officers, in many instances, rather than to the Ship's Log Book, the only authentic documents but they admit, however, "that in a document made out by the Portsmouth Officers referred to in the Report, citations are made of the Journal of the First Lieutenant, to shew that it is silent as to entries in the log-book. They then mention the different orders of the Admiralty for their proceedings, which were specific, and ought to have been specifically obeyed, particularly in the Letter of Sir E. Nepean, of the 11th of August, 1803, directing the division of the duties of the Department amongst the several Members of the Board, under which order the examination of Warrant Officers Accounts had been allotted to Mr. Tucker, the Junior Officer of the Board. They next state the manner in which that Commissioner has proceeded in drawing up the report, upon which they observe:--"Certain inaccuracies, however, have been discovered in it, in consequence of the examination that has taken place, which we consider it our duty to submit to their Lordships consideration, with our observations." The letter then proceeds to review several parts of the Report to which the attention of the Commissioners had been called by the letters of Sir Home Popham. The question concerning the loss of the anchor on the 11th of August 1801, is admitted to be satisfactorily accounted for in the ship's log, which must have escaped Mr. Tucker in his examination of it--Several extraordinary circumstances are detected in the mode of making up the calculations in the Report.--The expense of a smok-fail is represented in the Report, at 73l. sterling, whereas it is proved to have cost but 7l. 6s. 8d. In short the numerous and palpable errors of the Report corrected thus candidly by the authority of the Board, in a letter signed by every one of its Members, afford a complete refutation of its allegations, as far as the investigation by the whole Board has proceeded, and this circumstance must greatly diminish the validity of the parts yet to be examined which the Commissioners state to be a subject for future investigation.--Their Letter concludes thus:

"From the circumstances, however, which have been set forth in this letter, we trust their Lordships will be fully satisfied that the inaccuracies and erroneous statements in the Report, are imputable to the individual Commissioner only who conducted the investigation; and if any censure should be considered as due to us for lending the sanction of our names to the Report, we trust that we shall stand excused before their Lordships, when they reflect that we were guided by the implicit reliance which we placed on the accuracy and industry of Mr. Tucker. We knew his general ability and were sensible of the unwearying activity with which he pursued the investigation of the subject; and it is with extreme concern we discover, from the revision of the Report, which has been occasioned by Sir Home Popham's late appeal, that our confidence has been misplaced."

The following Proclamation is so materially different from the usual form of enforcing Quarantine, that we deem it proper to present it to our readers.

BY THE KING--A PROCLAMATION. GEORGE R.

Whereas alarming accounts have been received that an infectious disease (which, with a malignancy equaling if not exceeding that of the Plague, has occasioned a dreadful mortality in several parts of Spain, and in our Town and Garrison of Gibraltar) has spread and extended itself to parts of the Coast of the Mediterranean; and, whereas, from the season of the year in which it has continued its ravages in those places which it has already appeared, there is no good ground of confidence or hope that the comparative coldness and the temperature of the climate can afford any obstacle to its introduction and progress in our kingdom:

And, whereas, we feel it to be incumbent upon us to employ such means as, under the protection and favour of divine providence may be best calculated to guard our loving subjects against the visitation of so dreadful a calamity, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council to issue this our royal proclamation;

And we do herein by and with the advice of our said council, most strictly enjoin and command all our loving subjects, and more especially those residing at any of the sea-port towns, or in any other places on the coasts of this kingdom, whether they may themselves be liable to quarantine or otherwise, as they tender the preservation of their own lives and the safety and welfare of all the inhabitants of this kingdom, most scrupulously to observe all the laws of Quarantine which now are or may hereafter be in force, and all orders made by us, with the advice of our Privy Council, or by our Privy Council, under the authority thereof; and particularly most carefully to avoid any communication with any ship or vessel, or with any person or persons coming therein from or through the Mediterranean, or from the west of Barbary, or the Atlantic Ocean, or from Cadiz, or other parts of Spain without the Straights, lying to the southward of Cape St. Vincent, or from any place to which, by our royal proclamation, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, or by our order in Council, the laws of Quarantine are or may hereafter be extended; or with any boat, or person therein, coming from or having been on board any such ship, until such ship, vessel, or boat, with the crews and persons on board, and the goods, wares, and merchandises imported therein, shall have performed their quarantine in such places and manner as are or shall hereafter be directed, in that behalf, and until they respectively shall have been duly discharged therefrom:

And we do further strictly exhort, enjoin, and command, all Magistrates and persons in authority, and all others our loving subjects, without loss of time, to give information to us, through our principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, or to our Privy Council, of any persons that they may know or believe to have offended against any of the said laws or orders: and we do hereby warn all persons whom it may concern, that we have given the strictest orders for enforcing, with the utmost rigour, the

most punctual observance of the laws of quarantine, and all the orders, rules, and regulations relating thereto, it being our firm determination, upon serious consideration of the great extent of misery and calamity which a single instance of improvidently neglecting any of these regulations may bring upon our loving subjects, to cause the several penalties which the law has provided, or may provide, to be inflicted upon all those who may be guilty of any offence against the same.

And whereas it is also necessary to take the utmost precaution to prevent the spreading of infection, in case the said malignant disease, or any other of a contagious nature (which God, in his mercy, avert!) should unhappily manifest itself in any part of our United Kingdom, notwithstanding the precautions taken to guard against the introduction thereof, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our said Council, to take measures for the establishment of a Board of Health, to consist of men able, learned, eminent, and experienced in the study and practice of physic, together with persons most capable, from their knowledge of the ports of our kingdom, to afford assistance in the forming of regulations respectively applicable to the local circumstances of the said ports; such Board to be authorized and directed to prepare and digest the best rules and regulations for the speedy and effectual adoption of the most approved methods of guarding against the introduction and spreading of infection, and for purifying any ship or house, or any place in which any contagious disorder may have manifested itself, and to communicate the same to all magistrates, medical persons, and others of our loving subjects, who may be desirous, and may apply to be made acquainted therewith;

And we most strictly enjoin and command all magistrates and persons in authority, all medical persons, and others of our loving subjects, especially those who within the maritime counties, to give immediate notice to us, through our Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, or our Privy Council, in case any person or persons should be attacked with any Fever, attended with new and uncommon symptoms, such as to afford ground for apprehension that such fever is of the same nature as the disorder prevailing in several parts of Spain, and in Gibraltar, in order that the most immediate and effectual measures may be taken, as well for affording due and necessary assistance and relief to those afflicted with the same, as for preventing the contagion from spreading amongst our loving subjects.

Given at our Court at the Queen's Palace, the 6th of February, one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty fifth year of our reign.

LONDON,--MARCH 30.

We yesterday received regular sets of Paris Journals. The Speech of the Emperor on taking the oath as King of Italy, deserves particular attention, as displaying the principles on which he will make peace. He said--

SENATORS.

We have thought fit to appear among you on this occasion, in order to communicate to you our whole thoughts respecting objects of the highest importance to the State.

The force and power of the French Empire, are surpassed by the moderation which preides in all our political transactions.

We had conquered Holland; three-fourths of Germany; Switzerland; all Italy. We have been moderate in the midst of the greatest prosperity. Of so many provinces, we have only kept what was necessary to preserve us at the same point of consideration and power, which France has always possessed. The partition of Poland, the losses sustained by Turkey, the conquest of the Indies, and almost all our Colonies, had destroyed the balance of power to our disadvantage.

Whatever we have deemed useless to re-establish that balance we have given up--and in so doing we have acted in conformity to the principle by which we have been constantly directed--never to take arms for vain objects of grandeur, nor from the loss of conquest.

Germany has been evacuated; its provinces have been restored to the descendants of so many illustrious families, which would have been ruined, had we not afforded them our generous protection. We have raised them up and given them new vigour--and the Princes of Germany have now more splendour and éclat than was enjoyed by their ancestors.

Austria herself, after two unsuccessful wars, has obtained the States of Venice. She would always have willingly exchanged the provinces she has lost for Venice.

Holland was declared independent almost as soon as it was conquered. The union of Holland to our Empire would have perfected our commercial system as the greatest rivers of one half of our territory run through Holland. Nevertheless, Holland is independent, and its customs, commerce, and administration, are conducted by its own Government.

Switzerland was occupied by our armies. We defended it against the combined forces of Europe. Its union with us would have completed our military frontier. Nevertheless Switzerland, by means of our mediation, governs itself through its 19 Cantons, independent and free.

The Union of the Italian Republic to the French territory would have been an advantage to our agriculture--nevertheless, after the second conquest, we at Lyons confirmed its independence. We now do more. We proclaim the principle of the separation of the Crowns of France and Italy by fixing for that separation--the moment when it can be done, and without danger to our people of Italy.

We have accepted, and will place upon our head the IRON CROWN of the ancient Lombards, in order to re-temper and consolidate it, so that it may not be broken by the shocks by which it will be threatened, as long as the Mediterranean continues out of its habitual state.

But we do not hesitate to declare, that we will transfer that crown to one of our children, natural or adopted, the moment we are freed from alarms for that independence we have guaranteed to the other States of the Mediterranean.

The Genius of Evil will in vain labour to re-kindle War on the Continent. What has been united to our Empire by the constitution shall continue united to it. No new Province will be incorporated with it. But the laws of the Batavian Republic, the Mediation to the 19 Cantons of Switzerland, and this first Statute of the Kingdom of Italy shall be constantly under the protection of our Crown, and we never shall permit any violation of them.

In every circumstance, and in all transaction, we shall display the same moderation, and we hope that our people will not again be called to exhibit that courage and energy, they have always shewn in the defence of their lawful rights.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

LINCOLN'S-INN-HALL,--MARCH 30, 1805. SEYMOUR v. EUSTON AND SEYMOUR.

This case, to which we alluded in our last, came before the Lord Chancellor on two Petitions, the one praying to affirm, and the other to reverse the Report of Mr. Orde, one of the Masters of the Court, who had approved of Earl Euston and Lord Henry Seymour to be Guardians to Mary, the infant of Lord and Lady Hugh Seymour, now in her seventh year, and who, at the age of one month, had been consigned by her parents to the protection of Mrs. Fitzherbert, with whom she had remained ever since.

Mr. Erskine and Mr. Adam were, on Friday, heard at considerable length, in support of the Petition for reversing the Master's Report, and, in very eloquent speeches, contended that the guardianship and custody of the child ought to remain with Mrs. Fitzherbert.

On Saturday, Mr. Romily, Mr. Fonblanque and Mr. Hart, followed on the same side.

Our limits enable us to give merely an abstract of the points on which they insisted. They complained, in the first place, that the Report of the Master did not seem to have been formed on a due consideration of the rights of both the parties claiming the guardianship of the child, but to have been confined merely to the investigation, how far Earl Euston and Lord Henry Seymour were persons desirous of such a trust, without duly weighing and representing, for his Lordship's consideration, whether there were, in the claim set up by Mrs. Fitzherbert, circumstances which rendered such investigation into the fitness of these Noble Lords of no avail. The opinion expressed in the Report was chiefly founded on these grounds--that the two Noble Lords were paternal and maternal uncles to the child; that they were trustees under the father's settlement; and that the father had, by a former deed, appointed them guardians to his children, along with their mother, in the event of her marrying again. These, the Learned Council admitted, were circumstances which went far to shew that there would be little danger, in an ordinary case, where there was no other claimant, in appointing persons standing in the situation to the Noble Lords, guardians to an infant. But, even in a common case, these were not circumstances with which alone the mind of his Lordship would be satisfied. He would naturally feel himself called on to inquire, What did the child most particularly require? The Learned Council could not answer better, in the present case, than in the words of the affidavit of three of the first medical men in the kingdom, "Maternal tenderness and attentions." Of the two Noble Claimants his Lordship was presumed to know nothing--he would therefore naturally inquire, Were they married men?--Was the child to be taken into either of their families?--And was she there likely to receive that maternal tenderness and those maternal attentions of which the principal food in need? If they were to judge from the mode in which the children of Lord Hugh Seymour, of whom the Noble Lords had already the guardianship, were accommodated, they must answer, No. She would not, indeed, be denied any indulgence or gratification which expense could procure; but still she would not, in the family of either of the Noble Lords, be infused of that uniform and constant maternal affection which the tenderness of her years, and the delicate and lively sensibility of her frame, rendered indispensable to her health, if not to the preservation of her life. These were features in the present case which, the Learned Council contended, ought not to have escaped the observation of the Master, but should have found their way into his Report, the more particularly, as it appeared in evidence, and was not disputed, that the child, in her present situation, enjoyed every maternal attention which could be bestowed on her; that she felt and valued, as they deserved, the marks of affection which she constantly received; that any relaxation of that affection was to be dreaded, and in particular, that her removal might greatly affect her health, if not endanger her life. But, secondly, it was also in evidence, in affidavits before the Court, that the child had been consigned to the care of Mrs. Fitzherbert by her parents, when only one month old. That they had seen, had approved of, and had expressed their gratitude for Mrs. Fitzherbert's uniform attachment to the child, and had always spoken of her as Mrs. Fitzherbert's child; had declared that she should not be deprived of her; the Lady Horatia Seymour, the mother of the child, had, on her death-bed, committed her to the protection of Mrs. Fitzherbert; and afterwards, having sent for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, he, referring to the conversation with Mrs. Fitzherbert, bestowed the Prince, as the request of a dying woman, that he would engage to be a father and a protector to her dear child. This request his Royal Highness readily granted, under the impression, as expressed in his affidavit, that the child was to be under the care of Mrs. Fitzherbert. Thirdly, the Learned Council contended, that it was the duty of his Lordship, as the legal guardian of the child (his father having never even hinted at the idea of naming the two noble Lords as guardians to his children, unless jointly with his wife, and that too only in the event of her marrying again,) to see that no change took place, by which her fortune might be affected. The fortune left to the child by her father was inconsiderable, not at present exceeding 160l. per annum. By continuing with Mrs. Fitzherbert, this fortune must at all events be materially bettered; and it would be unjust to the child, by abolishing Mrs. Fitzherbert and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from the guardianship, which they understood themselves to have undertaken for the child, in any degree to lessen those ties on their affection and regard which the most at present be presumed to possess, and which the dying breath of her parent had been exerted to procure for her. The only ground urged, or attempted to be maintained, on the part of Lord Euston and Lord Henry Seymour, for taking the child from under that protection, which during the life of her parents had been approved of and under which she had since continued, was, left Mrs. Fitzherbert, being herself of the Roman Catholic persuasion, should educate the child in that belief. The Learned Council trusted, however, that his Lordship would be slow to lead attention to so worn-out a pretence, and one, too, which it appeared had occurred to the parents, and yet to their susceptible minds had been deemed inadequate to induce them to withdraw their child from the care of its approved protectrix and second mother.

An affidavit had been produced in Court by a person who was witness to a conversation on this subject between Lord Hugh and Lady Horatia Seymour in which they expressed their reliance on the good sense and regard of Mrs. F. for them to be such, as would ensure their child against the danger of such an at-

empt. But, if his Lordship could entertain any doubt on this head, such doubt must immediately yield to the force of the affidavit in Court. That of Mrs. F. herself expressly disclaimed all idea or intention of making profelytes to her religion; and those of the Bishop of Winchester, and of the Rev. Mr. Croft, that the former had recommended the latter, and of the latter that he had accepted the superintendance of the moral instruction and religious education of the child. When to this was added the opportunity which would always be open to the two Noble Lords and to the other relatives of the child, of at all times visiting and conversing with her, and of collecting from such answers as her artless years and nature might give, how far Mrs. F. kept up to her good faith in this respect, when it might be competent to the Noble Lords to apply with some degree of reason on their side—the learned Council trusted his Lordship would see no cause for withdrawing the infant from her present protection on such a ground. They, therefore, submitted, first—that the child having been committed to the care and protection of Mrs. Fitzherbert, by her parents, at a very early period of life; her attention and attachment to the child, during the whole of their lives, having been approved of by them and they having, on a death-bed devolved on her the guardianship and protection of the infant, there was nothing in the claim now set up by Euston and Lord Henry Seymour, which could invalidate such a declaration of intention on the part of the parents. Second—that it was material for the interests of the infant, that the continue in her present guardianship, not only on account of the accumulation of fortune to be derived from Mrs. F. but also to prevent any loosening of that bond by which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at present viewed himself called on to consider himself as her father and guardian. And thirdly—from a regard to the feelings and attachment of the child herself, who, it appeared, was of delicate health and constitution, and of a quick and lively sensibility, likely to be greatly affected by a separation from one who has attended to her with such maternal tenderness as Mrs. Fitzherbert has done and for whom she has so much affection.

The attorney General expressed a conviction that while in the present case he admitted that the views of the party who opposed him, were entirely free from every interested and improper motive, the feelings of those for whom he acted, were equally swayed by pure and upright intentions. The Learned Counsel on the other side, he was aware, had addressed themselves more to the heart and feelings, than to the head and understanding of his Lordship. But he conformed him, as he was himself a parent, as he regarded the views and intentions of every protestant parent in the kingdom, to be on his guard how he lent an ear to the declamation of the Learned Counsel on the present occasion. He saw that his Learned Friend (Mr. Erskine) was even now preparing for his Lordship's feelings, those trammels which he knew his Learned Friend was accustomed to find all powerful in the Courts to which he more properly belonged. The Learned Counsel then proceeded to declare that he entertained the highest respect for Mrs. Fitzherbert, and that the only circumstance which at all tainted in the eyes of the Noble Persons whom he represented to render her an improper guardian for the child of Lord Hugh Seymour was, that the parents of that infant being Protestants—she was a Roman Catholic. He conjured his Lordship, on this point to put himself in the place of the whole of the Protestant persuasion in this country, and then to say, if, in their tender years, when they were in it susceptible of impressions, he should wish his children to be educated by Roman Catholics? The Learned Counsel then proceeded to consider the objections taken to the Master's report, as having omitted to state the case of both parties. This, however, he contended, was unnecessary, as the reference to the Master merely went to inquire, who was best entitled to the office; not, what were the grounds on which the respective claimants built their pretensions? The Master was of opinion that Lord Euston and Lord Henry Seymour had made out their claim; and therefore, it was unnecessary for him to enter into the claim of Mrs. F. which, he was of opinion was not good.—The Learned Counsel then proceeded to notice some of the general allegations which had been made on the other side. The fortune of the father stated at 50000 per annum, or equal, to the child under Mrs. Fitzherbert's care, to 7000 per year, or, on her attaining majority, to from 20,000, to 30,000, which he submitted, was a fortune sufficient to entitle her to the highest rank. The number of uncles and aunts, too, which the child had, of the first rank in the kingdom, rendered it ridiculous to suppose that she could, at any time, have been in want of a person to undertake the character of her guardian. She ought not indeed, to have been fulfilled by her parents, during her earlier years, to continue so during life, was the height of folly. Educated amidst her brothers and sisters, she must become familiarized to their converse and society. Secluded, however, from them—insulated, as it were, and left in the world, without friend or connection with whom to associate—dependent on the favour and affection of Mrs. Fitzherbert only—her death, a thing not impossible, must subject the child a second time to the state of an orphan. Procratation must in the view of both parties, be of the most dangerous tendency. If a separation was to take place, the more speedily the more lightly would it be felt. The Learned Counsel then proceeded to consider the three grounds chiefly insisted on by the Counsel on the other side, beginning with that which alleged the devolution of the guardianship of the child on Mrs. Fitzherbert by the parents. In doing so, the Learned Counsel made frequent references to the affidavit of Lady Euston, the sister of Lady Horatia Seymour, to prove the understanding of Lady Horatia that the child was only meant to be committed to the care of Mrs. F. for a time, and had been continued with her in consequence of the lengthened indisposition of the mother. Also, that Lady Horatia did not put the same interpretation on the engagement of the Prince of Wales, made her on her death-bed, as his Royal Highness had annexed to it; and that, from what she knew of her sister, it never could have been her intention to entrust the educa-

tion of any of her children, in more advanced years, to one who was a Roman Catholic. The Counsel followed up this statement, by calling the attention of his Lordship to the fact, that, at the period alluded to by Mrs. Fitzherbert, and by the Prince of Wales, in their affidavits, and when it was alleged that Lady Horatia Seymour had conveyed over the guardianship of her daughter to Mrs. Fitzherbert, Lord Hugh Seymour was still alive, in the West Indies, and of course the power of disposing of the guardianship of the child could not be presumed to lie in her Ladyship.

The Learned Counsel was proceeding to the second point, when he was interrupted by the Lord Chancellor, who stated that he would hear the remainder of the case after the Bankrupt Petitions.

No decision, therefore may be expected for some time, as the farther hearing will not take place till next term.

Decision deferred till next term.

OFFICERS' WIDOWS AND CHILDREN.

The following benevolent regulation to Officers' Widows and Children, bearing date 17th August, 1776, having, from being unknown to the unfortunate objects for whose relief it was designed, become obsolete in His Majesty's service, we have much pleasure in giving it publicity, for the benefit of such as may hereafter become entitled to this allowance:—

“When any Commissioned Officer shall be Killed in action, his Widow and Orphan Children (if he leaves any) shall be allowed as follows:—

“To a Widow, A Full Year's Pay, according to her husband's regimental commission: To each Child under age, and remaining unmarried, One-Third of what is allowed the Widow; posthumous Children to be included.

“The Commanding Officer of the Corps in which the slain Officer served, on demand, to give a certificate of his being killed in action, to his surviving Wife and Children, respectively, specifying the time when, and the place where the said accident happened, a duplicate of which certificate shall likewise be transmitted with the next monthly return.”

The Toulouse Journal contains the following letter from a person on board the Hortensia frigate, dated Malaga, the 22d Pluviose, year 13.

“We left Toulon on the 27th Nivose, two frigates and a ship of the line, to give chase to some of the enemy's vessels then in sight. On the 28th in the evening five or six leagues from the roads, we got sight of one of the frigates of our squadron who made signals to us, but being at too great a distance, we could not understand them. The vessel that was nearest the frigate, followed her, and the darkness of the night prevented us from observing their manœuvres.

“On the following morning, we having steered to the southward to make the coast of Africa, under the persuasion that we should fall in with our squadron. We were not, however, so fortunate as to meet with them. When we had made the land we continued our route towards the West. Nothing remarkable happened, but very bad weather until the 11th Pluviose. On that day we saw a great number of vessels at a distance, but did not see them clearly until on the 14th in the evening, they proved to be a rich convoy belonging to the enemy, escorted by a Corvette of force and a Bomb vessel. The weather being calm, we could not reconnoitre them near enough that evening, but we continued to manœuvre near the convoy.

“At five o'clock in the morning the two frigates being near each other, we were observed by the escort of the convoy, who hailed us, which we answered with a broad side, which they immediately returned, and we lost sight of each other until day light. At seven o'clock again heard each other when the Comper was renewed with great energy; at half past eight the Corvette struck her colours; she struck to the Incomprable, our consort, who had hardly time to save the ship's company of the enemy, the ship having immediately foundered. The fire at that ship having ceased, was directed to the other vessel who was vigorously attacked, and who continued to defend herself until ten o'clock, when she was at last obliged to strike, she mounted twenty-four twelve pounders, with a crew of one hundred men, the Corvette carried thirty-two cannonades, thirty-two pounders, and 150. She was called the Arrow, ble Fleche; the enemy only fought to save their convoy. After the engagement, we pursued the ships that were dispersed, to the number of thirty two sail, from Malta and Smyrna; we could only make a prize of one not willing to chase out of our course, which vessel we afterwards sunk; her cargo was estimated at 500,000 Francs; the others were nearly as richly laden the Incomprable sunk some of them. We lost sight of our companion from the day after the engagement, but supposed she was following us.—We did not suffer much during the engagement, having only ten or twelve men killed and wounded.

The Election for the University of Dublin, in the room of the Hon. George Knox, who had vacated his seat by the acceptance of the office of a commissioner of the Treasury in Ireland, took place on Thursday last. Mr. Knox was re-proposed by the Vice Provost, seconded by Mr. Brown, a Scholar of the House. John Leslie Foster, Esq. Nephew to the Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer, was proposed by Dr. Magee; Dr. Brown, the Prime Serjeant, was proposed by Dr. Kenny. Upon casting up the poll, there appeared—

Hon. G. Knox.	I. L. Foster.	Dr. Prown.
39	19	18
Minors	6	7
Majority	33	25

Whereupon the Hon. George Knox was declared duly elected.

Mr. Knox returned thanks for the honour of being returned a third time to represent the University of Dublin.

Mr. Foster, previous to the poll, said he was fortified by the opinion of the first legal abilities, that Mr. Knox was ineligible to sit and vote in Parliament, and that in the event of his being returned, he would petition against his return. After the poll, Mr. Foster congratulated the University that they would shortly meet again for the like purpose, when he hoped they would have an opportunity of returning one of their Body, and thereby get rid of the degradation in which they were now held by every other University.

VISIT OF THE POPE,

To the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb FEBRUARY 25.

The Pope yesterday visited the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb. His Holiness first blessed the new Chapel of the House. He then went into the Exercise Hall, where they had prepared his Throne, and seats for the Cardinals. The Abbe Sicard, speaking for the name of the Administrators, addressed him in a speech. He next explained the principles of his method, and proceeded to exemplify them. Persons who were Deaf and Dumb, on being shown a key, wrote its name in three different languages. One of them shewed by what marks he distinguished the quality from the subject, how he marked their connection, and how this connection is really the only verb. He marked out by very precise signs, the difference of tenses; and passing to a difficult application of general principles, clearly pointed out the gradation that existed among different verbs almost synonymous. He conjugated one, in the idiom of the Deaf and Dumb, and at the same time wrote it in our language.

M. Sicard afterwards presented to his Holiness a small work which has just appeared, and begged him to point out a passage which one of the Deaf and Dumb should dictate to another. The Holy Father opened the Book by chance; One of the Eleves dictated, and the admirable Pantomime with which he translated the words, rendered them really visible. Another Eleve wrote them very correctly from his dictation.

This experiment was followed by another no less curious. One of the Administrators, M. de Faucherot gave M. Sicard a small box, on which one of the young people had painted in mosaic, the Arms of his Holiness. M. Sicard appeared to consider the box attentively. He called the young Artist whose work it was. This young man went to throw himself at the feet of the Holy Father, and presented the box to him, which he deigned to receive. This scene, while it passed, was described by two young Ladies, and two scholars, all four dumb and deaf—they all expressed the circumstance equally well, tho' each in a different manner. But what is most surprising, a young lady, on whom nature has lavished all her gifts, as if to indemnify her for her want of hearing, Mademoiselle de St. Seran, born dumb and deaf, read most distinctly what her companions wrote. She afterwards wrote, in the Italian language, a compliment addressed to his Holiness. Another lady still younger, and no less interesting, Mademoiselle Robert, wrote another compliment in Italian. Both afterwards explained by signs what they had written.

The compliment of Mademoiselle de St. Seran contained this thought; Jesus Christ loved Children. Your Holiness loves them like him. You deign to cast a look of benevolence on the Deaf and Dumb. I felicitate myself on having recovered the use of speech, to be the interpreter of the sentiments of those whose misfortune I share. I express to you in their name, their respect, their admiration, their love, and their wish's for the preservation of your days.—Most Holy father! were your life prolonged as much as the advantage of the world requires, your Holiness would be immortal.

Current value of Government Securities.

AUGUST 16, 1805.		
	Buying.	Selling.
Six per Cents.	Discount.	7 12 8 4
Old Eight per Cents.	Ditto.	2 12 3 4
Eight per Cent Loans, of 1800.		2 8 3 0
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, & 1804.		2 4 2 12
Ten per Cents.	Pm.	4 0 3 8
Ditto, for 2 years.	Ditto.	1 0 0 12

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th instant, Mr. James Janeway, of the Hon. Company's Marine, to Miss Elizabeth Codzart.

On the 12th instant, Mr. James Dunbar, to Mrs. Ann Trueman.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th instant, the Lady of Captain Leathart, of a Son.

At Furry Ghur, on the 21st ultimo, the Lady of Captain John Paton, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 12th instant, Mrs. Mary Ross, aged 18 years.

On Wednesday last, the infant Daughter of Mr. M. Gomes.

On the 8th Instant, in the Camp of the Subsidiary Force, serving His Highness the Nizam, Colonel John Hauberton.

In Wynaud, on the 16th Instant, Captain Thomas Dickson, of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry.

In Camp near Bellary, on the 20th instant, Lieut. G. W. Hollingworth, of the 1st Bat. 16th Regt. N. Infantry. He was beloved and respected by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance.

At Chicacole, on the 15th instant, Lieut. Colonel Darrel Carey, of the Invalid Establishment; At Muttra, Lieut. G. Robins, and at Gwalior, Lieut. J. Hanay, of the Bengal N. Infantry.

On Thursday last, Mr. John Balfour, in the 51st Year of his Age.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

Francis Wheeler Hood, Esq. nephew to Lord Hood, to Miss Caroline Hammond, daughter of Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, bart.

Edward Jerningham, Esq. to Miss Middleton, daughter of Nathaniel Middleton, Esq.

The Reverend H. C. Iham to Miss Butler.

Captain Sir Edward Hamilton, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Macnamara, daughter of John Macnamara, Esq.

Lieut Colonel Smyth, of the 83d Regiment, to Miss Canell, of Bath.

The Hon. Charles Baguelin Agar, to Miss Hunt.

The Hon. Berkly Paget, son of the Earl of Uxbridge, to Miss Grimstone, niece to Lord Viscount Grimstone.

J. Stable, Esq. of Guildford-street, to Mrs. Seay, widow of Lieut. Col. Seay, of the Bengal Artillery.

Captain Purvis, of the 8th Dragoons, to Miss Randal.

At Leeds, Col. Straubenzoo, of Spenthorn, to Miss Buckle, of Wakefield.

At Lichfield, I. Horham, Esq. Major in the 14th Regt. of foot, assistant quarter-master-general of the forces within the North Island District, and son of General Horham, to Miss Bird, of Beacon-place, the eldest daughter of Thomas Bird, Esq. of Norton-lodge, Worcestershire.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Dolittle, of Kingwood, to Miss Gill, Akeley, Salop.

Captain Boothby, of the Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, to Miss Jenkinson, niece of the Earl of Liverpool.

At Newton St. Cyres, John Trufcott, Esq. a Lieut. in the service of the Hon. East India Company at Bengal and son of the late Admiral Trufcott, of Exeter, to Miss Mary L. Gorwyn.

At Powderham, Captain Foy, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Sophia Courtney, sister of Lord Viscount Courtney.

At Old Aberdeen Lieut. Col. Arthur Forbes, late of the 23d regiment of foot, to Miss Isabella M'Leod, second daughter of Dr. Roderic M'Leod, of King's college Aberdeen.

William Galbraith, Esq. of Ballinacree, Captain in the royal Irish Artillery, to Miss Crowe, daughter of Richard Thomas Crowe, Esq. of Grange county, Galway.

The Hon. George Knox, son of Viscount Northland and M. P. for Dublin University, to Miss Anne Staples, daughter of Sir Robert Staples, bart.

At Cork, Captain D. West, of the 6th Regt. to Miss Oliver, daughter of the late Thomas Oliver, Esq. of the Custom house.

At Newcastle, country Tipperary, Bryan Lomagan, Esq. to Miss Margaret O'Keary, daughter of Thomas O'Keary, Esq.

Capt. E. O'Brien, of the Royal Navy, and Nephew of the Marquis of Thomond, to Miss Holman, eldest daughter of Gen. Holman, and niece to Lord and Sir Beaumont Holman.

At Tullfold, Staffordshire, Mr. T. Jukip, aged 29, to Mrs. M. Hollinghead, aged 25 years, both of Merth Health, after a courtship of 25 years; the bride was attended to church by her *grandsire's* daughter.

At Butterwick, Lincoln, Mr. T. Wood of that place to Mrs. Dobson, of Staxton. The united age of this happy Couple is 183 years. She is the bridegroom's 51st wife, and he her 17th husband.

EUROPE DEATHS.

At Ballycastle, Mrs. Mary Boyd, relict of Hugh Boyd, Esq.

Charles Ingleby, Esq. of Oulwick, near Settle.

John Robinson, Esq. of Gotherston, Lincolnshire.

At Wyton, Thomas Moorhouse Bramley, Esq.

At Wakefield Place, Sussex, Joseph Peyton, Esq. Admiral of the white, in his 80th year.

At Bury, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Hockley, of the 7th Battalion of the Royal Army of reserve.

Robert Mitchell Robinson, Esq. of Nottingham-place.

Sir W. Kemp, bart. of Norfolk.

George Hammond, Esq. of Clifton, Gloucestershire.

Lady Anne Agnes Erskine, aged 65, sister to the Earl of Buchan and the Hon. Thomas Erskine.

Isaac Clarke, Esq. of Clapton, Middlesex.

Lewis Lloyd Bowen, Esq. of Coventry.

James Buxton, Esq. of Fenworthy, Lancashire.

Henry Cuffian, Esq. acting barrack-master general, Sir Richard Glode.

Thomas William Temple, Esq. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

The Hon. Col. G. Napier, comptroller of army accounts in Ireland.

At Colney Hatch, John Pauley, Esq. in his 76th year.

George Trippe, Esq. late Captain in the 25th Regiment of foot.

At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Sir David Rae, of Edgemoor, bart. Lord Justice clerk of Scotland.

Sir William Barr, knight of the order of Stanislaus.

Major Lawrence Parsons, of Pembroke Place, King's County, Ireland.

At Longon Park, Robert Corbet, Esq.

William Gosling, Esq. Captain of the invalids in the Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant John Wilby, of the Royal Navy.

At Newcastle, Lieutenant Colonel Blakeney.

John Berkeley Burland, Esq. M. P. for 30 years.

James Bourdieu, Esq. of Coombe, near Croydon.

At St. Andrew's John Rotherham, M. D. F. C. S. E. professor of natural philosophy in that university.

In Dublin, Maynard Chamberlain Walker, Esq. barrister-at-law.

At Chippenham, Bucks, Jacob Bryant, Esq. aged 89.

The Countess Dowager of Shaftsbury.

Page Bayley, Esq. a Captain in the Royal Navy, and brother of the Earl of Uxbridge.

La Esq. Lady Georgina Canning.

William Sheppard, Esq. of stylehill, near Frome.

John Uterson, Esq. of Merwell-hall, Hampshire.

At Greenwich, Capt. Ralph Wilson, of the Royal Artillery.

Captain Goary, 23 years a Commodore in the Navy.

At Exmouth, John Savage Folsom, Esq. of Rotterdam.

Captain Renou, of the Zealand.