Lumsden

BENGAL HURKARU.

Volume XI.] TUESDAY, AUGUST 27th, 1805. [Number 554.

PUBLIC SALE.

ESTATES

FOR SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Williams and Hohler,

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY, the 30th August, 1805,

(By Order of the Executors and Heirs at Law),

OF THE LATE

Mr. JAME 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 13½ 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-Offices of Bottle Connah, Cook room, Palanquin and Durwan's House; Stabling for two Horses and Buggy House,—the whole standing on four Cottahs and eight Chittacks of Ground.

The HOUSE is very open to 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.

A convenient and most comfortable Lower Roomed HOUSE, situated in Copallytolah, comprising two Halls, one 21 and ½ feet by 12 feet; the other 21 and ½ feet by 13 and ½ 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-Offices, 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,

FROM 1st PROXIMO,

A VERY neat Commodious Upper Roomed HOUSE, in an airy centrical situation off the Esplanade, with good Offices, and a small piece of Ground. The lower rooms are perfectly dry, and the whole well calculated for a small Family.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

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.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, THE 31ST INST.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE MANEGE

OF THE

REPOSITORY,

BY

MR. A. DE L'ETANG,

A MOST Valuable Collection of Saddle and Carriage HORSES,—A Superb COACH,—An handsome POST CHAISE,--SOCIABLE,--PHÆTON, — Garden CHAIR, — Most Rich and Elegant SADDLE FURNITURE, and Spare Sets of Europe HARNESS.

☞ *The Horses, Carriage, &c. may be seen at the Repository.—Hand-bills will be ready for delivery, on Application This-day.*

REPOSITORY, August 21, 1805.

SALE

OF

HORSES,

OF ALL DESCRIPTION,

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES & DOGS,

by Auction,

WEEKLY, THE WEDNESDAYS,

BY A. DE L'ETANG,

AT THE

MANEGE OF THE

REPOSITORY,

☞ Hand-bills are distributed on the Day of Sale, throughout Calcutta and its Vicinity.

AND

Describing all the HORSES, standing at the Repository, for *Private Sale.*

MR. W. B. INCE

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC,

THAT A GREAT PART

OF

CAPTAIN BRADFORD'S

AND

HIS EXTENSIVE

INVESTMENTS,

IS LANDED AND EXPOSED

FOR SALE,

At No. 244,

LOLL-BAZAR.

Calcutta, August 26, 1805.

MR. ALEXANDER BURGH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and Public, that he is just arrived from Europe, after having finished a course of Medical Sthdies at the College of Edinburgh, through the different Sciences of *Anatomy, Surgery* and *Pharmacy;* and that he has now succeeded to, and intends carrying on the Business of Mr. *Frederick Richardson,* deceased; late Apothecary and Chymist, in Pollock Street.

Mr. Alexander Burgh, also respectfully informs the customers of the late Mr. Bulkeley, that as he possesses all the genuine Receipts of the different sorts of Medicines, sold by his Predecessors, he hapes to give perfect satisfaction of those Gentlemen, who may favor him with commands.

Calcutta, August 25, 1805.

JOSEPH TAYLOR

RESPECTFULLY BEGS LEAVE TO ACQUAINT HIS FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC,

THAT HE HAS IMPORTED

ON THE

Honorable Company's Ship

CEYLON,

A VERY CHOICE AND EXTENSIVE

COMMISSIONED

INVESTMENT

OF

EUROPE GOODS,

Comprising all the requisite Articles from the most Reputable Houses and approved Manufacturers.

JOSEPH TAYLOR begs to repeat, that to enumerate all the Articles imported by him, would swell the Advertisement to an immense length, and incur a heavy expense, which would only be exonerated by high Prices on the Goods; which he is determined never to adopt.

THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES

WILL BE SOLD,

	SA. Rs.	
First Grouth CLARET, from the most respectable Houses, per dozen,	45	0
PORT WINE, ditto,	26	0
PALE ALE, in Hogshead,	140	0
PORTER, ditto,	100	0
BEER and PORTER, per doz.	12	0
HAMS and CHEESE, per lb.	2	8

With a further reduction, for Ready Money.

Every other ARTICLE of EUROPE GOODS,—WINES,—LIQUORS, &c. the Public may rely, will be charged as moderately as possible, and that none but those of the first Quality, will be sent out from his Ware-house.

☞ A liberal Allowance to Dealers.

Sicca Rupees 3-8, will be given for English BOTTLES.

N. B. The Goods are hourly expected to be landed, when they will be immediately exposed for Sale.

And from the circumstances of a tight Ship and quick passage, the Goods may be expected in the highest state of preservation.

P. S. All Orders from country Correspondents, will meet with the most punctilious attention.

Calcutta, August 22, 1805.

Do 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.

For Sale,

AT THE

HURKARU LIBRARY,

A SSYTEM

OF

Practical Arithmetic,

Price, Sicca Rupees Twenty.

WILLIAM BELL

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to inform his Friends and the Public,

THAT THE

EXTENSIVE AND WELL CHOSEN

INVESTMENT,

OF

CAPTAIN LOCHNER,

OF THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S SHIP

CARMARTHEN,

Will be exposed for Sale,

AT HIS

WARE-HOUSE.

AS SOON AS LANDED.

Comprising the following Articles, from Houses of the first Respectability in London:—

CLARET, from Walker and M'Clary, and Urquhart and Robertson; Hock and Port Wine, from Urquhart and Robertson; Pale Ale, from Hodgson; Cyder and Europe-bottled Ale, Cheese and Hams; Oilman's Stores, of every description; Grocery; Essence of Spruce, Vegetable Essences; Confectionery, from Hoffman; Glass Ware, from Blade; Queen's Ware, from Nash; Looking Glasses, from Gloud; Guns and Pistols, from Nock; Sooting Tackle, from Mortimer; Gun Powder, from Burgon; Patent Shot; Surgeon and from Savigny; White Lead, from Lock and Co.; Cloths, from Viguers; Superfine Flannel; Green Baize and Blankets; Hats, from Borradaille; Boots and Shoes; Hosiery; Lining and Dimity, from Bodley and Co.; White Cord and Patent Cotton, for Pantaloons; Millinery; Haberdashery, and Laces, of every description; Gold and Silver Epaulets, and Regulation Sword Knots; Chip and Straw Hats; Perfumery; Velno's Vegetable Syrup, from Swainson; Musical Instruments, from Clementi; Writing Desks; Sadlery; Corks; Chintz; Bed Tickings; Curled Hair; Stationery; Books; Regulation Feathers & Bear-skins; Reeves' Colours; Mounting Shoe and Knee Buckles, and Jewellery.

Catalogues of particulars, will be published as soon as possible.

Orders from the Country will meet with immediate attention.

Captain CUMBERLEGE,

BEG TO INFORM THE PUBLIC,

THAT HIS

INVESTMENT

CONSISTING OF

THE USUAL

ARTICLES,

WILL, WHEN LANDED,

BE EXPOSED FOR SALE,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

At No. 2,

DURRUMTULLAH ROAD,

Calcutta, August 20, 1805.

J. P. STUVEN

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

BOAT OFFICE

AND

PROVISION WAREHOUSE.

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

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

Calcutta, July 13, 1805

THE HURKARU.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27th, 1805

General Orders, by the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 10, 1805.

Mr. Hugh Lawder, Assistant Surgeon, at present attached to the General Hospital at the Presidency, is appointed to the Civil Station of Sircar Sarun, vice Mr. Kegan, promoted.

Colonel Richard Macan, of the Cavalry, has permission to proceed to Europe on Furlough, under the existing regulations, on furnishing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

Captain Thomas Macan, of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs, on furnishing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

Captain Thomas Ramsay, of the European Regiment, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for the recovery of his health.

Captain Charles Stewart, of the 11th Regiment of Native Infanty, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs, on furnishing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

Captain Charles Grant, of the 23d Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs, on furnishing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

Captain George Eagle, of the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs, on furnishing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

Captain Robert Skirving, of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on furnishing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

Lieutenant Henry Oake, of the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, now on duty at Prince of Wales's Island, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for the recovery of his health. Lieutenant Oake's Furlough is to commence from the date of his embarkation at Prince of Wales's Island for Europe.

Mr. George Tothack, Surgeon of the 6th Regiment of Native Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on furnishing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

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

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. HOOK, *Sec. to the Govt.*

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 15, 1805.

Lieutenant Colonel John Hibbald Foster, of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health, on furnishing the prescribed certificates from the Pay and Medical Departments.

The conditional permission granted to Lieutenant Peter Bearsley Hume, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders dated the 24th June last, to proceed to Europe on furlough on account of his health, is confirmed.

Lieutenant James Patterson, of the 4th Regiment Native Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the benefit of his health.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant Henry Stark, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the 10th of July 1805, vice Brown, deceased.

MEDICAL.

Mr. James Denny, Assistant Surgeon, to be full Surgeon from the 5th July 1805, vice John Dyer, appointed Garrison Surgeon at Agra.

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

General Orders, by the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 15, 1805.

The Proposals tendered by Mr. Joseph Measures, in consequence of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette for Providing the Cloathing of the Army for three years, viz. 1804-5, 1805-6, and 1806-7, and for packing, transporing, and ensuring the Cloathing to the different Stations of the Army, being the lowest, and the sureties offered by Mr. Measures for his performance of the Contracts being unexceptionable, the Contracts for providing, packing, transporting and ensuring the Cloathing for the years above specified, have been granted accordingly to Mr. Measures, under the security of Baboo Gopey Mohun Tagore, and Baboo Hurry Mohun Tagore.

The Commander in Chief will be pleased to issue such Orders, as may be necessary respecting the transmission of Indents for Cloathing, to Mr. Measures.

Such parts of the terms of the Contracts given to Mr. Measures, as may be necessary to be published in General Orders, will be published hereafter.

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

General Orders, by the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 20, 1805.

Captain James Dewar, of the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs, on furnishing the prescribed certificate from the Pay Department.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant Hastings Dare, to be Captain of a Company from the 20th July 1805, vice Moises, deceased.

Lieutenant Richard Veale Browne, to be Captain Lieutenant from the 20th July 1805, vice Dare, promoted.

Captain James Hodgson, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, is directed to proceed on duty with the Detachment of His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Infantry under the Command of Colonel Stovin to Allahabad.

Mr. Archibald Armstrong and Mr. George Playfair, Assistant Surgeons, and now at the Presidency, are directed to proceed by water to Agra, without delay.

L. HOOK, *Sec to the Govt.*

General Orders, by the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 26, 1805.

The recent promotion of Colonels of the Army of this Establishment to the Rank of Major General, having removed the necessity which induced the Government to appoint, as a temporary expedient, Colonels to supply the vacancies which existed in the General Staff of this Presidency, the provisional appointments of Colonels J. Macdonald, E. Clark, and R. Macan, to the Staff as Colonels, are consequently to cease, and the following Major Generals are appointed to the Staff on the Bengal Establishment, viz.

Major General Sir Ewen Baillie,
Major General John Macdonald,
Major General William Palmer,
Major General Edward Clark.

The five Companies of His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot, under the Command of Colonel Stovin, now in Fort William, are to proceed by water to Allahabad, as soon as boats can be provided, for their accommodation by the Town Major of Fort William.

Colonel Stovin will give immediately directions for furnishing the Town Major with the prescribed Indents for the requisite number of Boats; and for furnishing the victualling Contractor with the necessary information to enable him to victual the Troops, during their passage up the River.

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

Previous to the separation of the Army, in order to take up their Cantonments for the rainy season, the Officers of His Majesty's 8th, or King's Royal Irish Light Dragoons, waited upon their Commanding Officer, Colonel Vandeleur, with the following Address.

To Colonel J. O. VANDELEUR, *Commanding His Majesty's 8th, or K. R. I. Light Dragoons.*

SIR,

In taking leave of you at present, as our Commanding Officer, uncertain of the future, permit us to take this opportunity of acknowledging the many advantages we have enjoyed under your Command, as well before, as during, our late services in this Country; and of expressing the grateful sense we entertain of the energy, zeal, and cordiality, with which you have ever promoted and upheld the interest and welfare of the Corps at large, and of every individual belonging to it.

Nor can we pass unnoticed, the satisfaction and happiness we have for many years derived from the liberal and friendly footing upon which our intercourse with each other, as a Society of Gentlemen, has, under your influence, been conducted.—We [illegible] history of your worthy relative, and predecessor in Command, the late Major General Vandeleur; whose premature, though most honorable, death, we can never cease to lament.

As a testimony of these sentiments, and a small pledge of our gratitude, esteem, and sincere regard, we request your acceptance of a Sword, value Two hundred Guineas.

We have the honour to remain,
SIR,
Your most obedient humble Servants,
P. Abercromby, Captain,
J. Culton, Captain,
T. Saul, Captain,
W. Martin, Captain,
T. Amory, Captain,
G. Bolton, Captain,
G. R. Deare, Captain,
W. H. Slade, Lieutenant,
J. G. Baumgardt, Lieutenant,
A. Dickson, Lieut. and Adjutant,
J. Young, Lieutenant,
J. Williams, Lieutenant,
G. E. P. Barlow, Lieutenant,
T. D. Burrows, Lieutenant,
E. Byne, Lieutenant,
G. Trayer, Surgeon,
J. F. Smet, Assistant Surgeon,
J. Enright, Assistant Surgeon,
J. Staig, Pay Master.

To which Colonel Vandeleur, returned the following answer.

To Captain Abercromby and Officers of H. M. 8th or K. R. I. Light, Dragoons.

GENTLEMEN,

I shall not attempt to describe the sensations excited in my breast by the very flattering expression of your regard, with which you have this day honored me.

In endeavoring to promote your individual interests, I felt that I performed a public duty, at the same time that I gratified my private feelings.

I shall ever reflect with satisfaction on the pleasure which I have for many years derived from your Society, as Gentlemen and Friends; and the zealous support and assistance which I have uniformly received from you as Officers, while I had the honor to command the Regiment.

I accept with gratitude the pledge of approbation which you are pleased to bestow upon me, the value of which is, if possible, enhanced by the consciousness that I chiefly owe it to your regard for the memory of my lamented relative; whose life was as honorable as his fall was glorious.

I am,
GENTLEMEN,
With the most perfect esteem and regard,
Your sincere Friend and Humble Servant,
J. O. VANDELEUR,
Lieut. Col. 8th or K. R. I. Lt Dragoons, and Colonel.

CAMP, SECUNDRA,
In Hindoostan, June 7, 1805.

On Tuesday accounts were received at the Bankshall of the arrival in the river of the ship Barlow, Captain Perkins, from Rangoon, which port she left the 23d ultimo; and by her we learn that the ship Betsy, Captain Henderson, lately captured by La Pucelle privateer, had met with some damage and returned to Rangoon, where the Captain of La Pucelle had taken the command of her, and was fitting her out as a privateer: we understand that one of H. M. ships had got this information and was on the look-out for him; we therefore trust that his career will soon be put an end to.

Passengers:—Mr. Robert Marquis,—Captain J. E. Duncan, and Mr. Barnes.

On the same day, arrived the ships Shah Byramgore, Captain William Bowen, from Bombay, the 28th ultimo, and touched at Madras, whence she sailed the 12th inst. as also the Melville, Captain J. Haig, from the latter place, the same date.

Passengers per Byramgore:—Mrs. Frazer, and Lieutenant Howard.

Extract of a letter from Rangoon, dated July 22, 1805.

"On the 20th of last month, the Betsy, which had been captured by La Pucelle, put in here in great distress, with the loss of her cables, two anchors and all her sails. The French captain has had the address to obtain permission from Government to sell La Pucelle and that part of the Betsy's cargo that was between decks, and is now fitting out the Betsy as a privateer; having purchased 10 guns and ammunition, exclusive of those that were on board La Pucelle, and will, I am persuaded, cruise in the vicinity of the river's mouth, awaiting the departure of the Castle of Good Hope, the Shaw Farie and the Byramjee. The Pucelle sailed two days since for Murgie, to fetch doorians for the king, an order having been sent from Ava express for that purpose. She is manned with natives, and lascars pressed from on board every ship in port. On her return she is to be sold to defray the expenses."

Madras Government Gazette,

AUGUST 8, 1805.

Mr. John Byng, Register to the Zillah Court at Masulipatam.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, July 25, 1805.

The Governor in Council permits Major General George Conyngham, (on the retired List) to proceed to Europe agreeably to his request, and permits Lieutenant George Flint, of the 7th Regiment of Native Cavalry, to proceed to Europe on sick Certificate.

Major Nuthall, of the 6th Regiment of Native Cavalry, having returned to his duty on this Establishment with permission of the Honorable Court of Directors, the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the return of that Officer accordingly.

Mr. S. M. Stephenson, having produced an Indenture of his Appointment, as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, the Governor in Council directs that he shall be admitted on the Medical Establishment accordingly.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Charles Casemire, and Mr. Thomas Bouy, to be Sub-Assistant Surgeons on this Establishment.

The following Gentlemen having produced Certificate of their Appointments, as Cadets on this Establishment, the Governor in Council directs, that they shall be admitted accordingly as Cadets.

Mr. George Moore,
" Charles Newman,
" Christopher Lethbridge,
" Jonathan Wood, and
" William Bazley,

The Governor in Council directs, that the following promotions shall take place.

CAVALRY.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Dallas, to be Colonel, vice Stevenson deceased; date of Rank 15th of February 1805.

Senior Major Augustus Floyer, from the 4th Regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Dallas promoted: date of Rank 15th of February 1805.

4th Regiment of Native Cavalry.

Captain F. A. Daniel, to be Major, vice Floyer promoted; Captain Lieutenant A. H. Davidson, to be Captain of a Troop, vice Daniel; Lieutenant G. Gillespie, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Davidson, and Cornet J. J. Meredith, to be Lieutenant, vice Gillespie promoted: date of Rank 15th Feb. 1805.

July 26, 1805.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct the following promotions to take place.

ARTILLERY.

Captain Lieutenant P. Grant, to be Captain of a Company, vice Hammond deceased: Lieutenant J. Mackintosh, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Grant promoted; date of Commission, 14th February 1805.

Lieutenant Fireworkers Thomas Roberts, and John Bonner, to be Lieutenants; date of Rank to be settled hereafter.

INFANTRY.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Cuppage, to be Colonel, vice Haliburton deceased--date of Commission, 9th July 1805.

Senior Major George Martin, from the 5th Regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice John B. Taylor retired; date of Rank, 16th March 1805.

Senior Major Andrew M'Cally, from the 18th Regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Cuppage promoted; date of Rank, 9th July 1805.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain H. Fraser to be Major, vice Martin--Captain Lieutenant T. Dickson, to be Captain of Company, vice Fraser; and Lieutenant T. C. Gordon, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Dickson; date of Commission, 16th March 1805.

18th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant S. Macdoual, to be Captain of a Company, vice Marriott deceased; and Lieutenant W. J. Jones, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Macdoual promoted: date of Commission, 31st January 1805.

Captain A Muirhead, to be Major, vice M'Cally promoted--Captain Lieutenant W. J. Jones, to be Captain of a Company, vice Muirhead; and Lieutenant Edward Hay, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Jones--date of Commission, 9th July 1805.

The Governor in Council is pleased to notify in General Orders the return of the following Officers to their duty in India, with the permission of the Honorable Court of Directors.

Lieutenant Colonel R. M. Strange,
Captain J. L. Jones, and
Lieutenant Edward Fraser,

The Governor in Council directs that the following Gentlemen Cadets shall be admitted on the Establishment, in conformity to their appointment by the Honorable Court of Directors.

Messrs. William Heude,
" Robert Simpson,
" W. E. Fitzgerald,
" George Paterson.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Robert Palin, to be Adjutant of the 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry, vice Gillespie promoted.

July 30, 1805.

The Governor in Council directs the following promotions to take place.

5th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant T. C. Gordon, to be Captain of a Company, vice Dickson deceased, and Lieutenant John Mackay, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Gordon, date of Commissions the 17th of July 1805.

The Governor in Council is pleased to promote the following Gentlemen Cadets of Cavalry to be Cornets to complete the Establishment, with date of Rank from 16th July 1805.

Messrs. J. H. H. Nickson,
" Richard James,
" Charles Temple.

By Order of the Governor in Council.
(Signed) G. BUCHAN, *Chief Sec. to Govt.*

By order of the Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters--Choultry Plain: July 29, 1805.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The following General Orders of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, are published for the guidance of the Forces, serving under the Presidency of Fort St. George.

GENERAL ORDERS,

HORSE GUARDS, JULY 5, 1805.

The Commander in Chief having reason to believe that sufficient attention is not paid to His Majesty's Regulations, prescribing the compliments to be paid by the troops to all Commissioned Officers in His Majesty's Service, His Royal Highness Commands that it shall be explained to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of every Regiment, particularly to those belonging to the new Levies, and to Regiments recently embodied, that it is equally their duty at all times, and in all situations, to pay the proper compliments to Officers of the Royal Navy, and to Officers of other Regiments (when dressed in their uniforms), as to the Officers of their own particular Corps.

The Commander in Chief expects that Officers commanding Brigades and Regiments will take care that their Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers are properly instructed in this Head. His Royal Highness desires, that they will enforce this very essential Point of Discipline with the most scrupulous exactness; and that they will in no instance allow a neglect of it to escape reprehension or punishment, according to the circumstances of the case.

It is to be presumed, that every Officer will feel disposed to return a suitable acknowledgment to the compliment he receives from a Soldier. The Commander in Chief avail himself of this opportunity to correct an erroneous idea which has introduced itself into some parts of the Army, "that the Standing Orders, respecting the compliments to be paid to Officers, are not in Force after the beating of the Retreat." Though His Majesty's Regulations dispense with Guards turning out, as a matter of compliment, after sun-set, this is by no means to prevent Sentinels, when Officers in Uniform approach their Posts, paying them a proper attention, by standing steady with carried arms, facing to their proper front; nor is this to be discontinued until the evening is so far advanced that the Sentinels begin challenging, and demand the Counter-sign. It is incumbent on Non-Commissioned Officers, not on duty, and on Soldiers, not actually posted as Sentinels, to pay the same attention and compliments to Officers (when dressed in their Uniforms) by night as by day.

By Order of His Royal Highness, the Commander in Chief,

HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant General of the Forces.

August 4, 1805.

BOMBAY GAZETTE,—JULY 31, 1805.

The vessel which was conveying the information of the appearance of the enemy's ships off Point de Galle, to Admiral Pellew, fell in with His Majesty's ships Albion, Captain Ferrier, and Lord Duncan, Captain Lord George Stuart, cruising off the Fryer's Hood; who immediately on receiving the intelligence, made all sail in quest of the enemy, and should they fortunately fall in with them, we may expect the pleasure of seeing the Marengo in a British port.

The Russel, Captain Williams, and Sceptre, Captain Bingham, had been dispatched by Admiral Pellew in search of the enemy's cruisers, so that we think, there will be little probability of their escaping.

The Albion and Lord Duncan, received the intelligence on the 13th, two days after the capture of the two ships, and were working against adverse winds to get to windward. The Russel and Concorde sailed from Madras on the 16th instant, in quest of the enemy, and the Sceptre and Fiorenzo were proceeding in another direction, whilst the gallant Admiral with the Culloden and Caroline, were in Madras roads waiting to be off at a moments warning, wherever the course of events might require his presence.

CEYLON INTELLIGENCE.

On Tuesday last, the Maha Modeliar gave an elegant Ball and Supper to the Honorable Frederic North, previous to his departure for the Coast, at which His Excellency the Governor, the Right Honorable Lady William Bentinck, and the principal Ladies and Gentlemen of the settlement, were present.

And on Wednesday morning, the Maha Modeliar accompanied by all the head-men of the district, waited upon Mr. North, with the following Address:

The Humble Address of the Undersigned Native Head-men of the District of Columbo, made with due deference to His Excellency the Honorable FREDERIC NORTH, *late Governor of Ceylon.*

HONORABLE SIR,

Since the surrender of Ceylon to the powerful Arms of His British Majesty, the inhabitants of this country, for whom we speak here, have had the happiness to see successively at the Rudder of Ceylon, Virtuous, Clever, and Pious Men, ever aiming at the well being of the natives.

During your Excellency's Government of seven years, no one spoke of your Excellency's smallest deed without praising your Excellency's amiable manners, humanity, and wise arrangements, for the best of the country and its inhabitants:—We are convinced by several occurrences, that your Excellency is the person possessing the love of all the inhabitants of Ceylon:—Under your Excellency's Government, the inhabitants enjoyed true happiness and prosperity:—Your Excellency's care for their well-being extended itself so far as not only to favor them with lands for cultivation, but also perceiving, that the small pox made every year a sad slaughter. Amongst the natives (who from nature are fearful of the same in the highest degree) did not spare any expence to accustom them to inoculate, by which means at present, that fatal complaint being extirpated, the old men and women in the interior of the country, declare that they are become happy parents through the preservation of their children by inoculation. We can also not forbear expressing our esteem and gratitude to your Excellency, as the founder of seminaries for the improvement of our children; so that, without sparing the truth, your Excellency not only merits, but has obtained praise from every one, for your Excellency's mild and wise Government, in the Island of Ceylon.—Although we cannot forbear returning our due praises, as it would be an evident mark of the greatest ingratitude to your Excellency, we however, are not delirous that this Address should pass for an eulogy:—by no means, we intend and with hereby, that your Excellency will deign to accept from us this submissive Address, as due to your Excellency's merits:—We therefore take the liberty to offer to your Excellency this Address, not as a recompense for the benevolence we have enjoyed, but (permit us to say) as a public acknowledgement of all the natives. We at the same time, entreat your Excellency, in a most submissive manner, to recommend us to the powerful favor and assistance of your Excellency's Successor.

We return to your Excellency with due deference, with prayer to the Almighty, to be your Excellency's guide on leaving the country of our habitation, and to make your Excellency's voyage prosperous; that your Excellency may live long under the protection of the Mild God, and we conclude, hoping your Excellency will not, contrary to your Excellency's good temper and natural and innate Civility, despise the Address which in a most submissive manner is presented by,

Honorable Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient most humble faithful Servants,

COLOMBO 24th July, 1805. } *(Signed) by the Maha Modiliar, and the Principal Head-men of the District.*

To which his Excellency was pleased to make the following answer:—

Maha Modeliar, Modeliars, Mohandirams, Chiefs, and Native Head-men of Colombo.

I have received with the greatest satisfaction, your very affectionate Address.

To secure and increase the Happiness of all the inhabitants of these settlements, of every rank, cast, and religion, has been the constant object of my care, since I have been charged with their Government. To hear from you that I have succeeded, is the most valuable reward which I can receive at its close.

The zeal and fidelity with which you have discharged your several duties, have been mentioned by me to my Successor, with the approbation they deserve. Persevere in them, and they will ensure you his favour and protection, as they procured you mine.

How far soever I shall henceforth be removed from you, be assured that I shall always remember you with the warmest interest and affection.

COLOMBO, 24th July 1805.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

The Congress of the United States of America, have lately published the following decree.

"The President of the United States, shall be authorised to permit or forbid, at his pleasure, the entrance into any port, harbour or road, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, all armed vessel belonging to any foreign nation whatever, and that he shall be authorised to make them quit such ports or roads, except in cases of distress, the danger of the sea, or the pursuit of an enemy, may oblige them to seek for refuge, or when they may be charged with dispatches or a mission from their government. In this latter case, as well as in every other, where a vessel shall be admitted, the officer commanding the ship or vessel, shall immediately announce his arrival to the commandant of the district, specifying to him the cause and object of his arrival, and taking such a position in the port as may be assigned to him by the commandant, and that he will conform, himself, his ship and his crew to such rules as may be prescribed to him, concerning the precautions on account of health, the succours he may demand, the time of his stay, and the period at which he is to depart, and in his communication with the inhabitants. If he refuses to submit to those regulations, he shall be ordered to quit the United States."

"If a vessel belonging to a foreign nation, shall enter into any of the ports or harbours subject to the Jurisdiction of the United States, and shall be ordered to depart, and refuses to submit to such order, the President of the Union, is authorised to forbid, by public proclamation, all communication with such vessel, and with all others of the same nation their officers or their ships company; to forbid them to supply such vessels with any kind of succour or assistance, and to enjoin the commandant of the district, to refuse admittance to all other vessels of the same nation into any port in the United States, or to land their merchandize; so long as the said vessel shall refuse to obey the order, in contempt of public authority, and shall have left the port of the Union;—and that any person infringing this prohibition by giving succour or assistance to such vessel, shall be condemned to pay a forfeit not exceeding——dollars.

"If an officer of an armed ship; commissioned by any foreign power, have committed any fault or crime punishable in virtue of this present act, or has committed on the high seas, or any other place, any offence against any vessels belonging to any Citizen of the United States; or exercised any vexation to merchant vessels, coming to, or sailing from the United States; the President, having sufficient proofs of the fact, is authorised, to forbid for ever, the entrance of such officer into the United States; and if the delinquent, notwithstanding this interdiction, shall be found within the limits of the United States, he shall be punished by fine and imprisonment for the insult offered by his contempt of the sentence pronounced against him; and that he shall afterwards be transported beyond the seas, to a place designated by the Court before whom he shall be tried."

THE LATE

GEZZAR PACHA.

The real character of Gezzar Pacha, the late tyrant of St. John D'Acre, has never been well known. After a life spent in the commission of the most horrid cruelties and enormities, for the attainment of the supreme authority in this once famous country, this wretch closed his days, with the following merciful soliloquy, which he uttered a few moments previous to his decease; "I perceive," said he, "that I have but a short time longer to live; what must I do with those *rascals* in my prison? Since I have stripped them of every thing, what good will it do them to let them loose again naked into the world? The greatest part of them were Governors, and men of consequence in the country, who, if they return to their posts, will be forced to ruin a great many poor people, in order to replace the sums I have taken from them; so it is best for their own sakes, and for that of others, that I should dispatch them. They will then soon be in a place where proper care will be taken of them; a very good place, where they will neither be permitted to molest any one, nor be themselves exposed to molestation. Yes—yes—that's best—*dispatch* them."

In consequance of the above order, twenty-three victims, who had formerly enjoyed the highest stations in Turkey and Egypt were charitably thrown *en masse* into the sea, as the most expeditious mode of execution—many others were destroyed by the bowstring.

The object of Gezzar was to obtain the whole Government of Syria and Egypt. At the time of his death, he had united in his own person the Pachalick of Serda, Damascus, and Tripoli, and the nominal Viceroyship of Egypt. The Pachalic of Aleppo alone remained for the completion of his desires.

Ismail Pacha, his successor, accompanied the grand army to Egypt, in the year 1800, and being patronized by the Napif Pacha, obtained the dignity of Bashaw of Three Tails; after this he was put into possession of the government of Marash, but did not long hold it, owing to his great extortions which surpassed every thing formerly practised by Turkish oppression. He was ordered to suffer capital punishment; to effect which, the Grand Vizier appointed him to the government of Suwas, whilst a plan was concerted to way-lay him on his road thither, and bring him in chains to the Turkish camp; the meeting, however, between the assassins and Ismail served only to establish his reputation for oxtraordinary courage and fortitude; for he displayed such gallantry and vigour on their attack, that they were obliged to fly. He then flew for protection to Gezzar, and was kindly received by that Chieftain, on his complaining that he suffered from the Grand Vizier persecution: he followed the fortunes of Gezzar till within a year and a half prior to the latter's decease, when Ismail lost his favour, and was consequently committed to prison in Acre, where he remained till the day of Gezzar's decease. Gezzar, having no children, considered Ismail as a man fit to inherit his wealth and power, as he had been bred up in a rancorous hatred to the Grand Vizier, and in independance of the Porte.

As Gezzar lay on his death-bed, he sent for Ismail Pacha from confinement, who had so little expectation of the change of fortune that awaited him, that he requested to be allowed a few moments to prepare himself for death. On his being brought into Gezzar's presence, he would have begged for mercy, but Gezzar said, "there, I leave you plenty of troops, plenty of money to pay them, and good fortifications to fight in. If you are a man, you will keep them, and my enemies shall have no reason to exult in my death."

Immediately on the death of Gezzar, Ismail seized the reins of Government, and the most perfect obedience ensued in the neighbouring province. He, however, declared, that he held the Government only until the will of the Porte should be known, and in consequence, affixed the public seal to the immense magazine of treasures left by the deceased.

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 30.

1st Regiment of Foot, Brevet Lieut. Col. F. Hardyman to be Lieut. Col. without purchase, vice Campbell, appointed to the 9th Veteran Bat.—Capt. Macdonnell to be Major, vice Hardyman.

25th ditto, Major Gen. the Hon. C. Fitzroy to be Col. vice Lord G. Lennox, deceased.

45th ditto, Lieut. Col. Hon. J. Meade, from Half-Pay of the late 16th Garrison Batt. to be Lieut. Col. vice Gen. Fitzroy, appointed to the command of the 25th Foot.

50th ditto, Major C. Stewart, from the 53d Foot, to be Lieut. Col. without purchase, vice Rowe, who retires.

53d ditto, Capt. J. Jamieson, from the 48th Foot, to be Major, by purchase, vice Stewart, promoted in the 50th Foot.

75th ditto, Capt. Colin M'Rae to be Major, vice Watson, deceased.

90th ditto, Capt. R. Butler to be Major, by purchase, vice St. George, promoted in the 63d Foot.

Major Gen. Champagne's Reg. Lieut. Col. the Hon. W. T. Molesworth, from the Newfoundland Fencibles, to be Lieut. Col. vice Kerr, appointed to Major Gen. Ramsay's Regiment.

Major Gen. Ramsay's Reg. Lieut. Col. T. W. Kerr, from Champagne's Reg. to be Lieut. Col. vice Young, who retires on Half-Pay of the 16th Garrison Battalion.

Royal Newfoundland Fencibles, Lieut. Col. H. E. Bunbury, from the permanent Staff of the Quarter Master General, to be Lieut. Col. vice Molesworth, appointed to Major Gen. Champagne's Regiment.

Staff.—Major L. W. Otway, of the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Dep. Gen. to the Forces serving in Canada, with the Rank of Lieut. Col. in the Army, vice Hardyman.

Quarter Master General's Department — Lieut. Col. M Symes, of the 76th Foot, to be an Assistant in the Quarter Master General's Office, vice Murray, promoted—Major H. F. Brownrigg, to be Lieut Col. vice Bunbury, promoted—Capt. A. Nesbitt, from the 83d Foot, to be District Assistant, with the Rank of Major, vice Brownrigg, promoted.

Garrison.—Lieut. Gen. John Earl of Chatham, K. G. to be Governor of Plymouth, vice Lord George Lennox, deceased.

To the COMMISSIONERS *of* NAVAL INQUIRY.

"As many of the questions you have thought proper to ask me appear to me to be intended to enable you to judge, whether, in consequence of my having been supposed to derive advantages from the use of money in my hands, the public have ever suffered any loss, or experienced any inconvenience by delay or interruption in the payments which have been made under my direction, I must beg leave to state the following circumstances:

"In the first place, I define to state, in the most explicit terms, that the amount of money issued from the Exchequer, or otherwise, paid to the Treasurer of the Navy, did not depend upon me, nor upon the Treasurer, whom I represented: that it was not in my power to increase or diminish the sum under my care by one farthing such amount being determined exclusively by the Navy, Victualling, Sick and Hurt, and Transport Boards, who respectively fix the amount from their own views of its necessity.

"In the next place, I state with equal precision, that if a sum exceeding one hundred and thirty-four millions, which, under the regulation of the act directing the money to be issued to the Bank, was put under my direction, commencing with my appointment to the office in 1786, and ending with my resignation of the office of Paymaster last year, not one penny (except a sum of 625l. which I have stated to the Navy Board as an official error) remains in my possession, or in that of any of my principals; nor in the payment of all that sum has there ever been the least delay or loss, or interruption, every demand having been satisfied, and the balance which remained having been paid over to my successor.

"With regard to the mode in which this has been done, I feel myself equally free of blame. In the year 1785, an act of Parliament passed, directing that all issues to the Treasurer of the Navy from the Exchequer should be placed to his credit at the Bank of England, and be drawn from thence by drafts, specifying the heads of service for which it was wanted. These directions have accordingly been invariably followed; but to make every individual payment of each department of an extensive office by such drafts could never be the intention of the act, nor were such payments ever attempted to be so made either by me or by my predecessor or successor in office; accordingly, sums were drawn by me from the Bank in gross to form funds for the satisfaction of such payments, of the amount of which, I, as representing the Treasurer, was left exclusively to judge. While the office continued in Broad-street, and was consequently near the Bank, such balances under my care were comparatively less. When it was removed to Somersetplace, and both the risk of carriage and the inconvenience of sending for supplies become greater, the sums under my care were of course augmented, and then as well as for security and accuracy, as to facilitate my payments, I had recourse to the assistance of a private Banker, for which I had previously the express approbation of the Treasurer then in office, and which I do not consider as the least departing from the letter or spirit of the above act.

"As the aggregate of balances under the charge of the Treasurer of the Navy will, upon a review, appear very large, it must be recollected, that he acts as banker to four great public departments, who pass their accounts separately, and have no connection with each other, and who, from experience, find the mode of keeping the several heads of service distinct, the most convenient; but whether the aggregate be great or small, I repeat, was no care of mine. My duty was, to have a sufficiency of these funds, at every moment, in such a shape as to satisfy every authorized demand, and in the execution of this duty, I claim merit in having so fulfilled it; that every claimant was not only paid without hesitation or interruption, but in the way most convenient to himself.

"The end of public satisfaction having been thus attained, and admitted by those who have had connections with the office, by the Boards who have controuled it, and by the Officers and Clerks who have acted under me, I cannot conceive it will be imputed to me as a fault, that in the management of sums which, in case of any accident having happened were of a magnitude to have overwhelmed me, I have consulted my own safety and that of the public, in lesser arrangements, by keeping considerable sums in my own hands and in those of a private banker, which lessened the frequent risk attending the carrying drafts to the Bank, and obtained me greater facilities in checking my accounts. No negative but upon my making such arrangement by the only act that bears upon the subject, and to these, perhaps, is principally owing the exemption from any error or delay in the whole of my public duty.

"But it is now unnecessary to dwell upon the merits of the mode I followed in the former part of my paymastership, as, in the latter part of it, the mode now adopted was introduced; and from that period till the present moment, no money has been in my hands, for the purpose of preparatory supply of funds to the Cashiers and Paymasters.

"It is no doubt generally presumed, that advantages are derived from the use of public money by those in whose hands it lies. I have myself no doubts, though I cannot prove it, that such advantages were enjoyed by my predecessors. It is evident, from what I have stated, that they might have been enjoyed by them with honour and with safety to the public; and the exceeding smallness of the salary of Paymaster, when compared with the immense extent of the trust and responsibility reposed in him, and with the complete devotion of his whole time to the service of the public, affords a presumption that such advantages have been considered as forming a part of the remuneration of so anxious and confidential a charge; at the same time, I by no means pretend to assert, that the use of such advantages can be shewn to be any where distinctly recognized and sanctioned by law.

"Under these circumstances alone it is, that being kept in ignorance of the views with which this investigation is conducted, I feel myself bound, in consideration of my own personal safety, to make no admission whatever upon the subject.

"After this general explanation, I beg leave to bring the whole subject into a short and connected statement, and to illustrate it with the figures which relate to the transactions of my Paymastership.—I affirm,

1st. That I have never had it in my power, from the nature of my appointment, to augment the balances of the Treasurer of the Navy, or to create unnecessary balances in his hands.

2. That no payments, in reduction of his balances, can be made by the Treasurer of the Navy, but under direction of the Boards.

3d. That every payment, which the Boards have directed the Treasurer to make, during the period of my being in office, has actually been made by him without the smallest interruption, hesitation or delay, and that the balance remaining in my hands was left with the Treasurer at the time I left the office.

4th. That there had been imprested into the hands of the Treasurer of the Navy, and into the Bank, upon his account, between the 31st of Dec. 1785, and the 31st of July, 1803, the sum of - - £. 134,169,233 14 11½

That accounts have been delivered in to the several Boards, shewing disbursements for the same period, amounting to - - - - 133,606,984 12 10½

Balance £. 562,149 2 1

5th. That no loss has accrued upon the numerous payments attending such disbursements, excepting in the sum of 462l. 15s. 6d. being the amount of sums due to seamen whose wages have been fraudulently obtained by others personating them, and trifling sums arising from errors in the calculations of seamen's wages.

6th. That, as I have already stated, I left the aforesaid balance, 562,149l. 2s. 1d. of the current account of the Treasurer of the Navy, when I retired from office upon the said 21st day of July, 1803, invested in the following manner, viz.

In the Bank, on account of the Right Hon. George Tierney, or in the hands of the Cashiers of the respective departments, 562,149l. 2s. 1d.

"The whole of the above statements can be checked and verified by a reference to the public accounts of the office, which, possessing internal evidence of the facts, I did not think it would have been necessary for Gentlemen acting under the present Commission to have looked for ulterior evidence of the management of money which has not even been alledged to be deficient, at the painful expence of an exposure of my private concerns, obtained through the means of my most confidential friends; and, I trust, that no hesitation which I may have shewn upon the former part of my evidence may be considered as an admission of having acted improperly, but entirely proceeding from the caution that every man ought to observe under circumstances which might eventually expose him to pains and penalties not apprehended in the course of business, but a consequence certainly necessary to be guarded against at this time, from my ignorance of the motive which has led to an investigation of my public conduct so strict and unexpected, extending even to evidence drawn from my banker of my private transactions, which I do not consider to be authorised by any Act of Parliament: and I take this opportunity of protesting against any information, thus obtained, upon transactions not connected with any of the public departments specified in the above Act, and more especially from persons imperfectly informed, who can only speak on belief or conjecture as to their nature.

ALEXANDER TROTTER."

LONDON, MARCH 21.

A squadron of five sail of the line is ordered to be got ready with all possible expedition, and to take on board seven months provisions.—Some persons have imagined that it is going to Jamaica; but we believe it is destined to the East Indies.—Admiral Cochrane is gone to the West Indies.

The Venus sloop, of 10 guns with dispatches on board for Lord Nelson, has been captured by the French squadron, which sailed from Toulon on the 15th, and returned on the 20th of January.—The Captain however of the

sloop, threw the dispatches overboard. He writes from on board La Neptune, the French flag ship, that he and his crew are well treated.

We have the pleasure to lay before our readers the following letter, which confirms the assertion we have more than once made with respect to the falsehood of the Moniteur account of the Malta convoy: The whole amount of the captures made by the enemy is now proved to be only the Arrow sloop, Acheron bomb, the Heroine Smyrna ship, and two brigs.

"Minehead, 16th March, 1805.

"The brig Johanna Frederica, Michael Francis Calafore, Master, from Malaga, bound to Embden, came to an anchor in our road yesterday morning, having mistaken the Channel. The master reports, that the crews of an English sloop of war, of a bomb, and of a merchant brig, were landed from a French frigate, at Malaga, in the beginning of February; that the frigate had no other communication with the shore, except the landing of a large packet of papers for the French Consul, which were immediately forwarded to Paris. The frigate was full of soldiers, and she left Malaga Roads on the 13th, with a strong westerly wind.

"Calafore frequently met, and conversed with the British Officers of the sloop and bomb; and the Master of the merchant brig at a Coffee-house, where they were permitted to go. He says that the Master of the brig reported of the Mediterranean convoy as follows:

"In the night (no date) preceding his capture, two French frigates attacked the British sloop of war and the bomb, which beat off the frigates. At day light the next morning, the frigates bore down on them, they being then off Alicant, and renewed the engagement. The sloop and bomb maintained a running fight of four hours, which gave an opportunity to the fleet to disperse and effect their escape. Excepting his own brig, he declared to Calafore, that he did not believe any other capture was made. His own brig was conducted by the other frigate, he supposes to Carthagena.

"The sloop and the bomb were fought as long as they could swim; they both sunk after the crews had been taken out. None were killed or wounded in the bomb; a few were killed, and several wounded on board the sloop. Calafore saw two English Officers with epaulettes, and five with white facings. The crews were imprisoned in a Castle, and he understood that the Officers were to be sent to Gibraltar.

"It was reported at Malaga that the two frigates had sailed in company with four others from Toulon. Calafore was sworn to this verbal report, the quarantine regulations not permitting us to communicate with him in writing. In my hurry I had like to have neglected an essential part of his report, namely, that he did not leave Malaga Roads till the 16th of February."

THE ABERGAVENNY.

Weymouth, March 20.

(EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

As a report has been spread in London, that most of the bodies of the unfortunate persons who were lost in the *Abergavenny* East Indiaman have drifted out to sea, I request the favour of you to insert the following list of those whose bodies have been decently interred; and you may depend on the correctness of this account.

Feb 7, 1804.—John Forbes, Cadet; Thomas Jones and James Cattley, Company's Regiment; Hung En, Chinese sailor; W. Anderson, Cook; Thomas Hart, Serjeant of the 22d Foot; a sailor, unknown.

19.—R. H. Barwell, passenger; a soldier and a sailor, unknown.

20.—Pat. Manian, 24th Dragoons; a soldier, 24th Regiment; a servant of the 2d Mates; a sailor, unknown.

21.—Three soldiers Company's Regiment; a ditto of the 24th.—a sailor, unknown.

23.—A lad, sailor.

27.—Andrew Innis, Cadet; R. L. Bourne, Surgeon's Mate.

28.—A sailor, unknown; a soldier, Company's Regiment; a Chinese sailor.

March 12.—Charles Davis, passenger; 2 soldiers, Company's Regiment; 2 sailors, unknown; 2 soldiers, 24th Regiment.

4.—Pynsent Lane, passenger; Rice Price, ditto; a black man, sailor.

10.—3 soldiers of the 24th Regiment; 3 ditto, Company's Regiment; a sailor, unknown; W. Graham, Cadet; a Chinese sailor; a soldier, 24th Regiment; a sailor, unknown; a soldier, ditto.

17.—Christopher Robinson; J. D. Leadbeater; E. Bellew, Cadet; a sailor, Chinese; 2 soldiers, Company's Regiment.

19.—R. Marsack, Cadet.

The following order was published at Bologne, on the 21st March:—

"Seamen and Soldiers of the fleet; penetrated with the most lively sense of grief, in acquitting myself of a most painful discharge of my duty, in announcing that on the 18th of this month, at four o'clock in the morning, the fleet has lost its principal commander in the person of Admiral Bruix—In testimony of his rare virtues and eminent talents, we have paid every just tribute of regret to his memory, and in partaking in the affliction which ought to be felt by every seaman, a friend to his country—he has left behind him a bright example to imitate.—Called upon to succeed the Admiral in the command of the fleet, I shall employ every effort in my power, to acquit myself with the dignity attached to the important situation confided to me, and above all it is for you, Seamen, to second by your exertion, by your zeal and by your courage; and to reflect that you cannot more effectually honor the memory of him whose loss you have so many reasons to deplore, than by finishing the great work he had begun.—Bruix is no more! but his genius will never abandon us; and will guide us wherever it may be necessary for the defence of our country, and the glory of our most August Sovereign. (Signed) LACROSSE.

The Intendant of the Havannah has transmitted to the consulate at Cadiz, the following letter:—

"The Negroes at St. Domingo have fifty gunboats, a goletta, and a brigantine of 14 guns. With these they have gone out to sea to the distance of fifteen or twenty miles, and perpetrated the most savage attrocities against the shipping. The merchant ship La Buina, has been taken by the Negroes, and all the crew and passengers obliged to *leap over-board*."

The Young Roscius was introduced to the Prince of Wales, yesterday afternoon about two o'clock, at Charleton House, by Mr. Sheridan. His Royal Highness on the entrance of this prodigy, took him by the hand and complimented him in the most flattering terms on his theatrical abilities, and assured him that he should ever find him a warm friend.

Bonaparte has been alarmed by the presence at Paris, of some active adherents of the Bourbons. In the evening of the 18th ult. a paper, printed in large letters, was posted up on all the public places, and at the corners of all the principal streets. It contained, among other paragraphs, this:

"Frenchmen, there is yet time to choose between your legitimate King, Louis XVIII. with liberty, peace, and plenty, and the barbarous foreign Usurper with slavery, war, and misery. Upon your choice depends the happiness or wretchedness of the universe—of present as well as of future generations. Strike and remove the most guilty of men—and you remove wretchedness for ages to come. Liberty, honor, safety and tranquillity are restored, and civilized Society saved. Remember, that by this act of vigour no innocent person suffers—but only a criminal is punished. It is a duty you owe to religion, to loyalty, as well as to justice."

Notwithstanding all the endeavours of the Police Agents, no person, on the 20th ult. had been taken up, even upon suspicion of being concerned in this affair.

It is said that Government has two expeditions in mediation, one for Minorca and Majorca, and another for the Canary Islands. Besides these, another expedition is fitting out, and will be completed in a few weeks. Its destination report says, from its magnitude is supposed to be Spanish America?

FINANCES AND ARMY.

According to the accounts laid before Parliament, our Military Force has, within the last year, received an increase of 40,46 cavalry, 898 artillery, 6465 infantry, and 4290 militia, Total 15,699

The produce of the Permanent Taxes, in the year ending the 5th of January, 1805, amounted to the sum of 29,312,483l.—The War taxes in the same year produced 11,418,874l.—Grand Total of Permanent and War Taxes for the last year, 40,731,357l.

The Duties charged in Great Britain and outstanding on board, or otherwise respectively, amount to 7,154,637. 18s. 7d.

The expence of the Barrack department in Great Britain for the year 1805, is estimated at 1,158,762l.

The Loyalty Loan, it is reported, will be sunk into a transfer of other stock.

Several Spanish vessels have been detained in the West Indies by the Centaur, Barbadoes, Cayane, and others of our cruisers on that station.

Mr. Pratt, the eldest brother of the late and uncle of the present Earl Camden, has just entered into the 100th year of his age, and possesses all his faculties in full vigour.

The garrison of Gibraltar, since the arrival of General Fox with his re-inforcements, consists of eight thousand men.

THE JUVENILE ROSCIUS.

ORIGINAL STRICTURES.

The best accounts of him are, that he was born Sept. 17th 1791, at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, where his Father then resided, but removed soon after to Ballynahinch, near Belfast, in Ireland, where he is commercially engaged as a farmer and linen manufacturer; his Mother's name was Stanton, and she is stated to possess some settled property, which is entailed upon this son.—The exact height of Betty is 4 feet 10½ inches, his weight 6 stone 3lb. which will give some idea to our readers of the *total* of his *apparent* dimensions—It was in the summer of 1802, that the Child saw a Theatric Exhibition, which was the play of Pizarro, at Belfast, supported by Mrs. Siddons in Elvira—This decided his destination, and his immediate and perfect imitation of Mrs. Siddons, soon convinced the dullest observer that his intuitive propensity was not to be resisted, and in August, 1803, the Manager of the Belfast Theatre, upon his ocular conviction of the Boy's power, engaged him for four nights—His first appearance was in Osman in Zara *(from Voltaire)*—His reception was such as his wonderful endowments merited, and procured him an increasing round of engagements at all the principal provincial Theatres of Ireland and England for a twelve month, in which he has actually earned beyond 600l. now to be increased by the richer harvest of fame and fortune in the Metropolis of Europe! It is no detraction to the merits of this wonderful Youth, to observe that he has had for a year the domestic tutorage of a Mr. Hough, a veteran Prompter of the Irish Stage, and who forms a part of Mr. Betty's family, which in some way accounts for his premature knowledge of stage business, a knowledge which however it may be undervalued by superficial observers, is not to be attained either by chance or intuition, in these our post-miraculous days? We cannot think well of his being permitted to play (as now) five nights in the week; such exertions of mind and lungs, cannot but be detrimental at his half-formed juvenile years, when nature is but nascent? We will not pronounce decisively that embrio excellence will infallibly proceed to full grown perfection, there being too many contrary instances upon record, but surely such promise should be assiduously nurtured by every possible care and forbearance. His characters of this past week, have been Achmet, Douglas, and Frederick. His engagement is (at Covent-Garden) 50l. per night and a free benefit (full 600l. more) for twelve nights; at Drury-Lane we conceive it is higher, as having lost him (apparently) by an ill-timed parsimony, it is only by a slow in his agreement with Covent-Garden that he engages with them for his intervals of time, against which provision had been omitted.

In the House of Commons on the 24th Instant, the tax-on-horses for labour was rejected, by a majority of three voices, 76 against 73.

NEW HARBOUR.

The following is an account from Truro in Cornwall. It has long been matter of surprise to intelligent seamen that that part of the British navy, which is employed in the blockade of Brest, Rochefort, Ferrol, &c. as well as all ships of war in general, cruising in the chops of the Channel, should be obliged, whenever they stand in need of shelter or supplies, to over-run one of the finest harbours of England, for the remote and dangerous road-stead of Torbay, or the little less, dangerous anchorage of Cawsand-bay or the Sound. It remained for the present Administration to remedy the system of their predecessors: and Mr. Lockhood, a master in the navy, has been at Falmouth taking soundings, &c. and is returned to London to report upon the capacity of that harbour to receive and accommodate a part of the British navy. It is a well known fact, that "when King William resolved to form a dock and bason for his navy, west of Portsmouth, he sent a surveyor to examine whether Plymouth, or Falmouth should be selected for the purpose. The surveyor preferred Falmouth in his judgment; but the Lords of the ground near Plymouth, induced him to act against his judgement. A *handsome present* changed his report; and Falmouth lost the opportunity of becoming a Royal Dock-yard, because its Killigrew was not a St. Aubin."

The report of Lord Moira being about to accept the Government of Ireland, gains ground daily; and it was yesterday re-asserted, with increased confidence, that his Lordship returns to Scotland for the purpose only of settling his affairs in that quarter. This circumstance, if it be correctly stated, must have resulted from the late happy reconciliation.

PETITION
OF THE ASSEMBLY OF JAMAICA,
TO HIS MAJESTY.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the assembly of Jamaica, beg leave to approach your Throne with our assurances of that profound respect and veneration which your Majesty's many eminent virtues have impressed on the minds of all your faithful Subjects.

Conscious that it has been the delight of your Majesty, and of the Princes of your Illustrious House, to protect the rights, to advance the interests, and promote the prosperity of every part of your extensive Empire, with perfect confidence in your Majesty's paternal care, we bring before you the grievances which at present oppress and threaten to ruin the loyal inhabitants of this valuable colony, before they are known to the best of Sovereigns.

Encouraged by the proclamations and charters of your Majesty's royal predecessors, our ancestors emigrated to this island, and under the sanction of *positive laws* enacted, when civil and political liberty was well understood, established a trade with AFRICA, for procuring LABOURERS. By means of this intercourse, plantations were opened, and have been extended and cultivated with well-known advantages to your Majesty's Empire.

But those speculative men who have propagated fanatical and chimerical ideas of liberty and equality in the old world, who poisoned the minds of the inhabitants, and deluged its fairest provinces with blood, have now attacked the rights, traduced the reputation, and set at nought the lives of the peaceable inhabitants of your Majesty's West India Colonies.

They affect to promote the happiness of the natives of Africa, but your Majesty's wisdom, which soon penetrated the plausible and delusive guise assumed by those theorists in Europe, will not fail to discover that the good they seek in another Continent is at best uncertain, whilst the means they propose, an abolition of the Slave Trade, will be immediate destruction to the property, and put in hazard the lives of your faithful Subjects settled in these colonies, and we confidently trust that the same firmness which protected those Subjects, more immediately blessed with your Majesty's presence, from the said gifts of Liberty and Equality, will shield your faithful Colonists from dangers no less imminent, although concealed under pretences equally specious and popular.

By laws and regulation enacted by your Majesty's royal predecessors, with the advice of their Parliaments a monopoly of the navigation and trade of the colonies was secured to the mother-country, but, as a compensation, Great Britain, in her justice, gave to the staples, cultivated in these valuable dependencies, a decided preference, or an exclusive right to supply her home consumption.

As our means and prosperity increased, Duties were levied in our produce imported, and their augmentation, as the exigencies of the State required, was submitted to with cheerfulness, whilst kept within such bounds as there was a possibility of sustaining under this system, your Majesty's colony of Jamaica attained an enviable state of prosperity, and contributed largely to that of the mother-country.

It is with the deepest regret that we appeal to your Majesty's Justice to protect us from the consequences of the many deviations lately made from this system, regarded by your colonies as a compact the most solemn, matured by experience, and sanctioned by time.

Whilst its observance on our part has been rigidly exacted, Great Britain has exempted herself from its operation: a maximum has been established, limiting the price of our principal staple. Sugar, to what is barely sufficient for its cultivation in time of peace: the protecting duty which secured us, in return for numberless restrictions, the consumption of the British market, has been reduced until it is of no avail, and for the avowed purpose of depriving us of this equitable compensation by encouraging the production of sugar in the settlements of the East Ind Company: the duties levied on this commodity and on Rum have been carried so far beyond what they can support, that the consumption has meterially diminished, and great part of the exaction falls on the unfortunate planter, leaving him little or nothing for a laborious and expensive cultivation in an unhealthy climate.

The wisdom, the justice, the paternal solicitude of your Majesty, are the only resources left to your most loyal but distressed subjects in this island, we repose on them with confidence, and most humbly pray your Majesty's protection for securing us the sole means of carrying on our plantations by a supply of Labourers, the enjoyment of a reasonably profit from them by continuing the reciprocal monopoly, established by salutary laws and ancient usage.

And, finally, that your Majesty will be pleased to direct your Ministers to bring under the review of your Majesty's Parliament our calamitous situation from the effects of the present exorbitant duties on our staples, in the hope that, by your Majesty's most gracious interposition such an alteration must be made a shall preserve from utter ruin, your faithful people of Jamaica.

f

PAVILLION OF FLORA.

The apartment in the Pavillion of Flora, in the Thuileries, now fitted up as a private chapel for the *Pope*, was, in the year 1792, the private chapel of the late unfortunate *Queen* of France. In 1788 *Barrère* converted it into a bed-chamber for *his Mistress*, who represented the Goddess of Reason in the Church of Notre Dame, where the Pope crowned Bonaparte: and was, in 1795, the bed-chamber of *Madame Bonaparte*, then the mistress of *Barres*. From the window of this apartment may be seen the place where the unfortunate Louis XVI. his beautiful Queen, and amiable sister, the Princess Elizabeth, with 4000 good and innocent individuals, and loyal subjects, perished by the guillotine in 1793 and 1794. These singular occurrences and circumstances have produced several ludicrous caricatures.

There is a report in circulation, said to originate in letters from the North of Europe, that the late meeting of the Bourbon Royal Family, was for the purpose of the formal renunciation or abdication of the titular Louis XVIII. in favour of a son of the Count d'Artois, (probably the Duke D'Angouleme;) and that a form of accession, in auguration, or coronation is to take place.

Epitome of the character of the late Duke of Leinster—"The attached friend of his beloved Ireland, his patriotism was unbounded, yet untainted with ambition. In his legislative capacity, steady to principle, not factious in opposition; in his magisterial, upright and impartial. If we turn from the Peer to view the man, his breast was the sanctuary of piety, without affectation; of religion, without bigotry; of benevolence, without ostentation."

The Duke of Leinster's estate is full 74,000 acres in the county of Kildare alone. The late Duke had more than 2,000l. per annum fell in by lives that were lost in the rebellion of 1798.

A foreign Journal remarks, that the united ages of the Sovereigns of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and France, amount only to 132 years; viz.—Alexander 27, Francis 36, Frederick 34, and Napoleon 35.

The late destructive fire at St. Thomas, is stated to have been occasioned by a negro smoking in the musquito curtains of a bed: by this accident, it is now ascertained that 1500 houses and stores were destroyed, together with property to the value of ten millions of dollars: specie to a considerable amount was melted, and for the greater part lost. An old gentleman who had a large quantity of cash, which he was unable to remove, preferred to be burnt with his treasure, rather than encounter the poverty and wretchedness which would attend its loss; he accordingly perished, and the next morning his bones were found extended over his iron chest.

The ruins of a town of very considerable extent, have recently been discovered in the mountain of Grediflye, in Transylvania.

The quantity of coffee exported from Jamaica in 1804, amounted to 22,063,986 lbs. being an increase of 6,197,689 lbs. beyond the export of the preceding year.

Fifty galley slaves are now constantly employed in digging round the triumphal arch of Severinus at Rome, which is almost half buried,—Like exertions are making in removing the ruins which nearly bury Trajan's pillar, and the Temple of Jupiter Stator. The researches at Ostin are carried on with great zeal and success; some temples, and many curious articles have been found.

Lucien Bonaparte is reported to have lately married a beautiful young *Irish* woman, whom he met with at Milan, on retiring in disgust from France, in consequence of his quarrel with his brother.—Miss Patterson, wife of Jerome Buonaparte, we have already observed, was born in Ireland.

Current value of Government Securities.

AUGUST 26, 1805.

		Buying.		*Selling.*	
Six per Cents.	Discount.	7	12	8	4
Old Eight per Cents.	Ditto.	2	22	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, at Futtigur Lieut. Mills Thomas, to Miss Susan Holling.

At Madras David Cockburn, Esq. Zillah Judge at Dindigul, to Miss Kier.

At Wexford in Ireland, Captain Fortescue, Nephew of the Earl of Chermont, to Miss Margaretta Meredyth daughter of the late Sir J. Meredyth, Bart.

BIRTHS.

Last week the Lady of C. M. Ricketts, Esq. of a son.

On Wednesday the Lady of B. Mason, Esq. of a son

On Thursday the Lady of—Pattison, Esq. of a son.

DEATHS.

At Bombay, Captain Wm. Preedy, 2d Batt. 8th Regt. B. N. I. on the 16th ult.

Lieutenant James Menzies, 1st Bt. 8th Regt. Bom. N. I. on the 6th ult.

Captain Henry Crown, B. Est, on the 20th ult.

☞ *CALCUTTA*:—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY JOSEPH GREENWAY, No. 188, LOLL BAZAR, immediately opposite to Messrs. WILLIAMS and HOHLER'S Commission Ware-house, Where ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES of INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. will be received and duly attended to

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give notice therefore to the EDITOR, *who will pay strict attention to their orders:—And Subscribers in Calcutta and it's vicinity, to whom the Peons do not deliver the Papers in time, are requested to mention the neglect, that such mistakes may be rectified.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received at the BENGAL HURKARU PRINTING OFFICE, *Calcutta.*