

# BENGAL HURKARU.



Volume XI.]

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1805.

[Number 558.]

**PUBLIC SALE.**



To-morrow WEDNESDAY, the 18th Inst.  
Will be sold by Public Auction,  
AT THE MANEGE OF THE  
**REPOSITORY,**

BY MR. DE L'ETANG,  
A WELL-KNOWN CARRIAGE,  
almost new, with a pair of elegant  
Dun Mares,  
A set of three fine Carriage Mares,  
A pair of Bay ditto,  
A pair of chefnut ditto,  
A pair of handsome Pegue Ponies.

Several Arabian and Up-country Saddle and Buggy  
**HORSES,**  
A VARIETY OF  
GALLOWAYS AND PONIES.

ALSO,  
A fine and most tractable Female ELEPHANT, with an Howdah, and another Baggage ditto.  
Hand-bills, as usual, will be distributed throughout Calcutta, and its vicinity, describing the Lots, and also all the HORSES, standing for Private Sale, at the Repository.

Repository, September 14, 1805.

FRESH  
**GARDEN SEEDS,**  
From Swinden.

JOSEPH TAYLOR  
HAS RECEIVED PER  
**A N N A.**

AN ASSORTMENT OF FRESH  
**GARDEN SEEDS,**  
MARKED 1805,  
In Packages of 4, 8, 10 & 20 Sorts.  
Calcutta, Sept. 16, 1805.

Mr. WILLIAM INCE  
BEG leave to inform the Settlement,  
that the Remains of HIS and CAPTAIN BRADFORD'S  
EXTENSIVE  
**INVESTMENTS**  
Are now selling at reduced Prices.  
LOLL-BAZAR.

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 SHAKE-SPEARE, Esq.  
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS,  
ENQUIRE OF  
**STEWART AND MORRISON.**

EUROPE  
**INVESTMENT**

PER  
**A N N A,**  
CAPTAIN SCOTT.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,  
BEG 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,  
CONFECTIONERY,  
Superfine BROAD CLOTHS & BUTTONS,  
TOILENETS, CHINTZ, & BARCELONA HANDKERCHIEFS,  
MOROCCO TRUNKS,  
TOYS,  
Patent SHOT,  
GLASS & QUEEN'S-WARE,  
HATS,  
HOSE, HOSIERY,  
PERFUMERY,  
CUTLERY,  
SADDLERY,

AND

A VARIETY OF OTHER  
**ARTICLES,**

Too numerous to detail.

Which he is Selling on the most moderate Terms, with a further Reduction for Ready Money, and good allowance to Dealers.—The GOODS are landed and exposed for Sale; Sicca Rupees 3¼ for empty English Bottles.

N. B. All Orders from Country Correspondents will meet with punctuality, and be attended to.

Calcutta, September 16, 1805.

FOR SALE,  
AT THE HURKARU OFFICE.

BLANK Interest Bonds,  
Powers of Attorney,  
Respondentia Bonds,  
&c. &c. &c.

Mrs. MOUNTAIN  
BEG 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, Corsets,  
and Baby Linen; superfine Chip and Straw  
Hats and Bonnets; Black, white and Fancy  
Plumes, Artificial Flowers & Wreaths;  
Barcelona Handkerchiefs; Velvets, Velvet  
Ribbons, Crapes, Sarfenets, Persians,  
Cambrie, and Chambray Mullin, plain and  
figured, newest fashion and colors; a beautiful  
assortment of Valenciennes, Mecklin,  
Brussels and Lille Laces; Edgings, Lace  
Pieces and 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 undress Fans; Worsted and worked  
Music Stool, &c. &c. Sewing and Netting  
Silks and Needles; Jet Ornaments, for  
Mourning; Silk, Cotton, silver Bead and  
Bugle Trimmings; Black and white patent  
Brussels 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 has opened 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.

Utility, Elegance, Neatness and Cheapness.

JOSEPH TAYLOR  
HAS JUST OPENED  
AND  
EXPOSED FOR SALE,  
A VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF  
**BRITISH CHINA**  
IN  
TEA AND COFFEE SETS,  
Which for elegance, neatness and cheapness are  
Inferior to none,  
LIKEWISE,  
A NUMBER OF  
**TABLE & DESSERT SERVICES**  
IN  
A GREAT VARIETY OF  
**PATTERNS,**  
On very Moderate Terms.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
AT THE  
**HURKARU PRESS,**  
No. 122, LOLL BAZAR,  
THE  
**Monthly Journal,**  
**FOR AUGUST,**  
1805.  
Price to Subscribers, 1 Rupee, Non-do. 2 Rupees,  
WHERE MAY BE HAD,  
THE  
PRECEDING NUMBERS,  
From the Year 1797 to the  
present time.

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

COPPER-PLATE,  
**PRINTING,**  
AND  
**ENGRAVING.**  
ALL Orders in the above Branches will be thankfully received and carefully executed, the Printing especially in a superior Style of Workmanship, by  
**J. GREENWAY & CO.**

For Sale,  
AT THE  
**HURKARU LIBRARY,**  
A  
SYSTEM  
OF  
**Practical Arithmetic.**  
PRICE, SICCA RUPEES TWO.

THE INVESTIGATOR.

Parturient Montes; nascitur Mus — The Mountain Labors, lol a Mouse is born.

ON GALVANISM, &c. &c.

If Benedict and Crito are really convinced, that the woful instance they have adduced of a medical man suffering death from a self inflicted Galvanic shock in the ear; proves any thing against the medical efficacy of Galvanism, or substantiates its inefficacy in the cure of some diseases: this conviction is evidently grounded on false reasoning, and the proof that it is so, is, that Galvanic shocks have been applied to the ear without causing death, and moreover that they have been applied to that organ with success, and have given relief in deafness; neither Benedict, nor Crito can dispute this on any other principles than those which equally disprove the tragic instance of Dr. Denner's death, from a self inflicted Galvanic shock received without the presence or testimony of another person.

If Benedict and Crito really wish to establish the position, that Galvanism is of no use or efficacy in the cure of any complaints whatever, they must disavow co-efficient propositions; they must not deny the proofs of cure by Galvanism, when persons by its application have been gradually and perceptibly cured, and believed themselves cured, and then rely implicitly on instances where people have been Galvanised and have not been cured. Such reasoning as this, is puerile and nugatory, and cannot pretend to Philosophical consideration; in fact it cannot be embellished or exemplified by argument, though it may be enveloped and its weaknesses concealed by miscellaneous and extraneous considerations; by sentimental amplifications on cruelty; by redundant quotations both serious and ludicrous, from Authors, who never knew any thing of Galvanism, and by a few disquisitions and assertions on Vitality, and suspended Animation.

These are sentiments, which, I am sure are compatible with Philosophic disquisition; and if so, it remains for Benedict to answer the query, if he can uphold his asserted medical inefficacy of Galvanism on principles, which are philosophically just, and such as shall by incontrovertible proof, establish what he asserts.

This will suffice for Benedict's and Crito's reasoning on Anti-Galvanism, and to show that something is wanting to demonstrate what they have asserted.—I shall therefore proceed to give proofs of the medical efficacy of Galvanism both from Theory and Practice.

1. Let it be admitted that the Galvanic Fluid is a natural principle, combined with various substances and particularly, with the bodies of Men and Animals.

2. Let it be admitted that it is in a course of circulation, and that this circulation in some instances can be modified or regulated by art.

3. Let it be admitted that this circulation of the internal Galvanic Fluid is intimately connected with health and disease, that its regular circulation is health, and its irregular circulation is disease; and therefore, that in some cases an artificial application of the Galvanic Fluid, may prove beneficial by restoring regular circulation.

4. Let it be admitted that the Galvanic Fluid is igneous since it is capable of igniting certain substances.

5. Let it be admitted that the operation of the Galvanic Fluid irresistibly convulses the muscles and nerves, according to its natural principles, and the law of affinity or elective attraction; consequently, by the development of its affinities, we have good reason to expect essential discoveries, in order to regulate its application in the relief and cure of particular diseases.

All the above are rational postulati arising from the phenomena which the Galvanic Fluid exhibits on application to animal substances; and therefore they are theoretical positions, deduced from its practice; attention to which will suggest numerous experiments and excite Philosophical disquisitions; by which and not by round assertions, the degree of its medical efficacy or inefficacy, is to be established.

With regard to the Chemical properties of the Galvanic Fluid, the consideration of them must be postponed for the present, though its operation in the oxydation of particular metals is unquestionable.

Before I conclude this paper, I shall briefly take notice of Benedict's remarks on Vitality, and suspended Animation; and his anticipation that if the medical efficacy of the Galvanic Fluid is established with a suitable process, to regulate its application we may throw Physic to the Dogs. I suppose by Physic he means Drugs and Minerals taken in the gross internally, or applied outwardly.

First—The idea that Vitality exists till putrefaction takes place is not altogether, I fancy, demonstrable, and it requires some modification in terms, which will go near to

disprove it. For instance Benedict will admit, no doubt, that there is no Vitality in salted flesh, fit for food, or in flesh preserved by antiseptics; if so, he must admit also, that there is no putrefaction in such flesh, and ergo, that it has Vitality.

From these little considerations, Benedict will discover that Vitality is something different from animal organization, and depends on an immaterial principle, whereas there is something more material, which is an inherent principle of animal substance and preserves it from putrefaction, in the absence of its immaterial principle, Vitality.

Second—With regard to casting "Physic to the Dogs," or substituting the application of the Galvanic Fluid in the room of the application of Drugs and Minerals, in substance what shall we say, but that if it is rationally just, or preferable to the use of the said Physic, it should by all means be adopted. If the Galvanic Fluid pours day upon the Eye-balls of the Blind, and makes the Cripple forego his Crutch, whom are we to thank for the precious boon. But he who ordained the existence of this Fluid, and ordained also that it should have medical efficacy to remove disease, when applied with wisdom and discretion.

ANDRON.

Calcutta, September 23, 1805.

THE HURKARU.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1805.

General Orders, by the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 12, 1805.

List of Rank of the Second Class of Cadets for the Bengal Infantry and Cavalry of the Season 1804.

Remainings of the Season 1803. W. Sterling, Com. dated 29th Dec. 1803, Preston, John Baker Kerr, General Stuart, David Kirk, Jane Dutcheff of Gordon, Edward Vigne, Preston, Richard Kennaway, Lady Castlereagh, John Ornelius Webster, General Stuart.

Appointed Cadets of the Season 1804.

S. Stone Russell, Com. dated 5th Ap. 1804, Preston, John Cornwall Odell, do. 14th April 1803, Jane

Dutcheff of Gordon, John Fulton, do. 9th Aug. 1803, Preston, Charles Shore, do. 7th Sept. 1803, General Stuart, Edward Gwatkin, do. 17th Sept. 1803, Exeter, James Donaldson, do. 11th Feb. 1804, Preston, Alex. Bannerman, Preston, James Vyse, Castle Eden, Alexander Strachan, Devonshire, Henry Norton, Preston, Jonathan Trelawney, Lady Castlereagh, Robert Norris, Ditto, Gavin Young, Preston, Lewis Robert Stacey, Comet, Edward Peter, Jane Dutch. of Gordon, Charles Gordon, General Stuart, Francis Grant, Jane Dutch. of Gordon, George Blagrove, Ditto, Robert Ross, Preston, R. Ording Thomas, Castle Eden, Francis Irvine, Preston, Alex. Horburg, Lady Castlereagh, Arthur Goodall Wovell, Ditto, James Curran, Preston, John Peter Boiteau, Castle Eden, Henry Wahab, Tigris, John Sanderfon, Lady Castlereagh, Alexander Stuart, Jane Dutch. of Gordon, Hugh Ross, Anna, (Country Ship), John Lloyd, Jane Dutch. of Gordon, William Burroughs, General Stuart, C. Ramfay Skirton, Tigris, R. Barker Pelly, Castle Eden, Duncan Gordon Scott, General Stuart, George Stubbins, Lady Castlereagh, William Lowder, Tigris, Peter Young, Preston, Alexander Dalzell, Anna, (Country Ship), William Guise, Lady Castlereagh, C. Edward Clayton, Ditto, Alex. Charles Trevor, Preston, John Peterfon, Castle Eden, William Shepherd, Ditto, Henry Hall, Preston, John Oakes, Jane Dutch. of Gordon, John Taylor, Ditto, John Eglinton Wallis, Castle Eden, James Watkins, Ditto, William Ledlie, General Stuart, Owen St. G. Eyre McDermot, Hope, Stephen Davis Ryley, Castle Eden, Fred. Wollaston Frith, Ditto, Robert Fullarton, Ditto, G. W. Aylmer Lloyd, Lady Castlereagh, George Young, Ditto, Jedediah Kerie, Ditto, John Herring, Castle Eden, Henry Edmund Peach, Preston, Orlando Stubbs, Jane Dutch. of Gordon, James Stewart, Castle Eden, William Bayliss, Jane Dutch. of Gordon, Thomas Hepworth, Castle Eden, J. Arnold Tideman, Lady Castlereagh, Thomas Reynolds, Jane Dutch. of Gordon, Charles Andrews, Ditto, Hutton Watkins, Castle Eden, James Hamilton, Lady Castlereagh, Peter Patrick Morgan, Castle Eden.

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Appointed Cadets of the Season 1804.

John Frazer, Tigris, John Lawson Byers, Lady Castlereagh.

Copy of Paragraph which will be inserted in the next General Letter to Bengal.

The following Gentlemen, of whose appointment as Cadets for the Artillery or Engineer Corps on your establishment, with their order of rank, you were advised in our Military Letter of the 16th January last, having unfortunately lost their lives on board the Earl of Abergavenny, when that ship was wrecked off Portland, viz. Messrs. Henry Joseph Glover, Andrew Wight, William Craig, James Hamilton, Edmund Bellwe, James Dent, and Charles Davis.

The Order of the Rank of Cadets saved from the Wreck of that Ship with the rank of those who have taken their passage on other ships, will now stand thus, viz. Messrs. Robert Smith, John McDowell, Robert M. O. Gramshaw, William Atkinson, Nathaniel Webb, William Tallemach, Richard Powney, Charles H. Campbell, Charles Harris, Edward Price, Kenneth Mackenzie, Alexander Guinand, William Curphy, Donald McLeod, and Hugh Playfair.

Mr. William Motion, a Cadet for the Artillery or Engineer Corps on your Establishment, who embarked for Bengal on board the Alexander, as mentioned in our Military Letter of the 22d August last, having since attained the age prescribed by our Regulations for Cadets, who have received private education, to rank in either of those, we direct that you place him next in rank to Mr. Hugh Playfair.

List of Rank of the First Class of Assistant Surgeons for Bengal, appointed in the Season 1804, and proceeding in the following ships:—

Remaining of the Season 1803. Samuel Ludlow, Lord Keith, Aug. 28, 1804. John Bunce, Harrier, ditto, Thomas Tweedie, Lord Keith, ditto, George Playfair, Ceylon, 25th Feb. 1805. Thomas Roe, Anna, (Country Ship).

Appointed in the Season 1804. Thomas Rutherford, Walpole, 25th Feb. 1805. W. Henry Turner, M. D. Sursey, ditto, William Anllie, Walpole, 25th ditto, James Roberts, Carmarthen, ditto.

Remaining of 1803. Jeremiah Reardon, Preston, 19th April, 1805. Christopher Christis, Castle Eden, ditto.

Appointed in the Season 1804. Andrew Forbes Ramsay, General Stuart, 19th April, 1805.

James Hector McKenzie, Preston, ditto. John Marshall, General Stuart, ditto. William Pearson, Mornington, ditto. William Chalmers, Tigris, ditto. Henry Hough, Comet, ditto. William Pantou, Jane Dutcheff of Gordon, ditto.

Captain T. M. Weguelin, of the European Regiment, who was appointed to act as Deputy Judge Advocate-General in the Field, by General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, under date the 17th September, 1804, is confirmed in that appointment.

Ordered, that the following Paragraph of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 18th April, 1805, be published in General Orders.

PAR. 4. The following Assistant Surgeons on your Establishment, have our permission to return to their duty, viz. Messrs. William O'Neil, Francis Maxwell,

L. HOOK, Sec. to the Govt.

General Orders, by the Vice President in Council. FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 12, 1805.

Colonel H. Stafford, Commanding at Boxar, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs, on furnishing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

Major D. M. Falvey, of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, has returned to this Presidency from furlough.

Mr. George Thomas, Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Troops in Cuttack, is permitted to make a voyage to sea, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for three months.

The Contract and Agency held by Mr. W. Fairlie, for Draft and Carriage Cattle, and for Victualling the European Troops of this Establishment, is to continue on the present Terms and Conditions, until the 1st of December next.

The Vice President and Deputy Governor of Fort William has appointed Captain L. Hook, to officiate as his Military Secretary.

L. HOOK, Sec. to the Govt.

General Orders, by the Vice President in Council. FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 14, 1805.

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

ARTILLERY. Lieutenant Colonel John Horsford, to be full Colonel, from the 1st August 1805, vice Green, deceased.

Major James Robertson, to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 1st August 1805, vice Horsford, promoted.

Captain Edward Clarke, to be Major, from the 1st August 1805, vice Robertson, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant George Mason, to be Captain of a Company, from the 1st August 1805, vice Clarke, promoted.

Lieutenant Edward Graham, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the 1st August 1805, vice Mason, promoted.

L. HOOK, Sec. to the Govt.

On Saturday accounts reached town of the arrival in the river of the Snow-Nancy, Capt. Kinksaid, from Penang the 29th August.

By her we learn, that the Madras and China ships had arrived there. The ship George, with Company's Gun powder, and other goods on freight, which had been captured by a French Privateer, and since recaptured by the Tremendous cruising off the Isle of France, had arrived at Penang.

The Dedaigneuse, Captain Dewar, had sent into Penang from the Coast of Pedier, a Grab ship, commanded by a Mr. Lipat, under Acheen colours; and the ship Retaliation, Captain Gilling, which vessel had been lately captured by Captain Parter, off Rangoon.

The Nancy during her passage here, fell in with a large ship between Acheen Head and the Nicobar Isles. The Cutter Charlotte, Capt. Smith, bound to this port, fitted in company with the Nancy, but lost sight of her from very equally weather.

The Letitia, Slater, of this port, had passed Malacca from Rhio, on her way to Bencoolen.

Passengers per Nancy.—Mr. John Hawkins and Mr. Ferguson.

On Wednesday, accounts were received in town of the arrival in the river of the American ship Mary Ann, Captain Edward Norris, from the Isle of France, whence she sailed the 6th ultimo.

On Friday, the 30th ult. arrived in Madras Roads, the ship Marchioness Wellesley, Captain Daniel Campbell, from this port, which she left the 1st June, and Vizagapatam the 29th July last.

PASSENGERS PER DORSETSHIRE.

From England:—Messrs. John Scott, John McAlister, James Couzins, and William Bennet, and serjeant Major Liddiard, for Prince of Wales Island.

From Madras:—Mrs. Wale, Miss Sherrard, and Miss Pemberton,—17 Officers, 502 non-commissioned Officers and privates, 1 Volunteer, 39 women and 31 Children, of H. M. 67th Regiment of Foot.

By the arrival of the Thetis, from the Isle of France, we understand that the British fleet had left that station, at least the Thetis saw nothing of them when she failed.—There were three privateers at the Isle of France, ready for sea, and it was expected they would do so.

Surcouff, was one of the number; he had converted his cutter into a brig. The other two were said to be the Henrietta and a schooner.

The Bellona had made her escape from port north west, by dint of superior sailing, after being chased for some time, by the Tremendous and Terpsichore; it was supposed, she would cruise towards the Cape.

Captain Flinders of the R. N. was still in confinement, but it is said he was about to be removed to a more pleasant and healthy situation, and a greater scope of liberty granted to him, than he had hitherto enjoyed; all, it is supposed, through the interest and interposition of Captain Bergeret, who we are happy to say, was well received at the Isle of France, and his conduct much applauded.

The Althea had been purchased by a Danish subject, and was on the point of sailing for this port, when the Thetis left the Isle of France.

The H. C. late ship Princess Charlotte, was at one time converted into a man of war, but before the prisoners left the Isle of France, her guns had been re-landed; it was reported that Captain Bergeret would proceed to Europe in her.

Captain Logan and his officers, had likewise obtained their liberty and had proceeded to Europe, via America.

Madras Government Gazette, SEPTEMBER 5, 1805.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Thomas Harding, Assistant under the Collector in the Zillah of Dindigul.

Mr. J. O. Tod, Assistant to the Subordinate Collector in Trichinopoly.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT. Fort St. George, August 19, 1805.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, on the occasion of the intended embarkation for Europe of the remaining Officers, and Men of His Majesty's 74th Regiment, discharges a duty of the highest satisfaction to His Lordship in Council, in testifying on that distinguished Corps a public testimony of His Lordship's warmest respect and approbation.

During a long, and an eventful period of residence in India, the conduct of His Majesty's 74th Regiment has, whether during Peace or in War, been equally exemplary and conspicuous; having been not less distinguished by the general tenor of its discipline, than by the most glorious achievements in the field—His Lordship in Council, impressed with these sentiments, desires that His Majesty's 74th Regiment may be held forth as an object of imitation for the Military Establishment of this Presidency; as His Lordship will ever reflect with pride and gratification, that in the actions which have led to the present pre-eminence of the British Empire in India, the part which has been nobly sustained by that Corps, will add lustre to the Military Annals of the Country, and will crown the name of His Majesty's 74th Regiment with immortal reputation.

It having been ascertained to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that the Officers of His Majesty's 7th Regiment were, during the late Campaign in the Decan subjected to extraordinary expenses which have been aggravated by the arrangements connected with their embarkation for Europe, His Lordship in Council has been pleased to resolve that those Officers shall receive a gratuity equal to three Months full pay, as a further testimony of His Lordship's approbation of their eminent services.

### APPOINTMENTS

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel Barry Clove, to Command the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry; and Colonel Alexander Cuppage, to Command the 5th Native Regiment from the date.

The following Officers having been permitted by the Honorable Court of Directors, to return to their duty, in India, His Lordship in Council is pleased to publish that permission in General Orders.

- Lieutenant Colonel C. Rumley, 5th Regiment Native Cavalry.
- Lieutenant Colonel S. W. Ogle, 3d Regiment Native Infantry.
- Captain Lieutenant E. Hay, 18th Regiment Native Infantry.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Alexander M'Lauren, of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, to act and draw the usual allowance as Adjutant of that Corps, and appoints W. F. Blackmore, to act and draw the usual allowances as Adjutant of the 2d Battalion 18th Regiment of Native Infantry.

His Lordship in Council appoints Lieutenant George Sandford, of the 9th Native Regiment, to Superintend the payment of Sepoy families at the Cantonment of Huleen Sagar, near to Hyderabad, on a Salary of thirty-five Pagodas per Month.

His Lordship in Council permits Lieutenant Colonel Tanner, Major of the 2d Battalion Artillery, to proceed to Bengal on Sick Certificate.

The following Gentlemen having produced Certificates of their Appointment by the Honorable Court of Directors to the Cadets on this Establishment, are admitted to the Establishment accordingly.

**CADETS OF CAVALRY**—Messrs. Edward Bannerman and Robert Hugh Russell.

**CADETS OF INFANTRY**—Messrs. T. B. J. Gowland, Edward Stopford, William Murray, Henry Anty-Spence, Charles Kinsey, John Wainson, Jeffrey Wilton, William Berry, Arthur Cooke, John Glenhorne, Edward Barrer, John Low, Hugh Alexander Bell, Hannah Tucker, John Locker, Henry Coyle, Archibald Bruce, John St. George's Fells, Fletcher Norton, Edward Gunning, Michael D. Gordon, William Cooke Damarrell, John Smyth, Maurice Tweedie, James Talbot, Charles Colman, Charles Swainson, John Riddle, William George Page, Josias Torriano, Samuel M'Comick, Charles Gore Alves, Henry George Jourdan, James Kitson, and C. L. Nelthrop.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

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

By order of the Commander in Chief.

**Head Quarters Choultry Plain, August 28, 1805.**

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Cornets Nickson, and James, of the 6th, and Cornet Temple, of the 7th Cavalry Regiments, will proceed to Arcot, and do duty there under the orders of Captain Malon, of the 5th Regiment of Cavalry.

Mr. S. M. Stephenson, Assistant Surgeon, is stationed at the Presidency General Hospital.

The Gentlemen Cadets of Infantry recently arrived from Europe, are to be considered under the charge of Captain Po-lock, who will conduct them to Triplicane, so soon as they can be prepared for that purpose.

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

The Danish ship Castle Dansberg, Captain String, has arrived at Tranquebar from Batavia, left the 2d August:—The Dutch Squadron, under Admiral Hartink, remained, at the period of his departure, entirely inactive at Java.

The following Gentlemen have arrived at the Presidency since our last publication:—J. Underwood, Esq. Assistant Surgeon;—Captain Senn, H. M. Regiment de Meuron;—Captain Lieutenant D. Mackay, 1st Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry;—Lieutenant John Scott, Senr. 1st do. 22d do.;—Lieutenant Scott, 1st do. 15th do.;—Lieutenant W. J. Sneyd, 1st do. 20th do.;—Lieut. Fitzgerald, H. M. 33d Regiment;—Ensign H. Swain, 2d Battalion 14th Regiment N. I.;—Cornet O'Brien, 4th Regiment N. C.

The following Gentlemen have left the Presidency since our last publication:—A. Boiswell, Esq. Superintending Surgeon;—Captain W. Raban.

### MADRAS COURIER,

SEPTEMBER 4, 1805.

### ISLE OF FRANCE.

On the 26th ultimo, a brig arrived at Tranquebar in 22d days from the Ile of France. From this arrival we have obtained the following heads of Intelligence.

The Napoleon Privateer, had got into the Grand Port:—on her passage from France she had captured (off the Cape of Good Hope), a Botany Bay ship of 700 tons, homeward-bound from China, with a Cargo of Tea on account of the Hon. Company:—her prize had arrived at Bourbon.

The Atalanta Frigate had escaped out of Port N. West:—her destination was supposed to be for India, to join Linois.

The Henrietta Privateer, had been repaired and new coppered;—Surcouff's Cutter, the Caroline, had been made a Brig of;—these two Vessels, with a Schooner Privateer of 100 tons, were to sail for India, immediately after the Brig, from which we derive this information.

The Bellona Privateer had not returned or sent in any prizes.

The Princess Charlotte, (Indiaman,) was fitted out as armed Ship.

The Althea, and Pearl, (Prizes) were employed by the Government to bring Supplies from Madagascar.

The Stirling Castle, and Pigeon, (Prizes,) had been purchased by the Arabs, and had failed:—the Upton Castle, and Coromandel, were the only Prizes remaining for sale.

Four Carrels were lying in Port N. West,—one of them the Thetis, Capt. Richardson, which conveyed Capt. Bergeret, and others to the Island;—a Brig from Colombo, and two Carrel Ships, supposed to have arrived from Bombay.

A ship had arrived in 90 days from America:—the Commander of which reported, (what we know in some measure to be false,) that the French Land and Sea forces in the West Indies, had taken Dominica, and St. Lucia, and laid Antigua and Tobago, under Contribution.

A great number of American Ships had arrived at the Island.

The Market for East India Goods was very low, and Specie getting scarce. Coffee sold at 21 Dollars per Quintal;—Claret, at 24 Dollars the Cask;—French Beef, was half a Dollar per lb.;—and Fowls, 2 of a Dollar each.

### BOMBAY GAZETTE,

AUGUST 28, 1805.

On Sunday forenoon anchored in the harbour the American ship Patapco, laden with sugar and sack from Batavia; sent from the Ile of France by his Majesty's ship Tremendous, commodore Osborn.

The ship Patapco, belongs to Baltimore in America, and is commanded by Captain John Hull, last from Batavia; from whence she failed for the Mauritius on the 15th of July:—When this ship left Batavia, there were three line of battle ships of sixty four guns, three frigates, and a brig on that station:—Off the Ile of France on the 2d Instant, the Patapco fell in with and was boarded by a boat from the Tremendous, who detained the ship, put a prize-master and some men on board, and on the 4th of August dispatched her for Bombay for adjudication.

We understand the Patapco is principally laden with Sugar and Arrack.

When the Patapco left our squadron off the Mauritius, the crews were remarkably healthy and in high spirits.

About eight days previous to the detention of the American ship, a large ship had succeeded in getting into port Bourbon, the weathermost port on the Ile of France, and immediately after coming to anchor, hoisted an English Ensign, with the Union down, as a signal of her being a prize.

On Monday forenoon, anchored in the harbour the ship Asia, Captain Harford from China:—The Asia failed from Whampoa, on the 27th of May last:—At the period of her failing there was no other ship at Whampoa. We understand that the markets in China had been very favourable.

We observe that in a mention in the Madras Papers, that the Napoleon privateer had been chased for some time by our squadron off the Ile of France; it was supposed to at the time by our ships, but they have since learnt that it was a ship from Nantz that had escaped by the darkness of the night and her superior sailing, the Napoleon continues her cruise off the Cape of Good Hope.

On Sunday last, as a Sergeant belonging to his Majesty's 36th regiment, stationed at Colabah, was attempting to cross the water between Bombay and Old Woman's Island, the rapidity of the tide carried him away, and he was unfortunately drowned.

We have already observed in a former paragraph that it has been tolerably ascertained that Admiral Linois, has quitted his late cruising ground, both by the safe arrival of the ships Lord Melville and Byranger from Madras from Bombay, as well as from the report of Captain Mackintosh.

Under these circumstances, we trust, we shall not be considered as overstepping the line of our duty, in offering to the public, what we deem, may, most likely be the future operations of that Squadron, at the same time assigning our reasons for such a supposition.

From the length of time which Admiral Linois's Squadron have left the Mauritius, and the unexpected addition to his ships crews by the men taken from the Captel, his stock of water must have pretty nearly been exhausted, and he could only get a supply at Merqui, (which at this season of the year is a lee port), or at the Island of Pulo Neas or some other on the coast of Sumatra, and after sweeping that coast, it is extremely probable he will proceed through the straits of Sunda, dispatch his prize to Batavia, and from thence endeavour (most likely) re-inforced by the Dutch Squadron under Admiral Hartink, consisting of three sixty-fours and three frigates, to try to intercept the Bombay and Madras China ships between Pulo Aore, and the eastern mouth of the straits of Malacca.

We have very obligingly been favoured, with a few American papers, reaching down to the 25th of April, a few extracts from which, respecting our West India Islands, will be found in our subsequent columns.

One of the late English papers contains the following account of a very gallant and spirited action, between the Resolution revenue cutter, and a French privateer of very superior force.

Captain Elsmere had been sent out by Admiral Drury, in quest of this privateer; and at day break on the 28th, Scilly, bearing E. half S. 14 leagues, he discovered a brig of 16 guns, full of men, at nine the brig hoisted French colours, bore down, and poured a boardside into the Resolution. The crew of the cutter gave her three cheers, with round and grape, and engaged her close under her lee till about 11, when four of her guns on that side being dismounted, she talked, to bring the other

side into action; and when in the act of wearing the enemy attempted to board, but without success.—The action was renewed with great obliquity, and continued till a quarter past one, when both vessels unequal to prolong the contest, as if by mutual agreement, relinquished it. Thirteen of the Resolution's guns were dismounted during the action; and for the last half hour, she had only one gun to fight, added to which, all her rigging and sail, were cut to pieces.

### EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Foreign Intelligence of this week supplies us with nothing new. A Russian Messenger is arrived, charged, as it is said, with important despatches, which are to determine our future relation with Russia, and the part she will take in the present contest. Their contents have not yet transpired; and we confess, so small is our hope, that we have scarcely any curiosity.

The Expedition, so long talked of, has finally failed.

It is now certain that Hawkesbury has accepted the Office of First Lord of the Admiralty; he is to be succeeded by Lord Harrowby, in the Home Department.

The Messenger which arrived Friday from Russia, has brought dispatches of a very favorable nature; and it is with great satisfaction we state that the most perfect cordiality subsists between the Courts of St. James's and St. Peterburgh.—A Mail from Gottenburgh also arrived on Friday. The only article of its contents worthy of notice is the following, and which, as it shews that the misunderstanding between Sweden and France is by no means likely to be accommodated, is not altogether unimportant:

STOCKHOLM, April 4, 1805.

"We have been for some time past in expectation that the embargo put upon our ships in the harbours of France would be taken off, and that matters between the two countries would be accommodated; but to-day we hear, that orders have been sent to Carlscrona to fit out immediately two frigates and two cutters, for the protection of our trade."

Private letters by the same conveyance state, that some hostile movements, on the part of Sweden, have actually taken place, in consequence of the threatened attack upon Pomerania, for the protection of which Russia has promised her immediate and vigorous support.

The Lisbon Mail which arrived on Friday, has brought intelligence that Jerome Bonaparte, his wife, and suite, had arrived in the Tagus in a ship from Baltimore. She was immediately put under quarantine. The influence of the Emperor of France being paramount at the Court of Lisbon, there is little probability that Madame Bonaparte will ever be allowed to enter any part of the French territory.

Vice Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, is arrived at Portsmouth in the Acaia frigate. She has on board near half a million of dollars for the Merchants in the West India Trade.

By the Acaia account have been received that the Emperor Desfallines was, at the time of this ships sailing, upon his march against the Town of St. Domingo with 20,000 men, under four divisions, each commanded by a Black General.

The marriage contract between her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte of Denmark, a daughter of the ill-fated Queen Matilda, and Prince Henry of Prussia, is now negotiating; and the Prince sets out for Copenhagen in the course of June.

We have received New York Papers down to the 6th of March, but they bring no intelligence of any interest. The thanks of Congress has been decreed to Commodore Preble, for his gallant and meritorious services against Tripoli, by which the naval character of the American people has, says the decree, in the infancy of their national existence, acquired a respect and rank among the nations of the earth, highly honorable and exalted. A gold medal is ordered to be struck; and is to be presented by him to the President of the United States, in such a manner as he shall judge the most honorable. Suitable rewards are likewise ordered for the Officers and men under his command.

A letter from one of the American captives in Tripoli, dated in July last, represents that there had been no abatement in the rigour of their treatment, and that the sum required by the Bahaw; for peace, and the ransom of the prisoners, was one million of dollars, which was instantly rejected by the Commodore.

We have received the Jamaica Papers to the 10th February inclusive.—Admirals Duckworth and Dacres were then at Port Royal with the Thetis and Vanguard of 74 guns, Acaia, Princess Charlotte, Delere and Fortune frigates, Gocon and Papellon brigs, and Gipsy schooner.—The Hercule of 74, Blanche, Franchise, and Surveillante frigates sailed some days before the cruise of St. Domingo, as did the Penguin, Bacchante, Fairy, Le Cerf, Redbridge, Renard, Supercaise, and Johh Bull, the Racoon and Pelican sailed on the 10th, to cruise in the Windward Passage.

The Amelia frigate was well at Tortola on the 1st ult. having captured three or four Spanish vessels.

War against Spain was proclaimed at Antigua on the 26th February, in consequence of the arrival of the Pickle schooner there, with dispatches from England. At that date the arrival of the French fleet in the West Indies was unknown at St. John's.

The Commissioners for examining the Account of Army Expenditure in the West Indies, viz. Messrs. Chapman, Wilson, and Ash, left Dominica a few days previous to the arrival of the French there.

The amended Report of the Commissioners of the Navy, on the subject of the repairs, &c. furnished to the Romney and Sensible in the East Indies, presented to Parliament on Friday, affords, we understand, the most ample justification of the conduct of Sir Home Popham, and refuses all the charges which the former report preferred.—This interesting production, likewise disclose some extraordinary facts as to the influence under which the Commissioners acted in their previous statement.

The Carysfort frigate has captured a valuable Dutch West Indiaman in the West Indies, and recaptured three British vessels, richly freighted, and a Guineaman with 221 slaves.

Carrasco continued blockaded by a British Squadron on the 9th February. Provisions had become scarce and dear; flour sold at 20 and 21 dollars per barrel.

Fourteen Privateers sailed from New Providence, Bahamas, within twelve hours after they received Letters of Marque against Spain.

An old couple lately died in the vicinity of Leeds, the husband at the age of 104, and the wife 95. They had been married 65 years:—the old man died in the morning, and his partner in the afternoon of the same day, both without any previous illness.

Mr. Corney, a farmer, died on Monday at Littlehampton. He has left 100,000l. to be divided amongst his poor relations, to the third and fourth generation.

### SPANISH PRIZES.

Five Spanish ships have lately been sent into Nevis by our cruisers, and two laden with Wine, for the Havannah, have been sent into St. Vincent's by the Amelia.—The ship lately taken by the Euryalus is valued at 19,000l. but her principal prize, lost on the coast of Ireland, was worth 300,000l. and only three pipes of rum are saved.—The Felicity, prize to Kitty of London, arrived at Plymouth on the 3d.—The young Roscius privateer has also taken a valuable prize.—The Spanish privateer, captured by the Immortalite, has arrived at Plymouth, and is the same size as one of our gun brigs.

Courts Martials were held last week on board the Gladiator, on the following persons:—On Mr. A. Gillespie, Surgeon of the Regulus, for using unofficer-like language to Mr. J. Price, first Lieut. The charge being in part proved, he was adjudged to be only dismissed from his office, to be placed at the bottom of the list of Surgeons of the Navy, and to be deprived of all benefit to which he was entitled for his former services.

Some late Paris Papers contain a story of an attempt to surprize the Garrison of Gibraltar, which was detected by the vigilance of General Fox and the troops.

The difficulty of paying the French army in Hanover is so great, that Bernsdotte has been obliged to issue the following order:—"All the farmers of dominial property, and their dependencies, shall be bound to pay in advance, to the treasury of the Chamber of Finances, the half of what they owe, annually, at three equal periods."—Thus the farmers are considered as the creditors of the Treasury; and every farmer, who does not pay at the time prescribed, shall lose his farm and be responsible for the sums not carried to the Treasury.

According to Letters from Paris, the French Navy now consists of 44 sail of the line; they add, that it scarcely amounted to one-half this force before the First Consul took the reins of Government.

It appears by accounts from Constantinople, that the Russians mean to establish themselves at Phare; several frigates having arrived there, and sailed up the river.

A Russian ship of war of 80 guns, which sailed from Sebastopolis in October, full of troops, has been lost with all on board.

It is reported at Paris, that General Brune has advised the occupation of the Dardanelles, and even of Constantinople, where he says, the inhabitants arise for insurrection.

The Spanish Government has in its pay six regiments of Swiss Infantry, forming 11,000 men; and several battalions of Grenadiers are to be raised immediately.

Accounts from Italy by a late Hamburg Mail, confirm the report of a corps of 1000 Russians having sailed from Corfu, on board some British ships of war, on a secret expedition.

It is understood at Vienna that the Austrian Government is to receive formal accession of territory on the frontiers, as a compensation or equivalent for the new power which Buonaparte is about to acquire in Italy.

The French Naval Force in the West Indies is said to be commanded by Admiral Maffei, who blocked up Sir R. Curtis in Port Mahon during the American War; and the troops, by General Lagrange.

A French sloop has been shot at Hanover, charged with holding a private correspondence with Mr. Pitt.

Spanish Claims.—Government has officially notified to the mercantile interest creditors of Spain, that the money found in such Spanish ships as were detained before the declaration of war, shall be applied to the liquidation of their demands.—It is intended to appoint two Commissioners, one by Government, and the other by the Claimants, to investigate and decide upon the justice of the demands.

The Governor of New South Wales, in the room of Commodore King, is not yet named. Captains Colnett and Bligh have each been named as probable to succeed to that appointment.

A respectable paper of Tuesday contained the following paragraph:—"A resignation of a seat at the Navy Board is daily looked for, in consequence of the publication of the Report to the Board of Admiralty on the extraordinary case of Sir Home Popham."

A letter from Genoa of the 10th ult. after mentioning the capture of our vessels by L'Incorruptible and La Hortense, states, that the latter vessel was chased by an English ship of the line and a frigate, till she took shelter under the batteries of the Gulf of St. Juan.

Rear Admiral Lacrosse is appointed to the command of the Boulogne flotilla, in the room of Admiral Bruix, deceased.

M. Chappe, the inventor of Telegraphs, lately drowned himself, at Paris;—he left a note, stating that he had put an end to his existence because he was weary of life; but had nothing with which to reproach himself.

A Letter from Barcelona, of the 16th ult. says, "The British blockading Squadron sent a flag of truce to that port, on the evening of the 15th, with dispatches to the Governor, desiring refreshments, threatening to bombard the place in case of refusal. The Spanish Governor, much intimidated, immediately convened a Council of War, to know what re-

olution to take under such an emergency; the result of the meeting was, that an answer was immediately returned by the flag of truce to the English Admiral, that the reply to the dispatches would be ready on the same day, and might be fetched away."

The Russians have devoted immense labour and expense to strengthen the fortifications of Corfu and Zante, and on each island have established depots of stores and provisions sufficient for three years consumption of the present garrisons.

The French are building at Rochefort, La Ville de Paris, of 120 guns, L'Achille and L'Ajax, of 74 guns; and at L'Orient, Le Regulus, Le Courageux, and L'Alceide, of 74 guns; and a frigate, L'Algeiras, was lying there on the 3d inst. ready for sea.

Mr. Whitbread's late motion has probably had a majority of suffrages out of Parliament as well as in it; but there are many who lament that further inquiry did not precede conviction. Popular clamour, and precipitation, however honourable the zeal which induces it, detract from the dignity of justice; and we regret that an event so expressive of the independence and integrity of our Representatives should lose any portion of its claim to universal admiration. The amended Report of the Navy Board proves that Commissioners are not always infallible, and perhaps may hereafter induce some degree of caution in the implicit adoption of their opinions.

SIR HOME POPHAM.—We are authorized to state, that the whole of the amended Report of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry, relative to the conduct of this Office, and which by the influence it discloses, has created an extraordinary interest in the public mind, will be published on the 1st of May, with comments and additional documents, in a new Pamphlet from the pen of *ESCHINES*, the Author of the "Brief Remarks." It is rumoured that the Second Report on this subject is even indebted for its origin to the strong censures and striking facts contained in the Pamphlet last mentioned.

Yesterday we received the Jamaica Paper to the 1st of March, at which period the arrival of the French in the West Indies does not appear to have been known at Kingston.

The official advice of the declaration of war against Spain, did not reach Jamaica till the night of the 26th February. The official dispatches containing the Spanish Declaration was received at the Havana on the 10th of the same month. An embargo was immediately ordered on all British vessels in the ports of Cuba; but from the previous information which led to an expectation of this event, our loss is stated to have been very trivial.

L'Hercule of 74 guns, was in Port Royal on the 1st ult. the Vanguard, of like force, Princess Charlotte, Fortunate, and Desirée frigates, Echo and Reindeer, failed some days before on cruises.

A woman named Mills, lately died at Jamaica, aged 118; she was followed to her grave by 295 of her children, grand children, great grand children, and great great grand children, sixty of whom named Ebanks, belong to the regiment of militia for St. Elizabeth's parish. For ninety-seven years she practised *l'art d'accoucher* during which period it is stated that she ushered one hundred and forty-three thousand persons into the world! She retained her senses to the last, and followed her business till within two days of her death.

#### THE TRAVELLER.—APRIL 15. TOULON FLEET.

A letter from Lyons, dated the 20th March, states, that on the 16th, the following ships remained in Toulon:—

Le Formidable	80	L'Atlas	74
Le Incomparable	80	L'Incompatible	21
Le Neptune	80	La Cornelle	25
Le Bucataure	80	L'Hantrause	18
L'Annibal	74	Le Rhin	18
Swiftsure	74	La Mufiron	18
Berwick	74	L'Uraire	18
Entreprise	74	La Sirène	18
Le Mont Blanc	74	La Themis	18
Le Scipion	74		

There are several frigates attached to this fleet, which, from not being mentioned in the foregoing list, we conclude were at sea.

Le Boreas, of 74 guns, Le Phaeton, of like force, and a frigate, were on the rocks, and extraordinary activity was devoted to their equipment.

A letter from Genoa, of the 27th of March says, "The Toulon fleet has been reinforced by a ship of the line and two frigates, lately launched there. The fleet is provisioned for six months, and is daily expected to put to sea."

Two Countrymen, a few days since, were discussing at a public-house in Yarmouth, about the recent affair of the Tenth report—"What could Lord M——— do with all this money?" asked one of them. "Do with it retorted the other. "Why he used to buy Stock with it to be sure."

"Aye, ay," replied his companion, with a significant wink. "I always thought there was some fellow behind the curtain, with a long purse, who brought up a *Libe Stack*, and tis for this very reason, John, that the Hogs and Poultry are so cursedly dear!"

Nothing can be more laughable than the manner in which the party Prints have attempted to prove that many of the Members who voted for Lord Melville, voted under a direct influence. Our readers will smile to hear persons classed under that head, merely because they once possessed places: as for instance—Mr. N. Bond, late Lord of the Treasury; Mr. Addington, late Paymaster of the Forces; The Hon. W. Elliot late Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. Harbottle, late Secretary to the Board of Customs; Mr. Sargant, late Secretary to the Treasury. It is perhaps the most remarkable, as well as the most ludicrous, is the classification of two of the Peers of the Earl of *Uxbridge*, a man of 50,000*l.* a year, who are supposed to have been entirely influ-

enced in their votes, with respect to Lord Melville, because their filer has a pension of 500*l.* a year—a pension not during pleasure, not liable to be taken away.

The Twelfth Report is soon expected from the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry, from which some important information is looked for—and it is no less true than whimsical, that an examination into a contract for Hemp will form a principal part of this Report.

#### PORTSMOUTH.—APRIL 16.

Captain Hanwell, is appointed to the Majestic—Capt. Loring, to the Salvador del Mundo—Captain J. Cooke, to the Bellerophon—Captain Pigot, to the Dauntless frigate.

The Namur, a new 90 gun-ship, and the Revenge a 74, will be launched at Chatham about the 15th inst.

Rear Admiral Louis, in the Ambuscade frigate, with the Abundance store-ship, and convoy, is arrived at Gibraltar.

On Wednesday a Court Martial was held on Lieut. Froad, of his Majesty's ship Favorite, for permitting the men to cheer Lieut. Perkins, who had been dismissed the service by sentence of a Court Martial, on his leaving the Favorite—and for having received money into his charge belonging to G. Bancho, and C. Mumfic, seamen, belonging to the Favorite, and for not having returned the same. Sentence—Dismissed his Majesty's service.

It is now certain that Lord Hawkebury has accepted the Office of First Lord of the Admiralty; he is to be succeeded by Lord Harrowby in the Home Department.

A Mail from Hamburg arrived yesterday. Its principal contents, which are of very little importance, are given under the usual head. The statement contained in one of the articles, of the French in the West Indies, we know to be unfounded.

Cavenish Bradshaw, Esq. is gone down to Honiton, to offer himself a Candidate, in the room of George Shum, Esq. deceased.

The French are building at Rochefort, La Ville de Paris, of 120 guns; L'Achille and L'Ajax, of 74 guns; and at L'Orient, Le Regulus, Le Courageux, and L'Alceide, of 74 guns, and a frigate, L'Algeiras, was lying there on the 3d inst. ready for sea.

By a letter received from an Officer of the 16th Regt. dated Surinam, Dec. 3d we are informed, that from the arrival of the Regiment at that settlement on the above date, five of its Officers died, viz. Lieut. Col. Sutherland, Captain Carleton, Lieuts. Costello, and Cornwall, and Dr. Fitzgibbon.

Neutral vessels, freighted with the produce of the French colonies, are admitted into the ports of France, on paying the same duties as are imposed on French bottoms, which is one-third less than on foreign ships. This encouragement has induced several Americans to embark in this carrying trade, which they disguise, by conveying the produce first to the United States, and then covering it with fresh papers.

A few days since several Blacks had a friendly meeting to celebrate the nativity of Desalines, and the independence of St. Domingo. They conducted themselves with great decorum, drank toasts in the humble beverage of beer to the prosperity of the King, Royal Family, the British Empire, and dowfall to the French despot, and an uninterrupted peace and harmony with the United States of America, and all nations in amity with Great Britain, and then returned peaceably home.

#### THE CITY COMMON HALL.

FERDINAND MAYOR.

At a Meeting of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Liverymen of the several Companies of the City of London in Common Hall assembled, at the Guildhall of the said City, on Thursday, the 18th day of April, 1805.

Resolved unanimously. That it appears from the Reports of the Commissioners for Naval Enquiry that the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville, late Treasurer of Majesty's Navy, has been guilty of a gross violation of the law, and a high breach of duty whereby immense sums of the Public Money have been put to hazard, by being employed in speculations for Private emolument and advantage.

Resolved, That such gross and aggravated breaches of fidelity in men holding high and confidential Offices in the State, render it peculiarly necessary and important, that every possible effect should be given to the enquiries now before Parliament respecting the same, so that condign punishment may follow condign criminality.

Resolved unanimously, That it is highly essential, for the purpose of fully inquiring into the receipt, management, and expenditure of the Public Money, and the conduct of the Public Offices and for completely investigating all abuses, that the powers of the said Commissioners should be prolonged and extended and such other measures adopted as may appear necessary for the detection and punishment of all offenders and for establishing such a system of vigilance and economy, as may effectually guard against the recurrence of such flagrant abuses.

Resolved unanimously, That a Petition to the effect be presented to the Honourable House of Commons.

And the Draft of a Petition being prepared, was read and approved. The heads of the Petition are as follows.

"That the Petitioners have uniformly concurred in all measures that appeared to them conducive to the welfare of his Majesty's dominions, and for that purpose had cheerfully submitted to the most unexampled burthens; that they have learned with concern and astonishment, that the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville, late Treasurer of the Navy, has been guilty of a gross violation of the law, and high breach of duty, whereby immense sums of money have been perverted to the purpose of private emolument; that they consider it to be a great aggravation of the offence that these disgraceful trans-

actions were carried on during a period of unprecedented difficulty, when the very existence of the country was at stake; and that the person thus violating the law was in the possession of several high and profitable offices, and ever among the foremost in recommending additional burthens to be laid upon the people calling upon them to submit to the most painful privations: That the Petitioners are duly impressed with a high sense of the virtue of the Hon. the House of Commons, and participate in the general sentiment which pervades the country, of the wisdom, firmness, and integrity with which it has discharged its sacred trust, by the progress which it has made in protecting the public money from such misapplication, and from such gross violations of public duty. That they approach the House with a hope that the House will do justice to the outraged feelings of the Public by bringing to condign punishment convicted crime; and that it would be derogatory to Government, prejudicial to the Public Service and insulting to the House and the Nation, were Viscount Melville to remain a Member of his Majesty's Councils, or in possession under the Crown, of any place of trust, honor or emolument: That they conceive any other person directly concerned in such abuses, or who may have connived at the same to be equally incapable of continuing in office, and that such persons ought to be brought to a strict account.

The petition concluded with praying, "That the House will take the same into consideration, and prosecute the enquiries with vigour and effect: That for this purpose the House will cause the powers of the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry; to be continued, and extended as circumstances may require and that such further enquiry may be made into the Management and expenditure of the public money, and the conduct of public offices, as may lead to the detection of all abuses, the punishment of offenders, and the establishment of a system of vigilance and economy that shall prevent the recurrence of such abuses."

Resolved unanimously, that the said Petition be engrossed and left at the Towns Clerk's Office, Guildhall, for the signatures of the Livery, every day, except Sunday, between the hours of ten and two, until Wednesday next, the 24th instant.

Resolved unanimously, that the said Petition be presented to the Honourable House of Commons, by the Representatives of this City in Parliament.

Resolved unanimously, that our Representatives in Parliament be, and they are hereby instructed, to support the said Petition, and to give their utmost Parliamentary assistance in promoting and prosecuting these enquiries, and also their strenuous support to such Motion or Motions as may have for their object the removal from his Majesty's Councils, or any place of Trust, Profit, or Honour, or in or under the Government, all Persons who may be implicated in, or have connived at, such flagrant abuses.

Resolved unanimously, that the virtuous and independent decision of the House of Commons on these nefarious transactions, is highly honorable to themselves and grateful to the country at large, while the strong and general impression produced upon the Public mind effectually evinces, that the English Constitution can never cease to be the pride and veneration of Britons so long as our Representatives continue to be the faithful Guardians of the People.

Resolved unanimously, that we do highly approve the very able and indefatigable exertions of the Commissioners for Naval Enquiry, in the investigation of the public accounts; and the firm and inflexible integrity which they have exposed the unprincipled perversion of public money to private emolument.

#### WEST INDIES.

It appears evident from the accounts in the American papers, that the French Government have conceived the project of reconquering St. Domingo. It is stated in the New York Daily Advertiser, of the 7th of February, that "the Blacks in St. Domingo, apprehensive that they would speedily be attacked by a French force from Europe, were busily employed in fortifying the interior of the Island, and in destroying the fortifications on the Coast. Desalines continued at Aux Cayes, without seeming to have any particular object in view."

The American papers throw out hints, that as Desalines has not hitherto made an attempt to dislodge General Ferrand from the city of St. Domingo, it is probable he has been induced to betray the cause of his Countrymen, and to wait the first opportunity of surrendering the colony once more into the hands of the whites.

#### AMERICAN TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—DEC. 29.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Harris, American Consul at St. Petersburg, to a respectable Commercial House, in Boston, dated August 15, 1804.

"The number of American vessels which has arrived this season, falls far short of that of the last; and the exports of produce and manufactures do not exceed one half the amount of the last year. The price of Hemp, as you will note in the annexed price current, has risen considerably, and appears likely to continue high; manufactures keep pretty steady; and it is probable that a large stock will be found on hand for winter speculation: this circumstance will, however, probably moderate the prices in the Spring."

"A direct trade from the United States cannot perhaps, for some time to come, be carried on with advantage; the similarity of many of the most important reductions of the two countries, will in the first instance, be a strong check; and the small quantities of West India produce and Rice, which find their way here immediately from America, are necessarily limited, as Russia has not yet seen the policy, of admitting a re-exportation of the surplus commodities, brought to her port, with an allowance of the return of the duty; consequently no more are imported than is sufficient for the local wants of the country. There is however one article which I think will very shortly find an active market in this place—this is *Wool*."

"The present Emperor, whose whole study appears to be directed towards the improvements of his Empire, has not withheld his attention to manufactures, which consequently engage much of the industry of his subjects; and since his accession to power many improvements have been made in those of Cotton, which promise much encouragement to an increased demand of this important American staple. It must be equally gratifying to us to know, that it feels not less interested for the general improvement and extension of his commerce with America, which is growing fast into great importance, and under his

auspices I doubt not, will be made to yield additional advantages to the American merchant.

Clean Hemp, *Rs.* 48—Out *thos.* do. 32—Half Clean, do. 30—Old Sable Iron, 185*l.*—New do. 165*l.*—Brille 1st quality, 208—do. 2d do. 18—Cordage 3/4—Sail Cloth 15*l.*—Raven Duck, 10*l.*—Sheeting, 15*l.*—Broad Diaper, 200—Narrow do. 180—Drillings, 39*l.*—Huckaback, 100."

#### NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

NEW YORK.—APRIL 3.

Captain Fowler, from St. Croix, informs us that the French fleet in the West Indies have taken Nevis, and the town of Basseterre in St. Kitts; and that they were going against Tortola.

The Supercargo of the brig Sally and Jenney, from St. Pierre, Martinique, has obligingly favoured the Editor of the Philadelphia true American, with the following details:

"On the 19th February in the night, a French fleet consisting of one vessel of 110, two of 80, and 3 of 74 guns, with three frigates and two brigs, but no transports, having on board about 3,500 men, arrived at Fort Royal, Martinique. On the 20th, an embargo was laid on all the shipping in the different harbours of the Island.—On the 21st, the fleet passed St. Pierre on their way to the island of Dominica, where they arrived on the same night. On the morning of the 22d, opened their batteries on the town of Roseau.—The town was not summoned to surrender previous to the attack but it seems to have been the intention of the French Admiral to have carried by a coup de main. The town was defended by a small Fort that overlooks it in which governor Prevot, and a few of the militia of the town were stationed; they made a brave defence for nearly five hours, and then retired with the inhabitants to the fortification at Prince Rupert's Bay, on the other side of the island. The town of Roseau was near two-thirds destroyed by fire, occasioned as was supposed, by the wadding of some of the guns from the fort. The French landed about evening, and took possession of the fort and the remainder of the town. Our informant is confident that no contribution was levied, as has been reported, because the inhabitants had generally fled before the French landed.—On the morning of the 23d the French forces re-embarked, and it was supposed that the fleet had gone round to Prince Rupert's Bay, but afterwards appeared they had sailed for Guadalupe, on the receipt of this information at Martinique, the 1st of March, the embargo was taken off and on the 2d our informant failed.—On the 4th March in the morning, he passed Basseterre, Guadalupe, short time they weighed anchor and proceeded on, about midnight of the 4th of March lost sight of them in the channel between Montserrat and Antigua.—He supposes, that it was their intention to attack Nevis\* and St. Kitts in the morning, as they were then only about 20 miles distant.

It was generally reported at Martinique that all the necessary officers for the government of an Island—such as a Captain general, were on board of the fleet; and that the orders to the commander of the fleet, were, if possible, to carry whatever place he might attack, by a coup de main, and if he could not, to abandon the enterprise.—He was particularly commanded not to waste his time in blockades or sieges.—The loss sustained by the French, in their attack on Dominica, was stated at Martinique to be 600 men.—The loss of the English was stated at 25 men, but of this there was no certainty.

#### French Account of the Capture of the Cleopatra.

The Captain de Fregate, Guillet, commanding the frigate La Ville de Milan.

To his excellency, the minister of the Marine and of the Colonies at Paris.

"Monsieur.

"I have the honor to inform you that the frigate La Ville de Milan, which departed from the French port at Martinique, on the 16th Pluvisie current, on the 27th of the same month, in 23, 29, north lat. and 98, 8, west long. from the meridian of Paris, fell in with an English frigate which we observed to avoid us. The next day, in lat. 30, and long. 64, we again saw her, pursuing us; being the better sailer, she came up with us at 8 o'clock in the morning, the wind at north west; two tier of cannon which we showed, appeared to be the reason why she desisted from the chase, when she came within the distance of three miles. About 3 o'clock, P. M. she returned to the charge, and took her position on our larboard quarter, we manoeuvred with our mizen top-sail, so as to force her to fight on her broadside. Now the cannonading commenced very brisk, and kept up with the greatest spirit. After two hours and a half of obstinate fighting, all the time under sail, the enemy bore away in order to go round the Ville de Milan, who seized that moment to board her on the larboard quarter. Our French seamen effected their boarding and made themselves masters of the English frigate Cleopatra, commanded by Captain Robert Laurie. She carries thirty-nine cannon, of which ten are 24 pound carronades on her quarter deck.

We left at Martinique two of our guns for the defence of that colony. The English frigate has lost all her masts, except her mizen mast. During the night after the engagement we experienced a very heavy sea, and the main and mizen masts of the Ville de Milan were carried away. We had fourteen men killed, and the enemy thirty-seven. The number of our wounded is one, that of the English twenty-three.

Captain Regnard was killed towards the end of the action, I was wounded by a ball which passed through my thigh. We are employed in making jury masts for the two frigates; and it is my intention to steer for the Canaries.

I have the honor to be, With the most profound respect, My siegneur, Your very humble and devoted servant, GUILLET.

\* Nevis is a small island about 3 leagues long and one wide, separated from St. Kitts by a gut or channel about two or three miles wide. It abounds in good fresh water, and probably for this the French fleet has stopped. From this they are but the short distance of twenty miles to any part of the island of St. Kitts, and about sixty miles to Antigua.

On the 14th Ventose of the 13th year of the French Republic, the commander and officers of the frigate La Ville de Milan, being at ten in the morning, with our prize the English frigate Cleopatra, commanded by Mr. Rouget, Lieutenant of a vaisseau, in latitude 30 deg. N. and long 63 deg. W. with hard and equally weather and our guns hoisted, the sea very heavy and running into the two ships through the port holes, whose lids and half ports had been greatly damaged in the engagement and boarding of the 25th of last Pluviose, the boisterous weather would permit us to get up neither our main mast, nor our top gallant masts, but we had taken the opportunity to rig our main yard, and prepare it for a top sail. At noon whilst the equals continued we saw two sails, the one to the W. and the other to the N. N. W. both distant about 4 leagues, and under full sail. The frigate La Ville de Milan being under a fore sail, a jib and a top gallant royal sail, instead of a main sail, and our prize, the frigate Cleopatra, under a fore sail first rigged, a top gallant sail and a main sail, we bore away to the east at 2 o'clock P. M. The strange sails which we had seen having gained much upon us, we found that which was to the W. to be a large ship, and the second to the N. N. W. a frigate, both chasing us and our prize, which kept in our wake at half a league's distance. The said prize then bore away to escape the ship to the leeward, but making little way, she easily permitted this ship which had hoisted the English flag, to come up with, and fire upon her, and finding it impossible to defend herself, she was obliged to strike. The ship leaving the care of the prize, to the frigate which accompanied her, commenced the chase; the Ville de Milan made as much sail as was possible, with the repairs that she had been able to make, since the battle: but she was soon come up with by the said ship, which fired many shot at her to which she could answer only with her quarter deck guns which could not be brought to bear upon the English ship as she lay under her stern, which it was not in her power to prevent, it being impossible for to manoeuvre. The boisterous weather totally prevented us from running out our guns, which were kept hoisted, agreeably to the sentiments of all the officers whom I called to consult upon this subject. The wound which I had received, not permitting me to leave my berth, I left to the Ensigne de Vaisseau, Caron, a detachment to do whatever he should think proper to defend the honor of the French flag; the violent agitation of the sea which deprived us of the power of firing and of presenting our broadside to the enemy, determined him to give the orders to strike the flag. I owe him the justice to inform you that he had my approbation, perfectly convinced, as I was, that a prolonged resistance on our part would have been impossible, for the reason above detailed. The English capturing vessels are the flag ship the Leander, of sixty guns, and the frigate Cambrian, carrying twenty-four guns on her main deck, and 32 pound carronades on her quarter deck. We have arrived at Bermuda, escorted by the Leander, Ventose 9, Year 13.

GUILLET.

English account of the engagement between the French ships La Ville de Milan, and the Cleopatra.

BERMUDA, MARCH 9.

Wednesday came in from a cruise his Majesty's ship Leander, captain Talbot, with the French frigate La Ville de Milan, commanded by Monsieur de Raynaud, capitaine de Vaisseau, and member of the legion of honour, and Monsieur Gillet capitaine de frigate, under jury masts, which ship had been taken by the Leander; and also with his Majesty's ship Cleopatra, captain Sir Robert Laurie, baronet, also under jury masts re-taken by the Leander. A very desperate engagement had taken place between the Cleopatra and La Ville de Milan, which ended in the capture of the former, and of which the following are some of the particulars, stated as accurately as we have been able to procure them.

About ten o'clock, A. M. of the 16th of February, La Ville de Milan, hove in sight, and the Cleopatra gave chase, hoisting American colors, to induce the other to bring to. La Ville de Milan, however continued her course, and the Cleopatra, (though under a press of sail) could not come up with her so as to bring her to action, until half past two o'clock, P. M. of the 17th of February, when the action commenced and was continued with great fury on both sides, within half a cable's length. During two hours and a half, the Cleopatra had greatly the advantage, not withstanding the great superiority of the force of the enemy, and would in all probability have soon obliged the french ship to surrender, (having at five P. M. shot away her main top sail yard and her masts being very much wounded) had not the wheel of the Cleopatra been unfortunately struck with a shot, which rendered it unmanageable and the rudder at the same time so choaked as to be wholly incapable of directing the movements of the ship. The Cleopatra having shot ahead, was, at the moment of the wheel being struck with the shot, attempting to cross the bows of the French ship, so as to rake her, when the enemy, seeing the accident which had happened, and that she was wholly unmanageable) with the wind on his beam, and a heavy swell, run his head and bowsprit over the Cleopatra's quarter deck—and availed himself of his great superiority in numbers, under a tremendous fire from his musquetry, which almost cleared the Cleopatra's decks, attempted to board. They were however, with the greatest bravery, driven back by the gallant few who yet remained to defend the ship.

An attempt was now made to hoist the fore-top-mast stay sail, and to set the sprit-sail top-sail, in order to get clear of the enemy's ship; but the men ordered to do this duty, were all killed by the musquetry of the other ship, and the Cleopatra being now able to bring only two guns to bear upon the French ship, and that with very little effect, from her superior height, and the French musquetry sweeping the decks, the enemy at last succeeded in boarding, and at a quarter past five P. M. (after a severe and bloody conflict of near three hours) the Cleopatra was obliged to give over an ineffectual resistance, and to surrender to such superior force—as it was by an unfortunate accident. After the action the Cleopatra was a mere wreck, having no masts standing, but her main mast, her foremast, main mast, and all her bowsprit, having been shot away; and the next morning the French ship had no masts standing but her fore-mast; her main mast and main mast having gone over the side.

To form a just opinion of the very gallant defence made by the Cleopatra, in this severe action with a frigate of such superior strength, it is only necessary to state the comparative force and numbers on board the two vessels. La Ville de Milan was laid down for a seventy-four, is a ship of 1200 tons burthen, with fifteen ports on a side upon her main-deck, upon which she had mounted in the action twenty-six French eighteen pounders, each carrying a twenty two pounder shot; fourteen long nine pounders upon her quarter deck, and six long nine pounders upon her fore-castle, with a crew of 360 men, besides 20 French officers, and a number of Soldiers who were going passengers to France. The Cleopatra mounts thirty-two twelve pounders, and had 199 men in the action; so that in size, number of men, and weight of metal, La Ville de Milan was nearly double the force of the Cleopatra. There were twenty-two men killed and thirty-six wounded on board the Cleopatra; among the latter were seven officers, including Mr. Mitchell, (the eldest son of Sir Andrew Mitchell) who was dangerously wounded in the shoulder. We have not heard how many were killed and wounded on board the French ship; among the former was Monsieur Reynaud, the captain de Vaisseau, and among the latter Monsieur Guillet, the captain of the frigate—After the Cleopatra had been about a week in the possession of the French frigate, the Leander, captain Talbot, most fortunately hove in sight, and after a short chase, took both the ships, without the least resistance on their part, and brought them with her into this port. The action happened about three degrees to the southward of this island.

The French frigate La Ville de Milan left France in company with La President, the vessel which conveyed General Turraud to the United States. She touched at Martinique, and sailed from St. Pierre's on the 31 of February, at which time the port was blockaded by two or three British frigates.]

The brig Caravan arrived at Boston from Calcutta, on the 30th of March, in lat 13. N. 48. W. fell in with his Britannic Majesty's Squadron of a sail of the line, under command of Rear Admiral Cochrane, from Ferrol, bound to Martinique, had been into Madeira and St. Jago, in pursuit of the French fleet from Rochefort.

We understand, from the most unquestionable authority, that Viscount Lowther has not only reconnected himself personally with Mr. Pitt, but has promised his most unqualified support to Administration. This Nobleman returns at least seven Members.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

It would appear from the following intelligence, that the expected discussion of the question of Catholic Emancipation, has created extraordinary ferment in the metropolis of Ireland. We trust that the advocates of this measure will perceive, before it be too late, the impolicy of agitating so dangerous a subject:—

Extract of a letter from Dublin, 16th April, 1805.  
"I am very much afraid the agitation of the Catholic business will be productive of a great deal of ill-blood in this country; and I can assure you, French emissaries are very busy fomenting it. You may see the words 'No Catholic Emancipation,' chalked on walls and houses. There have been several meetings held, which were alleged to be only to debate that question, &c.

A court Martial we understand, will be held at Portsmouth, in a few days, on a gallant Admiral, who is just returned from the West Indies. The prosecution is at the instance of the Captain of the frigate in which he came home.

An Act to enable the East India Company to appoint the Commander in Chief on the Bengal Establishment to be a Member of the Council of Fort William in Bengal, notwithstanding the Office of Governor General of Fort William, and the Office of Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India, being vested in the same Person.

April 10, 1805.

Whereas it is expedient that the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, should be authorized and empowered; if they shall think fit, to appoint the Commander of the Military Forces of the said United Company on the Bengal Establishment, to be a Member of the Supreme Council of Fort William in Bengal, notwithstanding the Office of Governor General of Fort William aforesaid, and the Office of Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India, shall be vested in the same person; may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted, and he it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Court of Directors of the said United Company, specially to authorize and appoint the Commander of the Military Forces of the said United Company on the Bengal Establishment, to be a Member of the said Supreme Council of Fort William aforesaid, notwithstanding the Office of Governor General in Fort William aforesaid, and the Office of Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India, shall be vested in the same Person.

II. And be it enacted, that when any such Commander of the Military Forces of the said United Company, on the Bengal Establishment, shall be appointed a Member of the said Supreme Council, such Commander shall have Rank and Precedence at the Council Board, next to the Governor General, but he shall not succeed to the Government of such Presidency on the happening of a Vacancy in the Office of Governor General, unless such Commander of the Military Forces of the said United Company on the Bengal Establishment shall have been provisionally applied to supply the same; but such Vacancy shall be supplied by the Council, next in Rank at the Council Board, so such Commander of the Military Forces of the said United Company on the Bengal Establishment, any thing contained in an Act, passed in the Thirty-third Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled, An Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further Term the possession of the British Territories in India, together with their exclusive Trade, under certain Limitations; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same; for appropriating to certain Uses the Revenues and Profits of the said Company; and for making Provision for the good Order and Government of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; or any other Law, Usage, or Custom, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

III. Provided always, and be it enacted, That any Commander so to be appointed a Member of the said Supreme Council as hereinafore is mentioned, shall be subject to Recall by the same Persons and in the same Manner, and shall have the same Powers, Privileges, and Authorities, in all respects as a Member of Council, as if he had been appointed thereto as Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India.

To the Proprietors of East-India Stock.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In again addressing myself to you, the predominant feeling of my mind, must be the warmest sense of gratitude towards the numerous Proprietors, who, since I first declared myself a Candidate for a seat in the East-India Direction, have encouraged me to rely upon their cordial support, whenever I should proceed to a ballot, and which I was prepared to do on the next vacancy. The honourable selection which now calls upon me to forego for a time this favorite object of my ambition, and to dedicate a further portion of my life to your service abroad, in the capacity of Secretary to Marquis Cornwallis, will, I trust, in its consequences increase my pretensions to your confidence, and better qualify me to fulfil the duties of that important station, which, on my return to this country, I shall again aspire to. Allow me, therefore, to hope, that the notification of this intention, may have the effect of securing the future interest of those friends who were already engaged to me, and dispose many

others among the Proprietors, to be in a situation to offer myself to your choice.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen, your most obedient and faithful servant,

GEO. ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON.

Nottingham-place, April 13, 1805.

## FOURTEENTH Asylum and Road Lottery.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE FIRST CLASS,

MONDAY, September 2, 1805.

No. 4892 a Prize of 2000 Star Pagodas.  
No. 870 a Prize of 1200 Star Pagodas.  
No. 2301 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas.  
Nos. 2048 4839 Prizes of 400 Star Pagodas each.  
Nos. 2334 5378 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.  
Nos. 2357 265 3495 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.  
Nos. 1455 3198 3519 4563 5064 Prizes of 80 Star Pagodas each.  
Nos. 3457 5918 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.  
Nos. 44 532 1289 1299 2068 2233 2670 3227 3298 5980 Prizes of 40 Star Pagodas each.  
Nos. 151 434 540 1787 1797 2936 2312 3163 3814 46245 484 5339 Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.  
Nos. 365 529 1639 2040 2812 2497 3220 3911 4913 4905 4103 4012 Prizes of 25 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 20 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

354	482	341	226	283	252	224
308	315	249	287	489	446	353
279	204	262	158	200	544	824
785	827	988	625	886	701	956
997	700	729	1349	1665	1309	1228
1124	1898	1654	1310	1330	1312	1099
1848	1868	1662	1269	1724	1367	1919
1205	1248	1536	1194	1826	1597	1825
1488	1883	1416	1102	1639	1408	1391
1806	1052	1101	1427	2249	2926	2807
2976	2299	2799	2669	2713	2945	2734
2160	2805	2719	2091	2453	2822	2500
2596	2703	2390	2878	2691	2265	2611
2335	2849	2819	2939	2112	2313	2021
2860	2059	2546	2276	2905	2272	2375
2973	2018	2380	2388	2309	2088	3898
3950	3833	3351	3735	3255	3902	3687
3756	3113	3769	3108	3791	3383	3005
3863	3355	3313	3468	3622	3558	3111
3893	3911	3854	3128	4474	4684	4697
4194	4467	4472	4170	4951	4083	4794
4030	4763	4293	4557	4807	4198	4096
4998	4016	4079	4838	4209	4559	4479
4451	4937	4903	4579	4014	4953	5137
5399	5517	5498	5689	5997	5748	5445
5915	5923	5181	5948	5859	5164	5863
5495	5705	5862	5021	5944	5315	5384
5363	571	5766	5834	5507	5209	5774
5759	6038	5900.				

## Government Notifications.

FORT WILLIAM,

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 19, 1805.

The Public are hereby informed, that the Sub-Treasurer at the Presidency of Fort William has been authorized to receive, at any time between the date of this Publication and the 20th October next, any of the Treasury Bills, or out-standing Treasury Passes of this Government, the amount of which (not being less than Sicca Rupees Five Hundred,) may be tendered in even Hundreds on Loan to the Honourable Company, for a period of two years, on which Interest will be allowed, payable annually at and after the rate of Ten per Cent per Annum.

Any fractional difference which may arise on the Subscription, will be adjusted at the option of the Subscriber, by his being allowed to make up an even sum, or to receive the overplus of his Subscription in Cash, at the time of his subscribing. For the immediate satisfaction of those who may subscribe to this Loan, a receipt will be granted by the Sub-Treasurer, in the following form:—

"I do hereby acknowledge, that A. B. has this day paid into the Honourable Company's Treasury, the sum of Sicca Rupees \_\_\_\_\_, for which he is entitled to receive, from the Secretary to the Government, a Promissory Note, payable at the expiration of Two Years, with Interest to be paid annually, at and after the rate of Ten per Cent per Annum."

The following is the form of the Promissory Notes, which will be issued by the Secretary of the Government, in exchange for the abovementioned Receipts:

"The Governor General in Council does hereby promise for, and on behalf, of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, to pay at the Presidency at Fort William in Bengal, at the expiration of Two Years from this date, unto A. B. his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, or his or their order, the sum of Sicca Rupees \_\_\_\_\_, this day received into the Honourable Company's Treasury from A. B. together with Interest, to be paid annually at and after the rate of Ten per Cent per Annum."

Registered as No. \_\_\_\_\_

The Public will receive Promissory Notes in exchange for the Receipts to be granted in the first instance, on application at the Office of the Accountant General.

Published by Order of the Honourable the Vice President in Council,

THOS. BROWN, Sec. to the Govt.

TREASURY-OFFICE, SEPT. 18, 1805.

Notice is hereby given, that from Saturday the 28th Instant, to Saturday the 5th proximo inclusive, being the HINDOO FESTIVAL, called the DOORCA POOJAH, no business will be transacted at the TREASURY.

M. CAMPBELL, Sub-Treasurer.

To FRANCIS HORSLEY, Esq.

Superintendent of the Hon. Company's Press.

SIR,

I beg leave to recommend for publication

Mr. Edward Cooke, Assistant Surgeon at Sylhet, on the cure of that species of Leprosy, denominated amongst the Natives of India *Juzaum*, by Nitric Acid; and I have no doubt, that the ingenious and successful application of this new remedy, in the deplorable cases that came under Mr. Cooke's care; will engage the attention of every Member of the Medical profession, and encourage their endeavours to alleviate the miseries of this cruel disease, by giving a fair trial to this practice.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANCIS BALFOUR,

2d Member Medical Board.

FORT WILLIAM,

Medical Board Office, April 16, 1805.

To FRANCIS BALFOUR, Esq.

President, and Members of the Medical Board.

GENTLEMEN,

There being a great number of miserable objects at this station and its environs, covered with sores, offensive smell of body, general appearance most cadaverous, and mutilated by the horrid disease, called by the natives of this place *Burrab-azar* or *Juzaum*, as described in volume II, Asiatick Researches, page 150. I thought it a very fair opportunity to try the effect of nitric acid in cases so deplorable. From what I have perused regarding this medicine, and observed a few trials, I was convinced if no good would arise by a gradual introduction and attention, no harm could ensue.

I selected six very desperate cases. The patients were covered with inveterate sores, much emaciated, and being deprived of their fingers and toes, were beggars for common subsistence. I represent their condition to the magistrate of this station, who very humanely afforded them some additional support, during the time they were under my care, and occasionally since that period they have received assistance from him. I began with ten drops of the nitric acid in six ounces of water twice a day, increasing the quantity after the first two or three days, four drops each dose, attending to the state of the bowels. I did not exceed sixty drops twice a day at the extreme, and continued this quantity for some days; then as gradually decreased in the same manner, until four were discharged, which took place in about six weeks. I was highly gratified to observe, in the course of a few days after the commencement, a visible improvement as to the discharge and appearance of sores. In eight days, almost every sore in four persons became clean; and had a fine florid look, began to heal by degrees in the most healthy manner, and the offensive smell, as gradually left them.

Respecting the two other patients, although there was the same flattering appearance, I was sorry to observe no disposition to heal, which was evident, and continued for a week, or two, yet in every other respect looked well. Feeling somewhat concerned at this seeming failure, I suspected they might have laboured under venereal at some period or other, and therefore was more particular in my enquiries; my suspicions proved too true. Both had been so unfortunate as to have been severely injured, which joined to the former malady, they had two very powerful enemies to encounter. I did not hesitate under these circumstances to have recourse to the aid of Pil. Hydrarg. Ph Lond. gr. v. bis in die, which in five or six days produced the happiest effects, and from that time the sores gradually healed; I adopted the same plan regarding the decrease of nitric acid as with the others; and they were discharged after being under my care ten weeks and five days. It will appear almost incredible, but it is a real fact, I have frequently been abused by these very objects for depriving them of the means of getting their usual subsistence as beggars, because they had no force to excite compassion.

I cannot omit reporting my success in one case of Scrotula or gonorrhoea. A prisoner labouring under the disease, with many offensive sores, enlarged glands and old scars, which he said he had gone troubled with eighteen years, I gave him the nitric acid as before mentioned, and was highly gratified by the general improvement—a purulent discharge gradually followed, and he was discharged in five weeks.

In one patient the nitric acid disagreed with his bowels—but a few drops of oil menth. Pip. and a sudanum soon had the desired effect. I do not pretend to declare a perfect cure, but from the success I have had, and no return for three months, I hope this practice will induce medical Gentlemen to try so valuable a medicine in similar cases.

I trust you will forgive this trouble, and be assured, I shall feel highly flattered if this report meets your approbation.

I have the honor to be,

GENTLEMEN,

With the utmost respect,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD COOKE, Assistant Surgeon, Sylhet.

January 4, 1805.

## Current value of Government Securities.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1805.

	Buying.	Selling.
Six per Cents.	8 0	8 5
Old Eight per Cents.	2 2	2 10
Eight per Cent Loans, of 1800.	1 12	2 0
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, & 1804.	1 5	1 12
Ten per Cents.	4 0	3 8
Ditto, for a years.	1 0	0 18

## BIRTHS.

On Friday last, the Lady of Richard Chichey Plowden Esq. of a Son.

At Unnaupore the 11th Inst. the Lady of C. R. Bromfield Esq. of a Son.

On Sunday, the 8th Instant, the Lady of Samuel Davis, Esq. of a Daughter.

On Sunday, the 15th Instant, Mrs. Finch, of a Daughter.

On the same day, the Lady of Alexander Davidson, Esq. was safely delivered of a Daughter.

## MARRIAGE.

At Deeg, on the 11th Inst. John Dyer Esq. Surgeon to the Garrison of Agra, to Miss Amelia St. George Brown, daughter to Lieutenant Colonel G. St. George, Commandant of the Town and Fort of Deeg.

## DEATHS.

At Lucknow on the 5th Instant, the Lady of Major Macgrath, who has left a Husband and Six Children to bemoan her Loss.

On Saturday the 14th Instant, at the House of her Brother, James Frothingham Esq. Mrs. Gautier.

On the 30th ultimo, G. G. Richardson, Esq. a Partner in the House of Colt, Baker, Hart and Co. He was a man whose uprightness of heart and suavity of manners had endeared him to all his Friends, and their testimony of regret for his loss was expressed, by a very numerous attendance at his interment.

At Madras, R. B. V. Dayreul, Esq. of the Honourable Company's Civil Service.

On Board the Extra Ship General Stuart, in Madras Roads, A. Spottiswood, Esq. Passenger.

At Bombay, James Skene, Esq. Surgeon on that Establishment.

At Dacca, on the 31st ultimo, in child bed, Mrs. Hurriplima Pogus.

At Calcutta, on the 6th ult. Mrs. A. E. Tennis, wife of Mr. Carel Lodewyk Venckam.

On the 21 Instant Lieutenant Charles, Morgan, of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment B. N. I.

August 26th ship Asia, commander John Harford, from China.

