BENGAL HURKARU.

Volume XI.] *TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER* 10, 1805. [*Number* 556.

PUBLIC SALE.

To-morrow WEDNESDAY, the 11th Inst.
By Public Auction,
AT THE MANEGE,
By MR. DE L'ETANG,
By order of the Administrator
OF THE
ESTATE OF THE LATE
ST. JOHN MOORE, ESQ.
OF THE
Bengal Civil Establishment,
TWO MOST DESIARABLE
SADDLE HORSES.
AFTER WHICH
A great variety
OF
Saddle and Harness HORSES, and a number of CARRIAGES, of all descriptions.

☞ As usual Hand-bills will be distributed throughout Calcutta, and its vicinity describing the HORSES, both for Public and Private Sale.

Repository, August, 9, 1805.

FASHIONABLE BAROUCHE
AND OTHER
CARRIAGES,
IMPORTED PER
A N N A.

DUCKETT AND CO
Beg to inform their Friends and Customers,
THAT THEY HAVE RECEIVED
BY THE ABOVE SHIP,
A Consignment
OF
FASHIONABLE CARRIAGES,
OF THE LATEST FASHION,
AND MOST APPROVED TASTE:
PRINCIPALLY CONSISTING OF

AN eleaant Barouche; Chariots; Curricles, & Telegraph Giggs. The whole of the above were laid in under the inspection of a Person long resident in this Country; and when added to their former Stock of Carriages, (both of Europe and Country Manufacture) will form one of the most extensive Assortments for Sale, in the Settlement.

D. and Co. have also exposed for Sale, in their FURNITURE ROOMS, a variety of useful and handsome mahogany and other FURNITURE: consisting of patent mahogany Dining Tables; Wardrobes; Book Cases; Convex Mirrors, 25 inches; Washhand Stands, &c. with many useful Articles of Camp and Ship Furniture;

LIKEWISE,

A single Pole TENT, with double Flies and Walls;

AND

A pair of handsome fleet bay MARES, with a CURRICLE and HARNESS.

Calcutta, September 9, 1805.

MRS. MOUNTAIN
BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM HER FRIENDS AND THE SETTLEMENT, THAT SHE HAS RECEIVED
HER
Commissioned
INVESTMENT,
SENT OUT TO HER
BY
CAPT. THOMAS GRAHAM,
On the Honourable Company's Ship
WALPOLE,
CAPTAIN SANDILANDS,
WHICH TOGETHER WITH HER
OTHER PURCHASES,
Is now exposed
FOR SALE:
THE WHOLE COMPRISING AN ELEGANT
ASSORTMENT
OF

DRESS and undress Caps and Hats; Dresses Cloaks, Pelices, Corsetts, and Baby Linen; superfine Chip and Straw Hats and Bonnets; Black, white and Fancy Plumes, Artificial Flowers & Wreaths; Barcelona Handkerchiefs; Velvets, Velvet Ribbons, Crapes, Sarsenets, Persians, Cambric, and Chambray Muslin, plain and figured, newest fashion and colors; a beautiful assortment of Valenciennes, Mecklin, Brussels and Lisle Laces; Edgings, Lace Pieces add Crowns for Children's Caps; Furr Tippets; Silk, Cotton, white Kid and Limeric Gloves; Gentlemen's ditto ditto; Patent Pearls and other Beads; Dress and undersf Fans; Worsted and worked Music Stool, &c. &c. Sewing and Netting Silks and Needles; Jet Ornaments for Mourning; Silk, Coton, silver Bead and Bugle Trimmings; Black and white patent Brussel's Lace and Veils; Parasols, and Ladies' Pocket Books, complete; French Rouge; Dress and undress Dolls; Jewellery, from CLARK and SON.

P. M. has also received an elegant Assortment of Ornamental Hair, from BEAUMOND, *New Bond-Street*; Perfumery, from SMYTH; Satin-wood Dressing Boxes; Toys, &c. &c.

☞ *Orders from the Country, will meet with immediate attention.*

No. 9, COSSITULLOH,
September 9, 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
Calcutta Gazette,

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

EUROPE
INVESTMENT
PER
ANNA,
CAPTAIN SCOTT.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,
BEGS TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC, THAT IN ADDITION TO HIS
COMMISSIONED
INVESTMENT,
PER
C E Y L O N,
And his Purchases from the
LORD DUNCAN;
HE HAS PURCHASED THE CHOICEST
ARTICLES,
FROM THE WELL CHOSEN
INVESTMENT
OF
CAPTAIN SCOTT,
OF THE
A N N A,
VIZ:

PALE ALE, and PORTER, from Hodgson,
BURTON ALE,
CLARET, from Walker and McClary,
PORT WINE, from Maxwell and Key,
French PLUMBS,
Pipe MACARONI, VERMICELLI, CHOCOLATE, CURRANTS, &c.
GARDEN SEEDS in small packages,
CHEESE,
OILMAN'S STORES,
CONFECTINARY,
Superfine BROAD CLOTHS & BUTTONS,
TOILENTS, CHINTZ, & BARCELONAH HANDKERCHIEFS,
Morocco TURNKS,
TOYS,
Patent SHOT,
GLASS & QUEEN'S-WAYE,
HATS,
HOSIERY,
PERFUMERY,
CUTLERY,
SADLERY,
AND
A VARIETY OF OTHER
ARTICLES,
Too numerous to detail.

Calcutta, September 7, 1805.

GARDEN SEEDS.

JOSEPH TYLOR
HAS RECEIVED PER
H. C. SHIP CEYLON,
An Assortment of Fresh
GARDEN SEEDS,
MARKED 1805,
In Packages of 8, 10 & 20 *Sorts,*
WHICH ARE
F O R S A L E,
AT HIS
WARE-HOUSE.

Calcutta, September 3, 1805

JOSEPH TAYLOR
RESPECTFULLY BEG 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,
At the undermentioned Prices;

	Sa. Rs.	
First Growth CLARET, from the most respectable Houses, per dozen, - - - -	45	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.

The Goods are landed and exposed for Sale.

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

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

Calcutta, August 22, 1805.

MR. ALEXANDER BURGH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he is just arrived from Europe, after having finished a course of Medical Studies 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. Richardson, as well as those of his Predecessor, Mr. Bulkeley, that as he possesses all the genuine Receipts of the different sorts of Medicines, sold by his Predecessors, he hopes to give perfect satisfaction to those Gentlemen, who may favor him with their commands.

Calcutta, August 25, 1805.

FOR SALE,
AT THE HURKARU OFFICE.

BLANK Interest Bonds,
—— Powers of Attorney,
—— Respondentia Bond
—— Bills of Lading

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 Gould; Guns and Pistols, from Nock; Shooting Tackle, from Mortimer; Gun Powder, from Burgon; Patent Shot; Surgeon and Mathematical Instruments; Fine Cutlery, rom Savigny; White Lead, from Lock and Co.; Cloths, from Viguers; Superfine Flannel; Green Baize and Blankets; Hats, from Boiradaille; 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's Colours, Mourning 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.

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.

TO BE LET,

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.

COPPER-PLATE

PRINTING

AND

ENGRAVING.

ALL Orders in the above Branches will be thankfully received and carefully executed, the Printing especially in a superior Stile of Workmanship, by

J. GREENWAY & CO.

THE HURKARU.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1805.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

August 29, 1805.

Mr. Charles Grœme, Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut and Magistrate of the Zillah of Purneah.

Mr. Robert Ker, Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut and Magistrate of the Zillah of Cuttack.

Mr. George Hartwell, Register of the Zillah Court of Cuttack, and Assistant to the Magistrate of that Station.

General Orders, by the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 29, 1805.

Colonel Nicholas Carnegie, being the senior Colonel of Artillery, present in India, is appointed to Act as Colonel Commandant of Artillery.

Colonel Carnegie, is appointed a Member of the Military Board.

Ordered, that the following dates of Rank be assigned to the undermentioned Officers.

11th Native Regiment.

Captain Lieutenant C. W. Lamborne, to be Captain of a Company, from the 12th of January 1801, vice Dee, deceased.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant H. W. Hicks, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the 12th of January 1801, vice Lamborne, promoted.

Ensign John Escott Gore, to be a Lieutenant, from the 12th of January 1801, vice Hicks, promoted.

The conditional permission granted to Captain Leathart, of the 26th Native Regiment, in the General Orders of the 18th of July last, to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on account of his health, is confirmed.

The Reverend Mr. Hartwell, is permitted to proceed to Fort St. George for the recovery of his health and to be absent on that account for three months.

Lieutenant McLeod, of Engineers, having reported that the Calcutta and Pultah Ghaut Roads will be finished by the end of this month, Lieutenant M'Leod is to return to his duty in Fort William.

The Extra Allowances and Establishment on account of the Barrackpore and Pultah Roads, are to cease on the 30th instant.

The Officer Commanding at the Presidency, will issue the necessary Orders for having the Calcutta and Pultah Ghaut Roads surveyed by a Committee of Officers, as soon as may be practicable. The Report of the Committee is to be transmitted to the Military Board.

In consequence of a request from the Trustees for the management of the Fund for Officer's Widows, all Pay-masters and Deputy Pay-masters in the service of His Majesty, or of the Honorable Company, are directed to receive the amount of the Donations and Subscriptions which may be made for the benefit of that Institution, and to remit the amount monthly to the Military Pay-master General, at Fort William, who is to account for the same to the Trustees of the Institution.

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

On Wednesday evening, accounts were received in town of the arrival in the river of the following vessels:—

American ship Monticello, Captain J. Allen, from Lisbon, and last from Madras the 27th ult.

Danish brig Tavenner, Captain Peter Winkser, from Acheen, the 11th ult.

And the Arab ship Hydrosse, Nacoda, from Cannanore.

On Tuesday last, accounts reached town, of the arrival in the river of the ship Castle of Good Hope, Captain Robert Fulton, from Rangoon, which she left the 18th ult.

We learn by this opportunity, that the French Privateer (formerly the ship Betsy), remained at Rangoon; and that H. M. sloop Rattlesnake, arrived there the day prior to the Castle of Good Hope, leaving that port.

The new ship Shah Pyree, may be expected daily to arrive here, from Rangoon.

Passengers, per Castle of Good Hope:—Mr. Turner and Family.

On the 2d curt. the H. C. gun vessel Swift, Captain Collins, arrived from Chittagong.

On Sunday last, anchored off Calcutta, the ship Eliza, Captain George Davidson, from Madras the 24th ult.

A report prevails in town, that the ship Reliance, Captain Dickson, of this port, is lost, and said to be some where in the Persian Gulph; but we have not been able to trace out from whence the account originated.

The following are the Passengers, arrived per ship Mornington, whose arrival we noticed in our paper of last Monday:

Mrs. Murchison,
Miss Proctor,
Miss Gascoyne,
Captains Gascoyne and Duff, H. C. service,
Ensign Wyth, H. M. 22d regiment,
Mr. Danking, Assistant Surgeon, 15th light dragoons,
Mr. Pearson, ditto, H. C. service.

The Mary, Captain Holland, arrived at Bombay, on the 10th ult. from this port.

MADRAS,—AUGUST 22, 1805.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, Aug. 13, 1805.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Lieutenant Garrand, of the Engineer, to proceed to England on Sick Certificate; and His Lordship in Council permits Lieutenant Sadler, of the 2d Battalion 1st Native Regiment, to proceed to Sea for the benefit of his health.

The Honorable the Governor in Council at Bombay having permitted Mr. Surgeon Brigs, of this Establishment, to proceed to China, or eventually to Europe, for the recovery of health, His Lordship in Council confirms, accordingly, that permission.

By order of the Right Hon. the Gov. in Council.

(Signed) G. BUCHAN, *Chief Sec. to Govt.*

By order of the Commander in Chief.

MADRAS GAZETTE,—AUGUST 24, 1805.

The Right Honorable Lady William Bentinck arrived from Ceylon, on Tuesday evening.

It was determined on Wednesday last, by the Supreme Court, in the cause of Avadanum Paupia Braminy *against* Tulloh and others, that a bond given to the Plaintiff by his late Highness, Omdutul Omrah, Nabob of the Carnatic, could not be taken in Execution under the clause in the Charter, which empowers the Court to issue Process against the debts of Defendants—This bond, it was said, could not, in the present state of things, be sold as a debt, there being no person liable to be sued upon it, nor any fund in respect of which a suit could be maintained.

Yesterday morning arrived His Majesty's Ships Blenheim, Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Trowbridge, Bart. having under Convoy the Honorable Company's Ships Cumberland, Captain Farrar; General Stuart, Captain Rogers; Hope, Captain Wordsworth; Exeter, Captain Meriton; Ganges, Captain Harrington; Dorsetshire, Capt. Brown; Castle Eden, Captain Comett; Mornington, Capt. Kelso; Preston, Captain Sturrock; Devonshire Capt. Murray; and the Extra Ship Anna, Captain Scott.

The above left Portsmouth on the 24th of April, and parted company with the Honourable Company's Ships Camden, City of London, Metcalf and Retreat, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Greyhound, Capt. Elphinstone, bound to Bombay, off the Cape of Good Hope.

The Greyhound, after conveying the Bombay Ships to a certain latitude, touched at Point de Galle, and arrived in these Roads on Wednesday last.

PASSENGERS.

Mornington.—Mrs. Murchison, Miss Gascoigne, Miss Proctor, Mrs. Kello, Captain Gascoigne, Captain Duff, Ensign White, 22d and Mr. Dakins.

Ganges.—Mr. Grey, Mrs. Raffles, Miss Raffles, Mr. Ramsay, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Fullerton, Writer; Mr. Russell, Cavalry Cadet; Alexander Grey, Esq. Thomas Raffles, Esq. Mr. A. Taggart, Mr. W. Clubley, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Ibberson, and Mr. Phipps, Writers; Mr. J. Scott, and Mr. R. Scott.

Anna.—Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Beard, Miss Simpson, Mr. Rea, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. Ross, Doyle, and Gunnay, of the Bengal Establishment.

General Stuart.—Miss Colvin, Miss J. Colvin, Miss Allen, Miss Smith, Miss Cork, Mr. A. Spottiswood and Mr. Orr, Free Merchants—Mr. Ramsay and Mr. Marshall, Assistant Surgeons; Messrs. Kerr, Share, Gordon, Scott, Ledlie, Short, Webster, Purvis, Burroughs, Cobb, and Barkley, Cadets for Madras.

Cumberland.—Mr. Dundas, Miss Wedderburne, Miss Oliphant, Philip Dundas, Esq. Mr. R. A. Dundas, William Dick, Esq. I. H. Oliphant, Esq. Mr. Finlay, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Tytor, William Baring, Esq. Honorable C. Murray, and Mr. Tocher.

Preston.—Mrs. Ogg, Mrs. Underwood, Miss McCormick, Miss Purchase, Miss Corbet, Miss Nelthrop Lieutenant Col. Ogg, Mr. Nelthrop, Mr. McCormick, Mr. Cook, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Dumaresq, and Mr. Berrie, Cadet—Mr. Monck, Writer, Mr. Bannerman, for Bengal.

Mrs Michell, Captain Mitchell, Captain O'Brien, Lieutenant Paterson, Mrs. Bannerman, Mr. H. Hall, Mr. Irwin, Mr. Trouor, Mr. Ross, Mr. Young, Mr. Peach, Mr. Martin, Mr. Vigne, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Russell, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Savage, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Donaldson, and Mr. Carrain, Cadet—Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Bearson, Assistant Surgeons, Mr. Alaham, free Mariner.

Devonshire.—Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Kerr, Miss Layard, Miss C. Layard, Miss F. Layard, Mr. Lewis, free Mariner, Lieutenant Colonel Rumley, Mrs Rumley, Mr. R. Rumley, Mr. Balamany, Mr. Macdoua, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Mackerrill, Writer, Messrs. Stoppard, Ruddell, Taylor, Twedie, Rillows, Watson, Goulard, Kenzie, and Strachan, Cadets; Mr. John Smith, Mr Boyce, Mr. Jourdan, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Oldwell, Mr. Mortor.

Hope.—Mrs. Hobson, Miss Hobson, Mrs. Tullet, Miss Evans, Miss Jackson, Mr. Evans, Mr. Routledge, Mr. Hobson, and Mr. Robinson.

General Stuart.—Mr. Innes, Captain Jones, 94th Regiment, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Donald, Mr. Kitson, Mr. Torriano, and Mr. Burges, Cadets.

Per Dorset-shire.—Colonel M'Alister,—Lieutenant Colonel Darling,—John Scott, James Couzens, W. Bennet, John M'Alister, Charles Swanton, Charles Coleman, and H. Lidiard Esqrs.

Per Castle Eden.—2 Ladies and 2 Children,—1 Lieutenant Colonel, *24th Light Dragoons*,—2 Captains Bengal Estoblishment,—20 Cadets, 2 Assistant Surgeons, and 30 Company's Recruits.

Per Exeter.—Troops, &c.

The List of Passengers by the other ships have not been received.

On the 7th of August the above fleet, in Latitude 19. 5 South. Longitude 81 East, fell in with the Marengo, and Belle Poule, having a Prize in company, supposed from her size to be an 800 Ton ship, which was immediately dispatched in a contrary direction.

The Marengo then bore down on the Convoy of the Blenheim, and with her consort continued firing, chiefly at the Indiamen, for about 20 minutes, when they drew off, but continued in sight nearely the whole of the next day.

The Ganges lost one Soldier; and Mr. Cook, a passenger on the Blenheim, was killed, during the action.

The Coutts and Warley parted Company of the Cape, and their arrival may be hourly expected.

Minute of an Action between a French Line of Battle Ship and Frigate (the former supposed to be the Marengo) and His Majesty's Ship Blenheim, Admiral SIR THOMAS TROWBRIDGE.

August 6th, 1805, about 5 P. M. in Latitude 21 South and Longitude 79 East.

Three strange sail were plainly seen from the deck, bearing E. S. E. (the whether hazy with frequent squalls and rain,) which were immediately perceived to be a line of battle ship, and a frigate; the other, (which we suppose a Prize) after exchanging signals with her companions, continued her course.

The Line of battle ship and frigate wore, and bore-down in a very dashing style on our fleet, which by this time had formed as follows: Ganges, Dorsetshire, Blenheim, Hope, Exeter, and Cumberland, the other ships taking such situation on the bow of these ships, as they deemed best; signals had also been made to prepare for battle, &c. The closeness of our Line prevented his trying to pass through it, and by this time he had neared us so much as to see his deck and tops were full of men, and on ranging close up within pistol-shot of the Cumberland's larboard quarter, he hoisted French colors, with a flat at the mizen, and fired a very ill-directed broad-side into that ship; accompanied with musketry from his tops and poop, which was returned immediately with all the guns that could bear, (the ship heeling much,) and a spirited and well-directed fire of musquetry from the two flank Company's of his Majesty's 53d Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Manby. He was followed by the frigate about a cable's length astern, who also exchanged broadsides with the Cumberland. The enemy then edged off along the line, firing distantly with the other ships as he passed. The fleet made sail so as to keep the enemy in sight during great part of the night, and at day-break they were about six miles on our Weather beam, and although they made a shew of coming down for a short time, they again hauled their wind, and kept that distance during the day, and at night we suppose he tacked, as he was not in sight the following morning. Although from her closeness to the Cumberland, when he first fired, the most serious mischief might be apprehended, we were happy to learn no person was hurt on board; several of her lower and top-mast shrouds were cut, her main-mast and fore-yard badly wounded, and her sails and Running-rigging a good deal cut.

The enemy's ship appeared lately painted, as if they had not been long at Sea, and apparently full of men. We were sorry to learn that a very promising young man, who was passenger on board the Blenheim, was killed, and one of the private soldiers of the 67th regiment, on board the Ganges. The fleet, otherwise, suffered little damage.

BOMBAY,—AUGUST 10, 1805.

On Thursday the 8th curt. arrived the Margaret, Captain Hunter, last from Muscat, which she left on the 31st ultimo. She brings an overland Packet from Europe by the way of Bussorah. Passengers, James Kinloch, Esq. and Mr. Dear.

As the Newspapers from England by this conveyance come down only to the 9th or 10th of April, and the continental papers only to the 25th of that month, they of course add little to the information brought by the Medusa to Madras.

Bonaparte has left Paris on his way to Italy, and has been magnificently received at Lyons, and the other cities on his route.

There appears to be very little disposition on the part of any of the great continental powers to engage in the war between Britain and France. It is reported that the Emperor of Russia has recommended peace to the two nations.

Neither the Emperor of Germany nor the King of Prussia have yet acknowledged Bonaparte as King of Italy.

It is with much pleasure we notice that the Committee of the Patriotic Fund have voted a Sword of the value of 100 Pounds to Captain Lind, for his gallant defence of H. M. ship Centurion off Vizigapatam against the French squadron under Admiral Linois, and to his 1st Officer Lieutenant Phillips, a Sword of the value of 50 Pounds.

A Subscription has also been opened in London for the sufferers in this action, and the families of those deceased.

We have very obligingly been favored with the following Extracts of Letters from Captain Charles McIntosh Commander of the Sarah giving an account of the loss of that ship and the capture of the Hon'ble Company's Ship Brunswick.

Botandoo at 10 Minutes past 10, P. M. the 11th July, 1805.

"I have the extreme mortification to relate of losing the Sarah at Botandoo, about eight miles N. W. from Point de Galle, having been forced rather than surrender the ship to the enemy, to put her on shore, whence, I speak it with extreme regret, there is not the smallest hope of extricating the vessel.—Such part of the property as may drift on shore, it will of course be my duty to render account of, to the unfortunate concerned in the Sarah.

"This morning at 6½ A. M. two sail were descried to the E. S. E. which we discovered to be on a wind, and therefore concluded them to be friendly Cruisers, which we approached sufficiently near for signal distance, when it was evident, one was of the line, and the other a Frigate, who failing to answer Captain Grant's private signal, which I repeated, I presently hauled to the wind, at West, and stood N. N. W. to approach Ceylon.—Captain Grant soon after followed me, but the enemy, at least the Frigate, closed so much with him by noon, or half past 12, that a broadside was exchanged.

"The frigate after taking possession of the Brunswick, continued in pursuit of us; and discovering the loss of the ship to be inevitable, at half past three P. M. rather than surrender a ship that I conceived might have been of serious importance in possession of the enemy, I was reluctantly impelled to the lamentable alternative of being myself her destroyer, by running on shore. A guard has this moment arrived, to protect such property as may be saved, and Captain Gibson is with me, uniting his efforts for that purpose. I cannot conclude without noticing the solicitude of Colonel Vibcent, who sent requesting to know in what instance he could alleviate our misfortunes, the moment the circumstance was made known to him.

"Every private, or in short every letter and paper which I conceived likely to convey intelligence, was sunk at 10 o'clock, and those who have written per Sarah must repeat their information."

We learn with pleasure, that the Insurance Society of this place, as well as the private Underwriters, have testified in the highest terms their approbation of the judicious and able conduct of Captain McIntosh, Commander of the Sarah.

CEYLON APPOINTMENTS.

James Maitland, Esq. is appointed to act as second Assistant to the Agent of Revenue and Commerce for the District of Colombo.

Brevet Major McNab, Captain in the 91st Regiment, to be Deputy Inspector General of Colonial Troops in the Island of Ceylon and its Dependencies.

Major John Wilson, late Deputy Quarter Master General, to be Deputy Barrack Master General, until His Majesty's pleasure be known.

Captain F. Hankey, H. M. 19th Regiment is appointed Assistant Quarter Master General.

Wm. Granville, Esq. to be Second Assistant in the Secretary's Office.

Henry Hooper, Esq. to be Assistant to the Accountant General.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when after the six new Directors had taken the oaths and their seats, Charles Grant and George Smith, Esqrs. were appointed Chairman and Deputy Chairman for the year ensuing. The Chairman, Deputy, and John Roberts, Esq. were appointed a Committee of Secrecy. The Rev. Samuel Henly was appointed Principal of the College at Hertford Castle: Jonathan Scott, Esq. was also appointed Oriental Professor. The Court adjourned at five o'clock till Thursday next.

LONDON,—APRIL 16.

The French Minister at Vienna has officially announced the acceptance of the Crown of the Italian Republic by Buonaparte, and has obtained leave to pay his duty to the new Emperor-King at Milan.

We have good grounds for believing, from our private correspondence, that the new aggrandizement of the French Ruler in Italy is the real bone of contention upon the Continent, and that the Courts of St. Petersburgh and Vienna are equally alarmed and indisposed by it. A few days since we mentioned, that affairs at the latter Court were supposed to have taken a turn favourable to the views and wishes of the English Cabinet; but we confess that we do not feel warranted to sustain the hope of any real co-operation from abroad, although it is more than probable that Foreign Courts may occasionally hold out the overtures they have received from this country, in support of their pretensions and policy in the course of their political negociations with the Thuilleries.

The first overtures made by France (though the medium of the King of Prussia), for a reconciliation with the Emperor of Russia, have proved unsuccessful; but the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, in rejecting them, took occasion to express its readiness to listen to any proposals for pacification, provided that the basis of the general peace should be projected upon a sure foundation, and conformable to the safety of Europe.

The Generals Kellerman and Leopold Berthier returned to Hanover from Paris, on the 4th inst. They have brought with them some new and severe "extraordinary war taxes," which must finish the physical exhaustion of the Electorate. The 19th regiment of French infantry, and four thousand new recruits, of the conscription, are on their march from Holland and France, to complete the devastation of that unhappy country.

LONDON,—MARCH 21.

His Majesty's ship Latona, Captain Gosselin, is arrived in Plymouth Sound, having on board one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars, taken out of a Spanish prize, not yet arrived.

The North Sea fleet we understand, is to be considerably augmented in a few weeks, and an Expedition it is said will sail from Yarmouth in the course of this month, but for what destination is not positively mentioned. Ovens are building there to bake bread for the troops, which it is said will amount to some thousands, who are to arrive there or in the vicinity in about a fortnight. A depot is to be built on the west side of the water, for 10,000 stands of arms.

A circumstance recently occurred at Tripoli which has materially lessened our interest at that Court. The Bashaw having received from the English Consul, Mr. M'Donough, assurance that the American cruisers off the port would respect the British flag and Passport, sent out a small vessel under them, with a valuable freight for Malta; but she was captured within sight of the port by the Syren frigate, and sent for Syracuse. The Bashaw sent for Mr. M'Donough, and after accusing him with a conspiracy to rob him, by throwing his property into the hands of the enemy, ordered him to quit his dominions in twelve hours. Mr. M'Donough accordingly took his passage in a small vessel for Malta; but he also was detained by the American Commander, and sent to Syracuse. This circumstance it was supposed would call Lord Nelson to Tripoli.

Recent accounts from Rome state, that Spoletti which a century ago, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, has for some time past been subject to almost daily shocks, and that the inhabitants were in consequence flying in all directions. From Naples we likewise hear, that the country round Vesuvius is overflowed by lava, and that the people apprehending some early and terrible explosion were flying from the towns and villages in its vicinage to places of more safety.

The French in Holland have relaxed a little of their severity to the Dutch Merchants, in consequence of the strong representations made to them on the subject of the seizure of their property, which was confiscated under the pretext of its coming from the enemy's country. The Property is is restored, upon paying a certain per centage, which is, however, considerable. To obtain this, per centage was probably the motive that induced the French to seize it.

The common people in the city of Norwich, and its vicinity, have taken an aversion to the system of volunteering. On Monday an attempt was made by them, particularly the females, to obstruct the volunteers of the Norwich Regiment from mustering. They abused and insulted the Officers, and accused the Volunteers of being the cause of small loaves and the advance in corn.

Great complaints prevail in the mercantile world, relative to the failure of remittances from America, and produce strong censures upon the American laws.

A Gentleman lately complimented a lady on her improved appearance. "You are guilty of flattery," said the lady, "Not so," replied the gentleman, 'for you are as plump as a Partridge.'—"At first," replied the lady, "I thought you guilty of flattery only, but now I find you actually make game of me."

Captain Bourchier is appointed Lieutenant Governor of Greenwich Hospital, in the room of the late Sir Richard Pearson.

The fleet at Bantry Bay is composed of the following ships:—Princess Royal, of 98 guns; Princess of Orange, Goliath, Monarch, and Thunderer, of 74 guns each; Raisonable, of 54 guns, and a frigate. We understand they are to be augmented to twelve sail of the line.

Last night French Journals to the 26th ult. were received. A hint is thrown out in one article, that it is the intention of France to occupy the ports of Portugal. This circumstance is merely mentioned as a prevalent report; but such reports are seldom admitted into the French Journals, unless on some foundation.

New York papers mention, Judge Pendleton was tried on the 10th ult. and *convicted* of aiding and abetting in the late fatal duel between General *Hamilton* and Colonel *Burr*. *William P. Van Ness, Esq.* was also tried and *convicted* of being the bearer of the challenge, and for aiding and abetting in the duel.

By a letter just received, we are informed that the *Beagle* sloop of war, which has lately joined Sir J. *Orde's* squadron, has captured a very rich Spanish ship laden with spices of different kinds and an immense quantity of dollars, which the brave tars have safely moored in Gibraltar.

Francois De Neufchateau, who pronounced the eulogium to Bonaparte, upon the excellence of hereditary Monarchy; and an address of congratulation to the Pope, upon the benefits of the Catholic religion, was a Member of the Directorial Government which Bonaparte overthrew, and was one of the most ardent supporters of the Republican system, of which he now pronounces the total condemnation.

LONDON,—APRIL 19.

Letters from Liverpool confirm the evacuation of Dominica by the French troops, which, we know not why, some persons have affected to doubt of. The defence of the Island appears to have been very gallant and determined. We learn the name of no person killed upon our part, except a Mr. Beech. A Mr. Anderson was wounded. The evacuation took place on the 1st of March, when the French retired to Martinique, previous to the intended attack of St. Lucie. In this place we have about one thousand Regulars, and one hundred and fifty Militia.—The next West India dispatches are expected with the utmost anxiety.

The whole of Lord Melville's family leave the house in the Admiralty in a few days; the furniture has been removed to Wimbledon, where his Lordship has been since the 11th.

One of the most zealous partizans for the impunity of Lord Melville, is Mr. Astlett. That Gentleman, who has incurred a little *legal guilt*, but who meant honestly to pay back every farthing, if his speculations had succeeded, makes himself sure of a pardon, if his Lordship has the good fortune to escape an impeachment.

An honest Virtuoso from the country, who has heard of the two famous *Chips* about to be removed from Somerset House, asked very naturally if they were Cipriani's.

The several buoys have been laid down in Falmouth harbour, and Commissioner Bowen, under whose immediate direction this measure has been completed, has returned to town.

Captain Secombe is appointed to the command of the *Utrecht*, of 64 guns, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Holloway; in the Downs.

The *Chichester* store-ship is ordered to be paid off at Woolwich.

The *Lively* frigate, which arrived from Sir John Orde, a few days since, is ordered to return to the station before Cadiz.

Captain Parker is appointed to the command of the *Weazle* sloop, as is Captain Brooke to the *Druid* frigate.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, dated 30th March, 1805.

"Being present at an extraordinary General Court of Proprietors of the Danish East India Company, held on the 18th of this month here, wherein, amongst other subjects of importance, the Honorable Carsten Anker, who is lately returned to this Capital, gave an account of his mission to England on the part and as one of the Directors of the Company. I cannot but confess, that as an Englishman I was highly gratified at one part of his speech, which particularly applies to our country, and the flattering manner in which he expresses himself both of it, and his reception.—The following extract I took down verbatim, with the view of transmitting it to you, and you are therefore welcome to communicate it amongst the circle of our friends accordingly:—

"It now becomes my duty on this occasion to testify to the Proprietors, how much I have reason to be satisfied with the treatment and reception which, on behalf of the Danish East India Company, I experienced, while in England, not alone from several Members of the Government, but likewise from the persons in office, at the head of this immense establishment.

"Benevolence and liberality will always be found to constitute the prominent features of this estimable people's character, provided one overlooks those national imperfections, of which other nations have equally their share, without being able to boast of their virtues, and great action.

"I was, comparatively speaking, an insignificant individual, and the objects of my mission could not be particularly welcome.

"The advantages which have been obtained are wholly on our side, and I had nothing to offer, by way of compensation, in exchange.

"When we equally consider the remarkable period which at these different objects were to be proposed, examined, and carried into effect; when war and peace alternately occupied the attention of every man in office; when nearly the whole empire flew to arms, in defence of their country, during which, the immense mass of current business went on uninterruptedly, with a vigour and intricacy, the progress and nature of which the keenest observer will never have it in his power to conceive; when this is taken with impartiality into consideration, the delay I have met with is by no means surprising; besides, none have suffered by this delay but myself; my concerns at home have during my absence been neglected, and of course suffered considerable injury.

"The Danish East India Company did not stand in need of my interference, to be favorably noticed in an immense active circle, wherein it is wise, expedient, prudent and important, for every maritime power to have friends. This however, I may venture, as a simple truth, to assert, that at least my presence has not done the Danish Company any harm.

"I have formed ties, I have acquired valuable friends, by means of which connections, I hope the Proprietors may at a future day, if occasionally requisite, derive considerable benefit; if this should not be wanted, so much the better." &c. &c. &c.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEBRUARY 18.

Mr. Francis moved for Copies of Treaties and Correspondence between the British Government in India and the Mogul, subsequent to the Treaty of Assye.

THE BUDGET.

In a Committee of Ways and Means,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opened his Budget. The Ways and Means he stated at

	£.43,992,115
The Supplies at	43,690,419
Leaving a Surplus of - - -	301,696

In going through the numerous items of National Finance, he proposed to increase the Property Duty One-fourth; and to provide for 1,537,000l. increased National Debt by the Loan. The means by which he proposed to meet the expense thus incurred, were, first, an increase of duty in the department of the Post Office. He should propose an additional duty of one penny on each *single* letter sent by the General Post; the duty operating according to the accustomed arrangement respecting double letters. He should also lay a new duty of one penny on all letters sent from the Two penny Post Office to places off the stones; and likewise a further duty of two-pence upon all foreign letters, and all letters brought by packets. The estimate that he had made of the produce of these taxes was 230,000l. The next article on which he thought it advisable to lay an additional duty, was Salt; on which he should propose to increase the present duty from ten shillings per bushel, as it at present exists, to fifteen shillings per bushel, which he calculated, on a fair average, to bring in 490,000l. He thought it right, at the same time, to lay an addition of six-pence per bushel upon all Salt exported; the benefit of which to the Revenue he calculated at 76,000l. He should next beg the attention of Parliament to another subject; he means an increase of the tax upon Horses; both on those used for purposes of pleasure, and for those of business. On Pleasure Horses he should propose an addition of one-fifth to the tax now subsisting, which was after the rate of forty shillings per horse, and would then rise to forty-eight shillings. On an average of two years, he had estimated the produce of this new tax at 110,000l. He had taken that average, because three years back an additional tax had been imposed on horses; and he was convinced that their numbers since that period, had considerably increased. He should now propose an increase on those horses which are kept for purposes of husbandry, which at present paid at the rate of twelve shillings and six-pence per horse, but which he wished to raise to twenty shillings making an addition of seven shillings and sixpence each. This, he estimated, would realize 320,000l. He had but one other head of taxation to submit to the Committee, and that was the duty on Legacies. At present, Legacies in the direct line were exempt from all taxation, but he should propose to lay a small sum upon them: the sum he meant was only one per cent. He had taken pains to procure the best information on this particular subject which the nature of the case could afford; and he had found, as nearly as it could be arrived at, that the capital annually made over by wills, of which the probates were registered, were averaged at about 30,000,000l. Of these, it was calculated, that the amount of the property transferred by the direct legacies might be fairly taken at 20,000,000l.; he should therefore set down his expectations from this proposed tax at 200,000l. He should next beg the notice of the House to the case of Legacies made chargeable on land which at present escape the duty, and which, he would suggest, should be made liable to the present tax when indirect, and to the duty he had just proposed, supposing them to be direct. This, he estimated, would furnish about 100,000l. There was another description of Legacy, liable at present to the duty of eight per cent.; on which he should propose to raise the rate of taxation. This was the case of legacies left to persons who were absolutely strangers in blood. This he meant to raise from 8l. to 10l. per cent. and he calculated that it would produce 30,000l. The Right Hon. Gentleman then adverted to the leading financial propositions in his speech; the permanence of the Wine Duty, and the addition of one-fourth to the Property Duty as a War Tax, and the Lottery. He then recapitulated the different sums at which he had estimated the produce of the various new taxes he had proposed, to provide for the charges incurred by the Loan; which were as follow:—

Post Office Duties - - - - - - -	£.230,000
Salt - - - - - - - - - - - -	490,000
Salt exported - - - - - - - -	76,000
Pleasure Horses - - - - - - -	110,000
Horses employed in Husbandry, &c. -	320,000
Direct Legacies - - - - - - -	200,000
Legacies charged on Land - - - -	100,000
Legacies to Strangers - - - - - -	30,000
	£.1,556,000

Mr. Fox objected to the additional duty on Horses used in Husbandry, and upon Salt. He likewise said, "On the system of the Right Hon. Gentleman, we may go on adding to the Tax on Property, till, by little and little, you come to take the whole property of the Country. Gradually, the whole of a man's means may be taken from him; whilst at every pull he blindly suffers himself to be amused with the tale, that it is only a very trivial addition to what was taken before. I remember a story in an old book which illustrates this subject. A woman had a favourite cow that unexpectedly calved. The calf became the object of the good woman's affections. So fond was she of this calf, that she used to take him, when young, in her arms, perhaps two or three times in a day; till by degrees, and from the frequency of use she acquired the method of doing so when he was grown a fat ox. Now, Sir, with respect to the Tax on Property, though, for a time, the people of this country may bear this calf; yet when the time comes that it is grown a fat beast, I doubt much whether they will be able by little and little to bear him."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made a brief reply to these arguments; after which the Report was ordered to be received.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

Mr. Burrows moved for some additional papers relative to Sir Home Popham; the subject of which was to show, that the expence incurred for vessels in the Red Sea, under that Officer, was considerably less than that of similar ships under Admiral Blanket.—Ordered.

3. His Highness Prince Baratinski passed through Bury, in his way from Holkman to Bradfield, the seat of A. Young, Esq. Attached to this Russian Nobleman's estate in the Ukraine are 25,000 male peasants; and, allowing for as many women, and only two children to each couple, there are 100,000 souls, like the cattle on the ground, the absolute property of a single individual.

At a late hour last night we received a regular series of *Dutch* Journals, to Saturday, the 13th instant, inclusive. They communicate the Paris news down to this day fortnight. The following are the most interesting articles contained in these Papers:—

PARIS, APRIL 6.

The *Moniteur* of this day, in one of its articles from Hamburgh, continues to speak in the usual tone to the King of Sweden; reminding him, amongst other things, that he very inconsiderately threatens Prussia (which has always, like France, been at peace with Sweden) with a Russian army, and making him sensible that Russia, always a dangerous neighbour to Sweden, on account of Finland, has so lately borne arms against her. What is most remarkable in all this is, that Russia is continually represented as a monarchy which is dangerous to her weaker neighbours; with which representation it is difficult to reconcile the desired and boasted approximation towards an adjustment of the differences which have arisen between that empire and France.

APRIL 7.

The Emperor, previous to his departure to Italy, confided the direction of the ordinary administration, during his absence to the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, Cambaceres. His Majesty, nevertheless, continues, as in his former journies, to attend to the duties of government.

Their Majesties arrived at Troyes, on the 2d inst. at four o'clock in the afternoon. They had left Fontainbleau at six in the morning of that day. The following is an abstract of the bulletins which have appeared in the Official Journal:—

"The Guard of Honour, composed of the principal inhabitants of Troyes, headed by the General of Artillery Morard, escorted their Majesties to their palace, on their arrival at Troyes. The streets through which they passed were ornamented with triumphal arches, columns, and inscriptions. In the evening the city was illuminated. The moment the Emperor got out of his carriage he went to his closet, where he remained till the evening, engaged with the Minister of the Interior, and the Engineer of the Bridges and Highways. On the following morning, at five o'clock, he mounted his horse, and visited the city and ramparts; he followed the course of the river, admiring the distribution of the waters of the Seine, which wonderful work was finished under the former Counts of Champagne. His Majesty afterwards, accompanied by the Minister of the Interior inspected the productions of the city, and on his return to the

palace received all the constituted authorities. At two in the afternoon he set out for Brienne, where he received all possible honours. He slept there and came back to Troyes on the 4th, where their Majesties honoured with their presence an entertainment given at the Hotel de Ville. After hearing mass, at six in the morning of the 5th, in the Cathedral of Troyes, they continued their Journey to Semur."

The *Moniteur* also mentions the farewell visit paid by the Pope to their Imperial Majesties, and returned by them on the 31st of March; as well as the Holy Father's departure from Paris, on the 4th of this month. His Holiness quitted the Thuilleries and Paris, between twelve and one on that day, with the Prelates and persons in his suite, amidst a great concourse of people, who had assembled to receive his blessing. Before his departure, he received several magnificent presents from the Emperor, particularly a tiara. His Majesty also presented his portrait set in diamonds, to each of the Cardinals who attended the Pope to France. His Holiness is accompanied home by M. de Brigode, Chamberlain to the Emperor, and Mr. Durosnel, his Esquire, who have, at the request of the Cardinal Legate received permission to make what stay at Rome they think proper. His Holiness's equipage consists of six carriages, one of which is drawn by eight, and the other by six horses.

"While the Emperor, and the Court (continues the *Moniteur*), are proceeding towards the capital of the new kingdom, of which his Majesty is about to take possession, Prince Joseph is preparing to set out for Brussels, where he is expected by the 20th of this mouth. He will assist at the ensuing session of the Electoral College of the Dyle, of which he is President, in his quality of Grand Elector."

The Emperor's mother, who, in that quality, has just formed an establishment at Paris, and to whom the distinctive title of Madame has been given, has appointed, by an Imperial Decree of the 22d ult. Protectress of *les Sœurs de la Charité*, and *les Sœurs Hospitalieres*. She has in consequence of this nomination received the congratulations of several authorities, and among others that of the Tribunate, who sent a deputation to her last week.

We are naturally curious to learn in what manner the notification of the new arrangements, relative to the Government of the territory of the *ci-devant* Italian Republic, will be received by Foreign Courts. The latter must have been informed of them by the French Ministers resident there, and in this manner would the Emperor Napoleon have announced himself as Emperor and King. If we may believe the Paris Papers, the House of Austria, which undoubtedly is the most interested in the erection of a new throne in the neighbourhood of its dominions, has consented to this proceeding beforehand, by a Convention with the Cabinet of the Thuilleries, concerning Italy. The assent of the other German Courts is represented as equally destitute of doubt, as will be seen by the following articles from Berlin and Ratisbon, published yesterday in the *Moniteurs*—

"*Berlin, March* 21.—A Courier-Extraordinary yesterday brought the news of the proclamation concerning the kingdom of Italy. Our Cabinet appeared to be already informed of the event, which receives general approbation. In admiring the elevation and nobleness of the Emperor Napoleon himself, we are astonished at the ability which he displays under the most difficult circumstances. Not only will the mode in which this business has been accomplished, consolidate the peace of the Continent, but it will also conduce to the general peace; because, if England and Russia wish still to keep Malta, and to rule in the Mediterranean, they must necessarily consent to see the Crowns of France and Italy remain united in the same head."

"*Ratisbon, March* 27:—We have just learnt here, that the Emperor Napoleon has accepted the crown of Italy. The news has produced a great sensation. Our Sovereign, the Elector-Arch-Chancellor, has acknowledged the new King, and the Princes of Germany are all disposed to do the same. The grandeur of the proceeding, and the moderation which it exhibits, strike every one, and augur favourably for the continuace of the peace of the Continent:"

Private accounts revive the report, that the Brest fleet has actually sailed from the outer road. It is at least certain, that General Augereau and his Etat-at Major had embarked last week.

For the last fourteen days, the greatest activity has been displayed in all the ports of France, where there are any ships, from which it is inferred, that great events may be expected in the beginning of next summer.

Opinions differ very much on the causes of the depression of our funds. This day the 5 per Cents. are at 57 f. 70 c.

SHEERNESS, MARCH 3.

Arrived the *Majestic*, of 74 guns, Capt. R. Moorson, from Yarmouth.

Came down the River to the Nore, the *Diadem* of 64 guns, Capt. Sir Home Popham, K. M.

Sailed *L'Africaine, Galgo*, and *Charger* Gun-brig, on a Cruize.

Ships at this Port—Zealand, Majestic, Inflexible, Diadem, Ethalion, Winchelsea, Ceres, Lynx, Beaver, and several Gun-brigs, Fire vessels, and Bomb-tenders.

GRAVESEND, MARCH 4.

Passed by—the Maria, Greenway, from Bengal.

LONDON,—APRIL 12.

The Patriotic Fund Committee held at Lloyd's, voted on Tuesday last to Captain Land, of His Majesty's ship the Centurion, of 50 guns, a Sword of 100l. value—and another to Lieutenant Phillips, of the value of 50l. for their heroic defence of that ship in the East Indies, against a French line of battle ship of 84 guns, and two frigates, commanded by Linois. We understand that Lieutenant Phillips has been promoted by the Lords of the Admiralty to the rank of Commander.

The Hon. C. L. Dundas has vacated his seat for the borough of Malton, in order to make room for Mr. Gratton, who comes into Parliament to support the Catholic claims.

Marshal Lenes is said to be succeeded by General *Junot* in the legation to Portugal, but nothing has transpired respecting the state of the negotiation between that power and France.

Mr. Grattan, who is about to come into Parliament for the purpose of supporting the Catholic claims, is confessedly one of the most eloquent and argumentative speakers of the present age—but his action is rather ungraceful, and very redundant.

A promotion of Flag Officers is immediately to take place; but the number of *new Rear Admirals* is not expected to exceed twelve.

The prizes of twenty-five guineas each, to be expended in books, given by Mr. Buchanan to the Gentlemen of the Eton School, on the subject of the new College founded at *Calcutta*, by Marquis Wellesley, are adjudged as follow:

For the best Greek Ode, to Mr. T. Rennell, King's scholar.

For the best Latin Verses, to Mr. G. Richards, King's scholar, son to the Rev. Mr. Richards, of Winchester.

The Verses are to be printed, and to be lodged in the College of Calcutta.

When Mr. Pitt was lately at Drury Lane Theatre to see the *Young Roscius* in *Douglas*, a Gentleman standing up frequently to see, for the *first* time, the Premier, was very troublesome to those who sat next to him. He was at length pulled down by one of them, who exclaimed, "Don't look at *him*, or he'll tax you!"—He remained *quiet* for the rest of the evening.

LONGEVITY.

Mr.——— That instances of longevity are not so rare in modern times as is usually imagined, the subjoined list, collected from various sources, in a curious proof, to which I beg you would give a place in your columns, if you think it will afford any amusement to your numerous readers. That I might not swell it to an inconvenient length, none have been inserted who have not attained their 13th year, of whose longevity has not appeared too be well attested. Many more might, without doubt, be added, by those who have better opportunities for collecting such accounts—

	Age		Age
David Cameron	130	Mrs. Clum -	138
John de la Somel	130	Thomas Dobson -	139
George King -	130	Mary Cameron -	139
John Taylor -	130	William Laland -	140
William Beatis -	130	Countess Desmond	140
John Watson -	130	James Sands -	140
Robert Macbrisie -	130	Swarling, a Monk	142
William Ellis -	130	Charles M' Findlay	143
Elizabeth Taylor	131	John Effingham -	144
Peter Garden -	131	Evan Williams -	145
Eliz Merchant -	133	Thomas Winsloe -	146
Mrs. Keith -	134	J. C. Drahakenberg	146
Francis Ague -	134	William Mead -	148
John Brookey -	134	Francis Confir -	150
Jane Harrison -	135	Thomas Newman	152
James Sheile -	136	Thomas Farr -	152
Catherine Noon -	136	James Bowels -	152
Margaret Forster -	136	Henry West -	152
John Moriat -	136	Thomas Damme	153
John Richardson	137	A Polish Peasant	157
—Robertson -	137	Joseph Surrington	160
William Sharpley	138	William Edwards	161
John M' Donough	138	Henry Jenkins -	166
—Fairbrother -	138	Louisa Truxo -	179

To these may be added a Mulatto man, who died in 1797, in Frederick Town, Maryland North America, and who has said to be 185 years old.

In the Country Chronicle, of Dec. 13, 1791, a paragraph was inserted, which stated, that Thomas Carn, according to the Parish Register of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, died the 28th of January, 1588, aged 207. This is an instance of longevity so far exceeding any other on record, that one is disposed to suspect some mistake either in the register or in the extract.

MAHOMMEDAN JUBILEE.

APRIL 15.

Saturday sennight, Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday last, the Lascars of the Mahomedan persuasion at the east end of the town, had a grand religious festival. The first day they went in slow procession along the New Road, St. George's in the East, Cannon-street, Ratcliff-highway, Shadwell, and other streets, with drums and tambourines. Part of them were selected, performing pantomimical dances, with drawn swords, cutting the air in various directions; then followed four blacks in long white robes, holding emblematical figures in their hands; another held a vase, in which was a fire, and a man in a white vestment, treading backwards, threw incense into it; another with a handkerchief fanning their faces; when, at every turn of the streets, a groupe of the same people lifted up their hands and heads to the canopy of heaven, hymning some passages out of the Koran. They conducted themselves with great propriety, although a multitude of people followed them. On Monday and Tuesday they made a visit in solemn procession the same way; and on Thursday, another succeeded, which closed their religious revelry, back to their place in Ratcliff-highway. We understand this was a kind of jubilee, in honour of the commencement of their new year, and of the translation of Mahommed into Paradise, and imploring him to give peace to the suffering world, and them a safe return to their own country.

MADRAS.—PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Johnston v. the Commander of the General Stuart.

This was an action for an assault, battery and imprisonment; the plea stated the defendant to be the Commander of the Hon. Company's ship General Stuart, and the plaintiff an officer in the army, a passenger on board that ship, on the voyage from England; and the defendant, as Captain, had the government and superintendance of the crew and passengers; that the plaintiff behaved disobediently, and used disrespectful language to the defendant, tending to subvert the discipline of the ship; to punish which offences, and to teach the plaintiff and other passengers the respect due to the Captain, he ordered him to be seized, and imprisoned at two different times, the first for three days, and the other for twenty-two days. To this there was a demurrer, as not being a sufficient or legal justification.

Upon the matter coming on to be argued, the Court desired Mr. Compton, Counsel for the defendant, to begin; after hearing whom, the Judges gave their opinion.

Sir Thomas Strange, Chief Justice.—It struck me at first that this plea could not be supported; it states the situation of the defendant as Commander, and as having the general management of all on board the ship; and then in general terms states the plaintiff to have behaved in a disobedient manner, and have used expressions tending to excite insubordination and mutiny. If indeed it had gone on to say, that the plaintiff had in fact excited a mutiny by his language or conduct, there might have been a fair question. Whether, under such circumstances, a Commander, having in his hands the power and authority of that situation, and being responsible for the safety of the ship, might not have justified his taking those measures of precaution even against a passenger. It would indeed have been a new question as against a passenger, but very fit to be tried, as amounting to a justification of all measures necessary for simple restriction against one who had caused a mutiny, leaving punishment to other powers. But the present does not bring this case up to that; it is only stated that the plaintiff used words tending to create a mutiny. The defendant should, at all events, have shewn what the words and conduct were, so that the Court might have judged of the effect of them. The plea is also bad in form, as justifying the beating, wounding, and ill-treating the plaintiff, alledged in the plaint, as well as the fact of imprisoning him. This objection was held fatal in the case of Gregory *v.* Hill, in 8th Term Reports; perhaps indeed we might be inclined to get over this objection of form, by allowing the party to amend; but as the plea is bad in its ground and substance, the demurrer must be allowed.

Sir H. Gwillim.—I am entirely of the same opinion. In addition to the late case in 8th Term Reports, I find one exactly to the same effect in the reign of Henry the Seventh, which shews that this justification is too large. This is indeed mere form; but the plea is radically bad. In saying this, however, I desire not to be understood to determine, that there might not be circumstances which might possibly justify a Commander in confining a passenger.—Judgment for the demurrer.

Sir T. Strange, Chief Justice, in summing up the evidence, stated that this was a case of great public importance, as referring to the unwarranted claim of authority of Captains of ships over their passengers. It was, besides, a case of great outrage: but at the same time that the Court wished to make a public example, and to award compensatory damages to the plaintiff, it ought to be careful not wholly to ruin the defendant. It was not exactly known what the benefits of his situation as master of an extra ship might be; the Court, however, with its present means of judging them, had determined to give damages of 1500 pagodas, (600l.) with costs of suit, which was accordingly the judgment it awarded.

LORD MELVILLE.

It is impossible to imagine any thing more false and flagitious than the attempts which the friends of Lord Melville are daily making to substract him from the justice of his country. At one time his guilt has no moral quality; it is a mere legal error; his crime is a crime of omission, and his worst enemies do not suspect him of corruption. At another, he is a fallen man, convicted and persecuted to infamy and destruction. Then, again, he is the favourite of his Sovereign, who writes letters to him in censure of the vote of the House of Commons. For our own part, we protest being thought the enemies of Lord Melville; we have always proved ourselves the steadfast friends and advocates of the Administration of which he formed a part: but it were no friendship to him to sustain an hopeless cause, and to involve others, by an unjust and unblushing defence of the guilt of that unhappy person, which they lament with the same feelings as ourselves. Their friendship and ours, for Lord Melville, has been pushed to the altars. Our duty to our country is superior to any personal attachment whatsoever; and substantial justice must be done to the country, no matter who suffers under the blow.

We have reason to believe we speak the sentiments of a great part of his Majesty's Government. This, at least, is certain, that the Cabinet was strenuously divided upon the Friday preceding the discussion; and that those Members of it most in the confidence of the Sovereign, and most endeared by their respect and deference for the Constitution and the House of Commons, positively refused to vote for Lord Melville upon the merits of his case. To this virtuous and firm resolve is to be attributed the middle course which was taken, and the proposal of referring the whole case to a Select Committee of the House of Commons.

We confess we applaud the decision which took place, but we cannot forget that it was effected by the single solitary casting voice of the Speaker.

We do not consider the Viscount Melville as a fallen man. He has far too many supporters. He is still Lord Privy Seal of Scotland, with we know not how many other titles, offices, grants, leases, and other emoluments. He still commands a part of the press, and his interest still governs in Somerset-place. Can any man say, that he will have no voice in the choice of his successor, and have no friends amongst the persons intrusted with his prosecutions?

We shall say no further at present than to call the serious attention of the public, and particularly of Mr. Whitbread, (who has done himself so much honour upon this occasion, and with whom we lament that we have so seldom been able to agree, and that we are now forced to do so), whether it be possible to adopt any other proceeding consistent with the ends of public justice, than that of a Parliamentary Impeachment. We confess, upon mature and deliberate reflection, that we are convinced that the mode at present understood as likely to be adopted by the House, at the suggestion of that Hon. Gentleman, must prove nugatory and inefficient, and we shall endeavour to demonstrate it, with all possible deference to his judgment, that of the House of Commons, and of the Public. We entertain the justest hopes and reliance, that his Majesty's Ministers are already convinced that there is no other course or option which could at all satisfy the end proposed by all parties; namely, substantial, unprejudiced, disinterested justice, between the Noble Viscount and his country. There will be a time for mercy, and we have only been accused of a premature disposition to shew it. But let the friends of the Noble Viscount ask themselves, if recrimination and defiance, and libels and falsehoods, be pleas and recommendations to pity and forbearance? Let them chuse the character in which they will present him to the people. If he is the favourite and correspondent of his Sovereign, if his worst enemies do not charge him with corruption, if he has been imposed upon by the cunning of Trotter, if he is fit to appear at Court, in the House of Peers, and to be the Prime Minister for Scotland, do not let them plead for mercy, and revile the hard-heartedness of his accusers. If they thought him a fallen man, weighed down by the crimes, and entitled to compassion from his sufferings, let them robe him in sackcloth and mourning, and canvass the mercy of his country!

Government Notifications.

FORT WILLIAM,

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 4, 1805.

Notice is hereby given, that the Batta and other Allowances for July 1805, and the Pay for August, of the Troops at the Presidency, and at the other Stations of the Army, including Benares, will be issued on or after Saturday, the 14th instant.

By Order of the Vice President in Council,
L. HOOK, *Sec. to the Govt.*

FORT WILLIAM,

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 4, 1805.

Notice is hereby given, that the Sub-Treasurer, and Acting Marine Pay-master, will be furnished with Cash, to enable them to discharge the Salaries and Allowances of the Civil and Marine Departments, for July last, on or after Friday, the 20th inst.

By Order of the Honourable the Vice President in Council,
THOMAS BROWN, *Sec. to the Govt.*

FORT WILLIAM,

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, AUGUST 28, 1805.

The public are hereby informed, that the sum expected to be applicable to the Redemption of the Public Debt by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in the month of September, is Sicca Rupees 1,00,000. Of this Sum, Sicca Rupees 15,000, will be applied to the discharge of the Bonds and Notes of the General Register of 1792-3, from No. 4,588 to No, 4,591 both inclusive, on Friday the 27th of September, on which date the Interest thereon will cease. The remainder will be applied by the Commissioners in the purchase of the Bonds and Notes of this Government, bearing an Interest of Six and Eight per Cent per Annum, on tenders being made to them in the usual manner.

Published by Order of the Honourable the Vice President in Council,
THOMAS BROWN, *Sec. to the Govt.*

Current value of Government Securities.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1805.

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

BIRTHS.

On Wednesday Morning last, the Lady of James Hare, Esq. of a Daughter.

On Wednesday the 4th instant, Mrs. Hutteman, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Dinapore on 26th of July last, Master John Friderick Cane, son of Lyons Cane Esq.

On the 2d inst. Capt. Guff, of H. M. 33d Regt.

On the 5th inst. Mr. J. M. Mack, aged 50 years.

On Saturday morning last, Mr. William Dawson, aged 23 years, who was unfortunately Drowned while bathing in a Tank at Allipore.

EUROPE DEATHS.

Lately, the Rev. Coplestone Radcliffe, Rector of Stokeclimsland, in Cornwall, and vicar of Tamerton Foliott, in Devon.

Lately, at her residence at Alphington, near Exeter, Mrs. Forthall, wife of Captain Forthall, of the Royal Marines.

Monday evening, February 4, at the house of his friend, Mr. James Watson, the Hon John Sloss Hobart, in the 67th year of his age, Judge of the District Court of the district of New York. In the death of Judge Hobart, another of our old revolutionary patriots has left the stage. During the war, he was employed in some of the most confidential and influential situations in this state, and always acquitted himself to public satisfaction. Mr. Jay, Mr. Hobart, and Mr. Yates were the three Judges of the Supreme Court first appointed after the revolution. This situation he held, then was elected Senator of the United States, which he left on his appointment to his late office.

At Mount Tiviot, Scotland, Miss Jane Elliot, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart.

Lately, at his seat in the county of Antrim, Ireland, Clotworthy Skeffington, Earl of Massareene, Viscount Massareene, and Baron of Loughreagh. This nobleman was many years confined in the Bastile prison in France, and effected his escape, in the year 1789, by marrying Mademoiselle Mary-Ann Barrier, daughter of the Governor, who, with her sister and her husband, became the partners of his flight, and accompanied him to Ireland. His Lordship possessed many eccentricities: from his long residence in the Bastile, he contracted a habit of sleeping on a mattrass on the floor, and after his return to Ireland continued it, her ladyship resting on a down bed in the same apartment: but this was not the only circumstance they disagreed in, and at last a separation took place. His Lordship was in his 63d year, and is succeeded in his titles and estates by the Hon. Colonel Skeffington, his Lordship's brother.

BIRTH.

At Gredington, Flintshire, the Right Hon. Lady Kenyon, of a son and heir.

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