

BENGAL HURKARU.



Volume XI.]

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1805.

[Number 560.]

PUBLIC SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By MESSRS. T. THOMPSON AND CO.
At their Auction-room,
IN TANK-SQUARE,
To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst.
A SELECT AND WELL CHOSEN
ASSORTMENT

OF
**FRESH EUROPE
GOODS:**
JUST IMPORTED ON THE INDIAN,
RECENTLY ARRIVED.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

 A neat fashionable light
POST CHAISE,
with a pair of strong
serviceable grey Horses
perfectly found & quiet
and Postillion Harness. Price Sa. Rs. 1000.
A neat fashionable CURRICLE, with
Hood and Lamps, and a pair of strong
serviceable chestnut Horses, perfectly found
and quiet, with Europe Harness. Price,
Sicca Rupees 1200.
A fashionable light GIG, nearly new,
with Hood and Lamps, and a handsome
black Achéen Pony, trots at a great rate,
perfectly found and quiet, with Europe
Harness, complete. Price, Sa. Rs. 800.

APPLY TO
Messrs. T. THOMPSON & CO.
TANK-SQUARE.

**FRESH PINE, DOUBLE GLOSTER
AND
BERKLEY CHEESE,**

JUST LANDED,
From the Honorable Company's ship
GENERAL STUART,
In high Preservation,
MAY BE HAD
On reasonable Terms for Ready Money,
ON APPLICATION TO
Messrs. T. THOMPSON & CO.
TANK-SQUARE;
A fine Double GLOSTER CHEESE
CUT THIS MORNING.

**FOR SALE,
AT THE HURKARU LIBRARY,
A SKETCH
OF THE
RISE, PROGRESS AND TERMINATION,
OF THE
REGULAR CORPS,**

Formed & commanded
BY EUROPEANS,
In the Service of the Native Princes in In-
dia, with Details of the Principal Events,
and Actions of the late
MARHATTA WAR,
BY
LEWIS FERDINAND SMITH,
LATE MAJOR,
In Dowlut Rao Scindea's Service,
Sa. Rs. 20.
September 30, 1805.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold by Public Auction,
To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst.
AT THE MANEGE
OF THE
REPOSITORY,
BY
Mr. A. De L'Etang,
THE MOST DESIRABLE
Horses, Harness, Saddle,
Phaeton and Carriers,
OF THE LATE
JOHN MOORE, Esq.



GIBRALTAR. — A
grey Saddle Horse,
prime of life, near
14 hands high, a
capital Hunter.
MARCH. — A dark
grey ditto, 6 years,
near 14 hands high.
COWSLIP. — A grey cropt black mane and
tail Tendum Mare, rising 8 years, 13
hands 2 inches high.
JENNY. — A ditto ditto, same age and height.
These Mares go either singly in the
Buggy, or together, in the Tendum or
Phaeton; and may be considered as the
fastest trotting Mares in India.
BROWN BESS. — A bay cropt Mare, 7
years, 13 hands 1/2 inch high, goes in the
Tendum, Phaeton, Buggy, or is ride.
COBLER. — A chestnut cropt Galloway
Horse, the most serviceable animal that
can be found, 4 years, 13 hands 1/2 inch
high.
ETWARES. — A dark grey Victor's Filly,
born the 7th March 1804, 13 hands 3
inches high.

**FRESH
Europe Goods.
WILLIAM BELL
BEG to inform his Friends and the
Public, that in addition to his
INVESTMENT**

PER
CARMARTHEN.
as advertised in the Papers of last, and the
former part of this month; he has since
made several select Purchases from the
Ships last arrived, which he is now daily
Receiving;—and has added largely to his
STOCK OF WINES, &c. which are of
the first quality; and such, as he can with
confidence warrant to those, who favor him
with their orders.
Fresh PINE, BERKLEY and GLOUCESTER
CHEESE, are opened This-morn-
ing,
PER
General Stuart.
W. B. HAS ALSO RECEIVED,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
Beautiful Laces, Edgings, and Joining
Laces, of all breadths, and Leno Mullins,
for Ladies' Dresses.
Calcutta, September 28, 1805.

**FOR SALE,
AT THE HURKARU OFFICE.**
Blank Interest Bonds,
Powers of Attorney,
Respondentia Bonds,
Bills of Lading.

**EUROPE
INVESTMENT**

PER
HONORABLE COMPANY'S SHIP
CASTLE EDEN.
JOSEPH TAYLOR,
BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO HIS FRIENDS
AND THE PUBLIC, THAT HE HAS
PURCHASED THE

INVESTMENT

OF
MR. JOHN ANDERSON,
FIRST OFFICER,
OF THE
HONORABLE COMPANY'S SHIP
CASTLE EDEN;
COMPRISING
A NEAT and well Chosen Assortment
of EUROPE GOODS, selected
from the best Houses, by a Gentleman,
long resident in India; and forming, with
other recent Purchases, a most extensive
collection of Goods, which he is selling
at reasonable rates.

**FRESH
BOURDEAUX CLARET.**

JOSEPH TAYLOR
BEGS Leave to acquaint his Friends
and the Public, that he has just re-
ceived a small quantity of Genuine Fresh
BOURDEAUX CLARET, which he
can confidently recommend, at Sicca Ru-
pees 20 per dozen.
Calcuttab, October 7, 1805.

**FRESH
GARDEN SEEDS,
from Swinden.**

JOSEPH TAYLOR
HAS RECEIVED PER
ANNA,
AN ASSORTMENT OF FRESH
GARDEN SEEDS,
MARKED 1805,
In Packages of 4, 8, 10 & 20 Sorts.
Calcutta, Sept. 16, 1805

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
superior to none,
LIKEWISE,
A NUMBER OF
TABLE & DESSERT SERVICES
IN
A GREAT VARIETY OF
PATTERNS,
On very Moderate Terms.

**J. M'ARTHUR
HAVING admitted FRANCIS BRIS-
TOW, a Partner in his Concern, from
the 1st Day of April last, 1805.—The Busi-
ness will in future be conducted under the
FIRM OF
M'ARTHUR AND BRISTOW.**

M'ARTHUR AND BRISTOW beg leave
to inform their Friends and Customers, that
they have received
PER HON. COMPANY'S SHIP
SURRY,
AND
COUNTRY SHIP
ANNA,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
EVERY ARTICLE,
IN THE SADDLERY LINE,
CONSISTING AS FOLLOWS:
Gibson and Peat's Cavalry, Hunting, and
Racing Saddles and Bridles, complete,
Ditto ditto, from J. Roberts,
Ditto ditto, from Milroy,
Ditto ditto, from Mitchell,
Ditto ditto, from Simpson,
Ditto ditto, from Lowe and Co.

ALSO,
Carriage, Curricie, Tandum and Buggy
Harnesses, with best Town plated and gilt
mounted Furniture, finished in the highest
manner and latest fashion, with new invented
Bars to the Curricie Harnesses.
AND
Ladies',—Swarrow's and Postillion's Sad-
dles,
Whips, viz:—Long Tandum, and Coach
and four Whips,—Buggy ditto,—Jockey,
Hunting and Postillion ditto.
Spurs, plated; and ditto, plated and gilt,
to fix on the Boot; and every other Article
in the line of Saddlery and Harness;
With many other Articles, too numerous
to mention; which forms the most complete
Assortment in that line in India.
M. and B. assure their Friends and Custo-
mers that all orders they may be favored with
from the upper Stations, will be thankfully
received and dispatched without delay by the
Dawk Bangies.
Calcutta, September 14, 1805

**J. P. STUVEN
RESPECTFULLY beg leave to in-
form 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 faith-
fully executed.
Calcutta, July 13, 1805.

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

**FOR SALE,
AT THE HURKARU LIBRARY,
FUGITIVE PIECES,
IN VERSE,
BY
EMILIUS FELIX SMITH.
Calcutta, Sept. 30, 1805.**

THE HURKARU.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1805.

APPOINTMENT.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1805.

Mr. George Phillot Assistant Surgeon to the Salt Agency of the 24 Pergunnahs, in the room of Mr. Francis Buchanan, returned to Europe.

General Orders, by the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 26, 1805.

Ordered, that the following Commission, granted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Right Honorable Lord Lake, be published in General Orders. THE UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND TRADING TO THE EAST INDIES.

To General The Right Honorable Gerard Lord Lake.

We the said United Company, reposing especial trust and confidence in you, General The Right Honorable Gerard Lord Lake, do by these presents constitute and appoint you, to be Commander of all our Military Forces on the Bengal Establishment in the East Indies, (except such Forces as are or hereafter may be employed within our Fort and Garrison of Fort William and Town of Calcutta), during our will and pleasure, and to hold and take the said office unto, and upon you, from and immediately after the arrival of the Most Noble Charles Marquis Cornwallis, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, at Fort William in Bengal, and his taking upon him the office of Commander in Chief of all our Military Forces in the East Indies. And you are to the utmost of your skill and power, to do, and perform, all such offices, and services, as appertain to the Post of Commander of our Military Forces on the Bengal Establishment, subject however to all such rules, orders and instructions, as you shall at any time receive from the Court of Directors of the said United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies, in writing, or under the hands of thirteen, or more of them, or from the Governor General in Council of Fort William, or from the Commander in Chief of all our Forces in the East Indies, for the time being, when he shall be at our Presidency of Fort William, according to the rules and discipline of war, in pursuance of the trust hereby reposed in you; and we do hereby strictly require, charge, and command all Commission Officers, Non-Commission Officers and Soldiers, and others belonging to our Military Forces on the Bengal Establishment before mentioned, except as aforesaid, to yield you as their Commander, due obedience accordingly; and we do hereby revoke and annul all, and every former Commission and Commissions, to any Person or Persons whomsoever, to Act as Commander in Chief of our Forces on the Bengal Establishment in the East Indies, from the time that this present Commission shall take effect. Given under our Common Seal, this Eleventh Day of April, in the Forty-Fifth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Five.

Signed by Order of the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

(Signed) W. RAMSAY, Secretary.

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

22d Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant Goodwin Warner, to be Captain of a Company, from the 5th September 1805, vice Pryor, deceased.

Lieutenant George Yates, to be Captain Lieutenant from the 5th September 1805, vice Warner, promoted. The name of Mr. James Ferris, having been omitted in the promotion of Cadets of Artillery, to the rank of Lieutenants on the 28th February last, Mr. James Ferris is promoted to be a Lieutenant in the Corps of Artillery, with standing immediately below Lieutenant W. S. Whith, and above Lieutenant John Rodber.

Captain Lieutenant Edward Graham, of Artillery, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health, on furnishing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

Lieutenant E. B. Craigie, of the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Sea for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for six Months.

L. HOOK, Sec. to the Govt.

On Monday se'nnight, arrived in the river the cutter Charlotte, captain Smith, from Penang; and the Betsey, captain Honeyman, from Rangoon, the 6th ultimo.

The privateer (formerly the Betsey,) was still at Rangoon, lying at single anchor, and otherwise ready for sea; we are happy however to find that H. M. brig Albatross was likewise there, and would no doubt keep a sharp look out after her, and ultimately put a stop to her career.

We are sorry to understand that the ship Byramjee, captain Stone, after leaving Rangoon, had met with very bad weather, and had been obliged to put back.

While off Baragie Point, the Byramjee fell in with a suspicious looking vessel, a brig with yellow sides; which by the manner of her manœuvring in making fail towards the Byramjee, in whatever direction she steered, deterred captain Stone from going near her.

However, we are happy to say, that should the prove to be an enemy, the Albatross will no doubt soon fall in with her, as captain Stone immediately forwarded the necessary information to captain Gordon, of the Albatross.

Extract of a letter, dated Penang, September 5, 1805.

"This goes by the Lady Leith, which sails for Calcutta, in a day or two:—I have

nothing new to communicate in addition to my last, but the following arrivals and departures at this port:—

ARRIVALS.

August 28.—Ship Dundee, captain John Hull, Coast of Pedier,—Brig Tweed, captain J. Valence, Junk Ceylon,—29, ship Commerce, captain D. Dalrymple, Madras,—brig Malcolm, captain C. Fenwick, Coast of Pedier,—Amb ship Fairbairn, Naquedah, Malacca.—31, brig Hope, captain John Stewart, Aleppo.—September 2, brig Helen, captain G. Wailes, Coast of Pedier,—Danish brig Louisa Magdalen, captain L. Schneider, Point de Galle,—brig John, captain James Scott, Coast of Pedier.

DEPARTURES.

August 29.—Brig Nancy, captain P. Kincaid, Calcutta,—cutter Charlotte, captain J. Smith, ditto.—September 1, ship Commerce, captain D. Dalrymple, to the Eastward,—5, H. C. ship Earl Howe, captain A. Murray, China,—H. C. ship Windham, captain John Stewart, ditto,—H. C. ship Ocean, captain J. J. Williamson, ditto.

On Friday, accounts reached town of the arrival in the river of the brig Lady Leith, Capt. T. Williamson, from Penang, whence she sailed on the 7th ult.

Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Goad and Mrs. Carrol.

The following Arab vessels are arrived in the river:—

Brig Fattyrabane, Ship Solomon Shaw, Grab ship Ammadee, and Grab ship Hadjefelis.

In the detail of information from the Isle of France, given in our paper of the 24th ult. we omitted to notice an article, of some importance,—the expected arrival of a large frigate-built Privateer from France, called La Gloire, and mounting 40 guns. Letters received at the Island, stated that she had sailed from France, and was to touch at the Cape on her passage.

Madras Government Gazette, SEPTEMBER 12, 1805.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Archibald Obins, Esq. Private Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, August 28, 1805.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to admit Mr. William M'Dowall, and Mr. Henry William Ramsay, as Assistant Surgeons on this Establishment, in consequence of their having produced Indentures from the Court of Directors.

September 3, 1805.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. E. Obins, to be his Lordship's Private Secretary, vice Mr. Stachey, resigned. His Lordship is pleased to appoint the Honorable captain Edward Acheon, to be his Lordship's Military Secretary, vice captain St. George, resigned.

September 6, 1805.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs, that the Head Quarters of His Majesty's 73d and 74th Regiments, shall embark on board of the Honorable Company's Ships destined for their reception, on Sunday Morning the 8th instant.

His Lordship in Council also directs that His Majesty's 67th regiment, shall be embarked for Bengal on Saturday Morning the 7th instant, on board of the Honorable Company's Ships Dorsetshire and Ganges.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit lieutenant Roebuck, of the 17th regiment of Native Infantry, and Fort Adjutant of Vellore, to proceed to Europe on Sick Certificate.

His Lordship in Council permits lieutenant Sweet, of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, to proceed to Sea, for the benefit of his health on Sick Certificate, and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Ramsay, to proceed to Prince of Wales's Island, on leave of absence for two Months.

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

1st Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain lieutenant P. D. Marett, to be captain of a Company, vice Collins, deceased; and lieutenant Robert Hughes, to be captain lieutenant, vice Marett, promoted; date of Commissions 21st August, 1805.

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

Mr. Philip Button, John Hairby Wright, John Anderson, and Ambrose Henry Colbergh.

Head Quarters—Country Plain: August 31, 1805.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Lieutenant Hoofstetter, of the 3d Native Regiment will join the Detachment at Sankernacool of the 2d Battalion of that Corps.

In consequence of the decease of the late lieutenant Mackenzie, 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, it is directed that lieutenant Poignard of the same Corps, returning from Sick Certificate, shall join the Drafts at Cuddapah, from the late 3d Extra Battalion, for the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, and proceed in charge of them to the Battalion.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Stephenson, (from the Presidency General Hospital) will join the recruits at Pondamallee of His Majesty's 12th Regiment, under the command of captain Cavendish, and proceed in Medical charge of them to Seringapatam.

September 4, 1805.

Committees for the inspection of individuals of the Honorable Company's European and Native Troops of the Fort St. George Establishment, who are considered fit objects to be removed from the effective strength of Garrisons and Corps, by transfer to the Invalid or Pension Establishments, or by being discharged from the Service, shall be assembled on the 1st of October next, in the several divisions of the Army as follows:—

At Fort St. George, for the Troops serving in the Centre Division.

At Trichinopoly, for the Troops serving in the Southern Division.

At Quilon, for the Troops serving in the Travancore Country.

At Cannanore, for the Troops serving in the Provinces of Malabar and Canara.

At Seringapatam, for the Troops serving in Mysore.

At Poonah, for the Troops stationed there.

In the Camp of colonel Wallace's Division, for the Troops composing it.

At Bellary, for the Troops serving in the Ceded Countries.

Camp near Hyderabad, for the Detachment stationed there.

At Vizagapatam, for the Troops serving in the Northern Division.

The Proceedings of Committees will be conducted in conformity to the directions contained in the 6th Section of the Regulations.

Mr. Surgeon Anfield of the 2d Battalion Artillery, will be considered as having had medical charge from the 1st instant, of the Detachment at St. Thomas' Mount of His Majesty's 94th Foot.

Messieurs. William M'Dowall, and H. W. Ramsay, Assistant Surgeons, are stationed at the Presidency General Hospital.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, September 9, 1805.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council appoints Captain A. Campbell, of His Majesty's 74th Regiment, to be Aid-du-Camp to the Officer Commanding in Mysore, from the 27th August last.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

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

By order of the Commander in Chief.

September 3, 1805.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Charles Manners St. George, of His Majesty's 73d Regiment, to officiate as Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief, agreeable to the nomination of Sir John Francis Cradock, K. B.

His Lordship in Council permits Captain George Garrow, and Lieutenant Keene, of the Native Regiments, to proceed to Europe, the former on Furlough and the latter on Sick Certificate.

September 4, 1805.

The Governor in Council is pleased to publish for General information, the following Extracts of a letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated 18th April 1805.

Letter, dated April 18, 1805.

PARA. 2.—"As a mark of the high sense we entertain of the extraordinary services rendered to the East India Company by the late Major General Stevenson of your Establishment, we have come to the Resolution of granting to his Widow an Annuity of three hundred pounds, during her Widowhood, which Resolution has been confirmed by a General Court of Proprietors, and by the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India."

3d.—"We have since received an application from Mrs. Stevenson, stating that the funds remaining for the support of her two Children in the event of her decease will be very confined indeed, if from those funds is to be deducted the sum of 7,000 Pagodas, which the States was borrowed from the Madras Government by the late General Stevenson, to enable him to pay his passage to Europe, &c."

4th.—"We have therefore resolved to exonerate the Estate of General Stevenson, from re-payment of the advance to that amount made to him by the Madras Government, and advised in their Military Letter of the 23d March 1804, Para. 427."

14th.—"We have agreed to restore to the Service Mr. William Betty, a Surgeon on your Establishment who was dismissed by the sentence of a Court-martial, and the General Court have concurred in this our resolution."

15th.—"We have been influenced in our decision upon Mr. Betty's case, by the peculiar circumstances, of his long continuance under Arrest previous to his trial, and of his having been acquitted of all the Charges brought against him, except that of breaking his Arrest, in which he appears to have acted more from an error in judgment than intentional disobedience, and likewise by the very strong and unanimous recommendation of the Court-martial in his favor."

17th.—"We have permitted Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Ogg, to return to his duty on your Establishment, and in consideration of the long and meritorious Services of this Officer, and the peculiar circumstances which occurred to retard his promotion on the augmentation made to your Army in 1800, we recommend him to the particular notice and attention of your Government."

The following Gentlemen have arrived at the Presidency since our last publication:—G. Gregory, Esq.—Colonel Webber.—Captain Wemyss.—Captain Tuite, H. M. 19th L. D.—Captain Young, 8th Regiment, N. I.—Captain Lieutenant M. H. Court, 1st Battalion Artillery.—Lieutenant Hazard, H. M. 74th Regiment.—Lieutenant Kirwan, 1st Battalion 10th Regiment, N. I.—Lieutenant Trueman, 2d do. 22d do.—Cornet Mungo, 7th Regiment N. C.—Mr. Paterfon, Cadet. Cornet O'Brien, 4th Regiment, N. C. has left the Presidency since our last publication.

CALCUTTA.

On Friday, accounts reached town of the arrival in the river of the brig Lady Leith, Capt. T. Williamson, from Penang, whence she sailed on the 7th ult.

Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Goad, and Mrs. Carrol.

The following Arab vessels are arrived in the river:—

Brig Fattyrabane, Ship Solomon Shaw, Grab ship Ammadee, and Grab ship Hadjefelis.

BOMBAY COURIER,—SEPT. 7, 1805.

On Wednesday last, the 4th instant, anchored in the harbour the Honorable Company's Cruiser Antelope, Lieut. Budden, from Buffora, which she left on the 31st July, touching at Bushire on the 2d August, and at Muscat on the 18th August. She brings an overland Packet.

BOMBAY COURIER, AUGUST 31, 1805.

On Monday the 26th Current anchored in the Harbour the ship Asia, Capt. John Harford, from China, having left Whampoa on the 27th May last; by which opportunity we learn that the market for Bombay Cotton was at 13 Tales 5 Mace per Pecul, and that of Bengal one Tale more; all exports remarkably high priced, and from the immense quantity of Cotton going to China this season, (about 90,000 bales from Bombay and 40,000 from Bengal) it is much to be apprehended the price will fall at least 2 to 3 Tales per Pecul, whilst the price of China exports cannot be expected to decrease from the same cause. Sandal Wood was about 30 Tales per Pecul when the Asia left China.

It is believed, that the Experiment which in our last we mentioned as having been taken by the Napoleon French Frigate, off the Cape, has effected her escape into the Isle of Bourbon. Another vessel, supposed to be an English prize, has reached the Mauritius.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,

AUGUST 29, 1805.

Minute by the Governor, Colombo, August 27, 1805.

Although His Excellency the Governor is anxious to grant every fair indulgence, and, as far as is compatible with the duty he owes his Sovereign, to forward the private views of His Majesty's Civil Servants in this Island, yet it is impossible for him to admit of, or to countenance, any emolument or advantage being derived from sources which multiliate against, and interfere with, the public interests confided to his care.

Of this nature he deems to be the practice which has considerably prevailed in the Island, of the Civil Servants of Government embarking in Mercantile Speculations, whether as principals or as Agents for one another, or for Commercial Houses here or on the Continent, he therefore generally directs that no Civil Servant of His Majesty's Government do in future embark in any such Speculation; and that, where they may be already engaged in any such, they close the concern with all possible expedition.

Should however any of His Majesty's Civil Servants conceive that their situation may admit of their being excepted from the above General Rule, without injury to the public, they are to state their case specifically in writing to the Board of Revenue who, having received instructions on this head from His Excellency the Governor, will lay before His Excellency the particular circumstances of the situation and submit to his consideration whether they are such as to entitle them to an exemption from the general rule.

By His Excellency's Command.
(Signed) ROBERT ARBUTHNOT, Chief Sec. to Govt.

Government Notification.

FORT WILLIAM, PUBLIC DEPARTMENT,

September 26, 1805.

The public are hereby informed, that the Sum expected to be applicable to the Redemption of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in the month of October is Sixca Rupees 1,00,000. Of this Sum, Sixca Rupees 13,000, will be applied to the discharge of the Bonds and Notes of the General Register of 1792-3, from No. 4,592 to No. 4,595 both inclusive, on Monday the 28th of October, on which date the Interest thereon will cease. The remainder will be applied by the Commissioners in the purchase of the Bonds and Notes of this Government, bearing an interest of Six per Cent per Annum, on tenders being made to them in the usual manner.

Published by Order of the Vice Presidency in Council;

THOS. BROWN, Sec. to the Govt.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th ultimo, James Wilkinson, Esq. to Miss Charlotte Caroline Lefever.

Near Agra, on the 6th Sept. last, James Wemyss, Esq. Collector of Agra, to Miss Caroline Binfield.

On the 22d ultimo, Mr. John Murphy, to Miss Maria Deozario.

BIRTHS.

On Friday last, the Lady of William Farquhar Esq. of a Son.

On Thursday last, the lady of Francis Vignoles, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Pertaub Ghur, on the 5th August, the Lady of Capt. Richard Clark, of a Son.

At Madras, the 9th ultimo, the Lady of George Lys, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On Monday the 23d ultimo, C. Rothman, Esq. On the same day, Mr. Marmaduke Stalkart, Naval Architect.

On Saturday last, Mr. James Thompson, Carpenter.

At Cawnpore, on the 5th ultimo, of a bilious fever two days after his arrival at that station, Mr. Edward Tockler, most sincerely regretted by a very numerous acquaintance.

At Colombo, Captain Baynham, of H. M. 2d Ceylon Regiment.

On the 21st ult. Lieut. Charles Morgan, of the 1st Battalion 8th Regt. B. N. I.

At Madras, John Mackintosh, Esq. of Dalmagly in Invernesshire, Commander of the Honorable Company's ship Airy Castle.

In Camp, with the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, on the 22d of August last, after a long and painful illness, Capt. John Robertson, of His Majesty's, 19th Regiment, most deservedly respected, and much regretted.

At Sea, on the 22d August last, on board the ship Tay, Mr. William Franks, late Second Officer of the said ship.

CARTEL-SHIP PRIZE.

Extracts and Notes from the Journal of an Officer of the Prime Cartel-Ship, during her late voyage from Bombay to Mauritius.

The Prime employed as a Cartel by the Bombay Government, left the Pilot on the 27th June, with 23 French Officers and 143 Seamen, prisoners of war, for the Ile of France.

On our way down the Coast we experienced billowing winds and unpleasant weather. On the 7th July, off Ceylon, in Lat. 5° 30' N. and in Long. 79° 58' E. we fell in with the Marengo and Belle Poule. Admiral Linois sent his boat on board for the Captain and all his papers.

Admiral Linois sent, from the French prisoners, the Brunswick, Sarah, Cumbrian and James Drummond, were to leave Bombay two days after us. We are fearful some of these ships will fall a prey to the Enemy, as Admiral Linois was determined on keeping the station he was then in, which was exactly in the track of our ships bound to China.

On the 27th July, we saw the Ile of France; at noon, spoke His Majesty's ship Grampus, with an American ship in company, which Captain Caulfield had detained, and intended sending to Bombay. At 4 P. M. we were boarded by the Terpsichore, from whom we learnt that three days before the French frigate Atalante, escaped out of Port N. W. by dint of superior sailing.

On our arrival, we found Captain Flinders of the Royal Navy, and 2 Midshipmen, Lieutenant Mainwaring of the Marine, and two Officers, also Captain Balden, of the Country Service, confined at the Maison Depot, a house situated about a mile from Port Louis.

The French Government's allowance of 140 Dollars each per month, was all that the Country Officers had to subsist on. The scanty pittance would go but a little way at the Ile of France, to purchase provisions to satisfy the cravings of nature.

We found upwards of forty American vessels, who came out chiefly with provisions for the French Government, whose mode of payment was by Bills on Bonaparte, which were at a considerable discount.

The Althea's cargo, the richest that ever entered Port Louis, realized 800,000 Dollars. The ship was sold for 34,000 Dollars.

The Upton Castle was in the inner harbour, but no purchaser for her; she being leaky and much in want of stores.

The Henrietta, Captain Henry, which was so very successful in her cruise last year in the Bay, was again fitted out, and ready to depart. She had been completely rebuilt. Surcouf's brig the Caroline, was in forwardness; as was another small brig.

The Prime was not allowed to return until the 15th August, when our Squadron having left their station, the French Government made a distribution of the English Prisoners of War returning on Parole, viz.

On board the Thetis:—23 Officers and 20 Seamen.

On board the Ariel:—Officers.

On board the Prime:—Lieutenant Mainwaring Acting-Lieutenant-Mailard, and Acting-Lieutenant Arthur, of the Honourable Company's Marine; Captain Balden, Mr. Poynter, and Mr. Watson, of the country service.

At 7 P. M. an officer came on the board with peremptory orders for us to fail.—Slight our sterns, and made sail, in company with the Thetis and Ariel cartels.

List of Ships now in the Indian Seas, cruising against the British:—Marengo, Belle Poule, Semillante, Atalante, Bellone, National Vessels of War, Privateer.

The Henrietta was about to fail, and did not doubt fail a few hours after us.

The Napoleon, Privateer, was coming round from the Grand Port to Port Louis, and would sail for India as soon as possible.

The Princess Charlotte, late an Indiaman, was fitted out as a Corvette, mounting 30 nine-pounders, but it was generally believed the French Government intended her for sale.

The Prime anchored in Bombay harbour on the 1st instant, having had a most expeditious passage of sixteen days, from the Ile of France, and accomplished the voyage to and from it in two months and four days, nineteen days of which time she remained in Port Louis harbour.

We have been favored with the following Copy of a Letter, addressed to the Supercargo of the Prime, during his stay at the Ile of France. It gives us an uncommon pleasure to be enabled to communicate to the Public such proofs of disinterested generosity.

Sir,—We the British Officers (now in confinement at the Grand River Prison), beg leave to return our most sincere thanks for the kindness you have manifested towards us, since your arrival here; such generosity to your Countrymen in distress, deserves the highest encomium and our warmest acknowledgments.—Permit us, Sir, to assure you that we shall always retain a grateful remembrance of your liberality. With every sentiment of gratitude and respect, I beg leave to subscribe myself in the name of all the Officers here.

Your obedt. Servt. R. W. FINCH. Grand River Prison, Aug. 6, 1805.

PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING OF BRITISH INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY, HELD ON SATURDAY, THE 31st AUGUST, 1805.

A Meeting of British Inhabitants having been this day held at the Court House, to consider of an Address to MARQUIS CORNWALLIS on his arrival in India, and to MARQUIS WELLESLEY, on occasion of his approaching departure, pursuant to public notification, the Sheriff opened the business of the day as follows:

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with a requisition from some of the principal British Inhabitants at this presidency, I have convened you for the purpose of considering of an Address to MARQUIS CORNWALLIS on his arrival in India, and to MARQUIS WELLESLEY on the occasion of his approaching departure. It must be the source of congratulation to every British Inhabitant of India, and an additional motive of gratitude to the Government in Great Britain, that the administration of these valuable dominions has been committed to MARQUIS CORNWALLIS:—a personage, grown grey in the toils of honor and glory; and who, in the rare union of Civil and Military talents, is a memorable example of devotion to his country, by his services in the three most enlightened and civilized quarters of the globe. While we entertain a just confidence in the administration of our present Governor General, we cannot be insensible to the attachment, respect and admiration that are due from us to that illustrious character, the MARQUIS WELLESLEY:—whose vigilance, energy and provident Counsels have been anxiously engaged in ensuring the stability of the British territories in India:—Who, while the flates of the enemy were afflicted with the inevitable evils of War, preserved the British Territories in the productive security of Peace; and who, in the midst of heavy demands of pecuniary aid, arising from a complicated and extensive warfare, has surmounted unusual difficulties in sustaining the credit of the British resources.

Sir James Mackintosh was then unanimously requested to take the Chair, and having complied with the wish of the Meeting.

Mr. Threipland, the Honourable Company's Counsel, then addressed the Meeting, to the following effect:

MR. CHAIRMAN,

As it is impossible for any man to entertain a higher sense than I do, of the pure and disinterested spirit which alone could actuate the present Governor General in consenting to resume the functions of an arduous office in a distant Country, and which has been described in such glowing and animated language, by my very able, eloquent, and most respectable friend Mr. Money, I shall sign an Address expressive of that sense, and of true veneration for a character of tried and veteran worth, with the utmost satisfaction.

But I certainly think we should be wanting to ourselves, and should display our own characters in a light that would do them very little credit, if we hesitated to accompany that Address with another, no less ardent and sincere, to that illustrious Statesman, who will soon be restored to the bosom of his Country, whose administration has so often, and so lately been the theme of praise and admiration, not in this place only, but in every quarter of British India, and will continue to be remembered, for the signal advantages it has conferred, as long as gratitude is a virtue regardless of the situation of its object.

Sir, I do not mean to trespass on your time on this occasion; but I cannot conclude without requesting to be forgiven for having presented myself to your notice, as the mover of an Address to the Most Noble the MARQUIS WELLESLEY when I know there is not one of those who form the Trading and Commercial part of this flourishing Community, who would not have rejoiced, and who was not ready to anticipate me, in that act of profound respect, and bounden duty; and when I mention the Mercantile interest of Bombay, I am mistaken if it will be easy to find a body of equal numbers, who have a greater stake in the prosperity, or more liberal and enlightened views of the true interests of their Country, to give weight to the sentiments they entertain, and are zealous to avow, of Public Men, and of Public Affairs.

Mr. Threipland concluded with moving, that the same Committee might also prepare an Address to the Most Noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY, on occasion of his departure from India.

Mr. Charles Forbes seconded the motion.

The several motions having been made and seconded, the Chairman proceeded to take the sense of the Meeting on each, and both being unanimously agreed to, the following Gentlemen were named a Committee to prepare the Addresses:

- Sir James Mackintosh, W. T. Money, Esq., Lieut. Col. Macquarie, of H. M. 86th Regt., S. M. Threipland, Esq., Charles Forbes, Esq., Alex. Adamson, Esq., Colonel Spry, of H. M. 77th Regt., Capt. Christian, R. N., P. Hadow, Esq., Lieut. Col. Baillie, Lieut. Col. Williamson, F. Warden, Esq., Captain Mahony, O. Woodhouse, Esq., D. Inglis, Esq., James Law, Esq., S. Halliday, Esq.

The above Committee then retired, and having returned with the Addresses, the same were read to the Meeting by the respective Movers, and afterwards, severally, from the Chair; and the question being put on each, that it should be adopted as the sense of the Meeting, the same was unanimously carried in the affirmative.

The following Resolutions were then moved and unanimously adopted.

That the Address be engrossed, and remain at the Theatre for signature, till Saturday the 7th of September.

That the Chairman be requested to solicit the favor of the Honorable the Governor to transmit the respective Addresses at such time, and in such manner, as he may deem most eligible.

That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Sheriff, for his attention in convening the British Inhabitants of the Settlement.

The Chairman then retired, and the Sheriff having resumed the Chair, Mr. Money moved the thanks of the Meeting to Sir James Mackintosh, for his readiness in complying with the request of the Meeting in taking the Chair, and the ability with which he had conducted the proceedings of the day; which being seconded by Mr. Threipland, was unanimously agreed to. The Meeting was then dissolved by the Sheriff.

In order to gratify the public curiosity, we have endeavoured to take down the substance of the two addresses, which we believe to be nearly as follows:

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HONORABLE CHARLES MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; Governor General of the British Territories in India, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's, and the Honourable East India Company's Forces, &c. &c. &c. FORT WILLIAM.

MY LORD, We the undersigned British Inhabitants of Bombay, beg leave to congratulate your Excellency, on your safe arrival in India, and upon your having assumed the functions of your great Office.

Your Lordship's life has been devoted to the service of your Country in War and in Peace, in difficult negotiations, in Military operations the most arduous and brilliant, and in the noble employment of healing the wounds of civil discord.

You now complete the dignified consistency of this character, by once more coming forth from honorable repose to the care and toils of public service, at a period of life when the best men deem themselves released from laborious duty, and from a situation, where no will of your honest ambition was ungratified.

This is an act, my Lord, which could only have arisen from the unmixt principle of public duty; the disposition to do such an act is rare, the opportunities of doing it with motives so unfulfilled and indisputable, are still more rare; such an act, if it only served to prove the possibility of virtue so disinterested, would be a signal service to mankind, and your Lordship's sacrifice of yourself on the present occasion, confers on you a distinction, which none of your past, or future honors can surpass.

For our parts, my Lord, we thank you for endeavoring to us our country, to which we become more fondly and proudly attached when we see that it is capable of producing such examples.

An administration originating in motives so pure has every prospect of being happy in its progress. Your Lordship is, from experience, well acquainted with its difficulties. But we can venture to assure you, that as your departure from Great Britain was accompanied by the admiration of the whole Nation, so your arrival in this Country is attended by the veneration of every British Subject; and that your Government will be aided by the renown of your virtue and valour, which time has not effaced from the minds of the Princes and Nation of India.

We have the honor to be, MY LORD, Your Excellency's Most Obedient and faithful Servants, Bombay, August 31, 1805.

TO THE MOST NOBLE RICHARD MARQUIS WELLESLEY, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD, We, the undersigned British Inhabitants of Bombay, beg leave to offer our grateful acknowledgments to your Lordship, at the close of your eventful and brilliant Administration.

With the same sincerity, and in the same spirit of independence, which has actuated us in our Congratulations to your Noble Successor, we now present ourselves to your Lordship.

The British Character is not so far corrupted in us, that we can pay homage to mere power and greatness. It is therefore with pleasure, that we chose this unsuspected moment, for declaring our unfeigned sense of the claims on public admiration and gratitude, which your splendid abilities, and unwearied exertions in the cause of your Country,

we so justly gained for you, during your memorable Government of India.

We earnestly wish that your Lordship's voyage to Europe may be safe and prosperous, and that the active zeal which has marked your career abroad, may soon find scope for its exercise, at home.

We are confident that your Lordship will ever find a happiness worthy of You, in the memory of your important services—in the renewal of your intercourse with illustrious and accomplished friends—in Literature, which you have not only liberally patronized, but most successfully cultivated,—and above all, in the performance of those duties, public as well as private, of which the number is increased, and the obligations strengthened, by our distinguished Talents, and eminent Stations, and the active discharge of which is the safest and most pure source of enjoyment which it has pleased Divine Providence to allot to Mankind.

We have the honor to be, MY LORD, Your Lordship's most faithful and humble Servants, Bombay, August 31, 1805.

PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN AND NATIVE MERCHANTS OF BOMBAY, HELD ON THE 31st AUGUST 1805.

At a Meeting of the principal British and Native Merchants of Bombay, held immediately after the Meeting of the British Inhabitants convened for the purpose of considering of an Address to MARQUIS CORNWALLIS on his arrival in India, and to MARQUIS WELLESLEY on his approaching departure;

Mr. ALEXANDER ADAMSON, in the Chair.

It was proposed by Mr. Charles Forbes, seconded by Mr. James Law, and unanimously resolved; That the Most Noble the MARQUIS WELLESLEY be solicited to permit a Statue of him to be executed by the first Artist in England, to be sent out to Bombay, as soon as possible.

That the following Gentlemen be requested to wait upon MARQUIS WELLESLEY on his arrival in England, to prefer the said application on behalf of the Merchants of Bombay, namely, Messrs. David Scott, John Forbes and Patrick Craufurd Bruce.

That the Hon'ble the Governor in Council be requested to allot an eligible spot on Bombay Green, within the Fort, for the reception of the Statue of MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

That a Subscription be immediately set on foot for the above purpose, to be open for the Signature of the European and Native Merchants of this Settlement.

That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman.

(Signed) ALEX. ADAMSON, Chairman. Bombay, 31st August, 1805.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

MORNING POST, APRIL 17.

A Paper of yesterday contains this very extraordinary conception:—"That the Powers of the Continent will be indisposed to connect or ally themselves with us, by the vote of the House of Commons in the last week."—Do these admirers of the popular part of our Constitution think that the beneficial influence of a resolution, by which "the House of Commons was so raised, so exalted in the opinion of this country, and of the world," (we use the words of one their own speakers) will be confined within the limits of the British Empire? Or do they begin to think that no benefit has been achieved because the House did not agree to the whole of the propositions which they at first declared they had no intention to bring forward, but afterwards wished to press, at six o'clock in the morning, lest the impulse under which the first were carried should subside on reflection? Or, can they not look at any thing but with the confined and local view of party politics? Far from being of their opinion, we are satisfied, that, whatever may be the effect of the resolutions, or the means by which they were procured, at home, much advantage to the British cause must result from them abroad. When the example of a Minister's dismissal, not from Royal caprice or Court intrigue, but by the desire of the branch of the Legislature which has the superintendance of the public money, for the mere crime of negligence, in allowing another person to convert a part of that money contrary to law, to purposes of private emolument, without any loss having occurred to the public, they will see that this is a country in which there are other measures of the merits of Ministers than the favour of Princes, and that any Minister who does not strictly discharge the duties of his station, will be driven with shame from his place. This is a security to Princes, for the strict fulfilment of engagements, which cannot obtain against a Minister, on whom there is no check but the will of his King. There is also another beneficial effect. How high an opinion must the people entertain, in nations less happily governed than ours, of the rectitude of the Parliament, and the happiness of the British People. What must our enemies themselves feel, when they see one of the oldest Members of our Administration removed, not for corrupt practices, not for any thing like what Talleyrand was so notoriously guilty of, put for the simple crime of omission and negligence, in leaving room for public losses, which, however, did not occur. Will not the whole French people, drained and exhausted by a set of Ministers, Generals, Consuls, and Princes, all of whom made fortunes by speculation and corruption—will they not venerate the British Parliament, and envy the British people?—We are satisfied this will be the effect of the vote among all the nations of the Continent; that it will create in those already well disposed towards us, a respect and

affection, which is the best and strongest motive to alliance; and in those who are hostile, a respect, operating no less strongly in abatement of their hostility.

MR. TROTTER.

The statement which has appeared in one or two of the Papers, relative to the funded property of Mr. Trotter, we are assured, is a gross misrepresentation of the fact. The sums alluded to do not appear to be bought either by Mr. Trotter's own money or that of the public; but have been placed under his management and control as a security against loss of money lent by him for short periods.

As the object of the prosecution meditated against Mr. Trotter does not seem to be generally understood, it may be proper to state, that it is not for the purpose of recovering money which has been actually lost to the Public, or even unaccounted for (none having been lost, and every farthing being properly accounted for,) but for the purpose of acquiring those advantages, which Mr. Trotter is supposed to have made from the use of Balances, which must have remained dormant and unproductive, had he acted agreeably to the strict spirit of the Act of Parliament, which regulated the business of the Pay Office.

THE HAGUE, - APRIL 17.

Every thing possible has been done lately to augment the number of troops for the colonies, and above all, the number of Officers. Some days since, a detachment went from this for the Cape of Good Hope, and with it, some superior officers and many artillery officers. Their arrival in this colony will be by so much the more necessary, as we have been informed that some months ago Colonel Legat, and many superior officers, went from thence with a certain quantity of troops to Batavia, and the other Dutch possessions in Asia. The last news which we have received of Vice Admiral Hartman and his Squadron are extremely satisfactory.

LONDON, - APRIL 22.

General Vernon is not to have any immediate command in the expedition, but he is to be entrusted with the government of the country or post intended to be occupied: he is the oldest General, but the Marquis of Lansdown in the service, having been advanced to that rank in February, 1783.

If the accounts which have lately been received from the continent in private letters, may be depended upon, Bonaparte has succeeded in prevailing upon the Emperor of Germany, to acknowledge his title of King of Italy, and to reduce very considerably the number of Austrian troops on the Italian frontiers.

Bonaparte has given another instance of his total contempt of all neutral states by publishing in his official paper, a letter of which an English messenger was robbed on neutral territory.

The report of the 10,000 French troops having marched by Mount Cenis into Italy, is greatly exaggerated. The conspiracy at Stuttgart was revealed to Government by a Jew. It is said, that some of its ramifications may be traced back so far as 1790.

The embargo has been taken off the Swedish vessels in the ports of France, and the French soldiers who had been placed on board them sent to join their respective regiments.

Preparations are making at Genoa, for the reception of the French Emperor and his retinue, who, when he comes to Italy, is to make a visit to that city.

The Strasbourg Journal says, that Marshal Bruce will have a principal command in the army of the coast, as will also the Marshals Massena and Lanues.

Portugal to preserve its neutrality, seems inclined to abandon the English cause; and hence a great coolness has arisen between M. D'Arango, First Minister of State, and Lord Fitzgerald, the English Ambassador.

Bonaparte continues his exertions to prevent the introduction of British Colonial produce not only into France, but into every part of the Continent subject to his dominion. With this statement the Batavian Journals received to the 28th ult. concur in every point. The same orders are to be strictly enforced throughout all the Dutch ports.

Last night dispatches were forwarded to Admiral Drury, at Cork, acquainting him of the readiness of the enemy's fleet to proceed to sea.

M. Otto, the French Minister at Munich, is to go to the Hague in like quality.

Bonaparte on leaving Paris, directed that no public dispatch of doubtful success should be printed until it had previously received his inspection, but that any favourable news should receive immediate publicity.

It appears that whilst one part of the French fleet was sent against Dominica, which may have been a feint to draw our attention entirely to that quarter, the other part proceeded to cruise off Barbadoes, for the purpose of intercepting the fleets, which they had received intelligence was on its passage from Cork, and might be expected to be off Barbadoes the first week in March. The fleet was on board between 3 and 4000 troops, and an immense supply of plantation and other stores, &c. for Jamaica and the other islands.

The Union frigate arrived at Barbadoes on the 26th; she had just boarded a neutral vessel from Martinique, who confirmed the statement of the French force already arrived there and added, that a fail of the line, with several frigates and transports, were momentarily expected there from the Mediterranean; for the purpose of co-operating in a general attack upon all the Islands; and further added, that an expedition, with 4000 men, was on the point of sailing against St. Lucia.

The City of Lubec has finally agreed to pay one hundred thousand marks banco, to the French General, instead of five hundred thousand, which he demanded as a loan to the states of Hanover.

Lieutenant General Sir James Pulteney has been appointed to the command of the Eastern District, vice Sir J. Craig.

LONDON, - MAY 7.

Mr. Pitt yesterday notified to the House of Commons, as we said he would, that His Majesty had been advised to direct that the name of Lord Viscount Melville, should be struck out of the List of Privy Counsellors, and that His Majesty had given directions accordingly for the erasure of his Lordship's name, which would take place the first day the Council meet. Mr. Pitt rose to make this communication as soon as Mr. Whitbread had begun his speech, but the latter Gentleman contended, that the communication would come with more propriety after the motion which he had to submit to the House. He then continued his speech, which contained nothing more than a repetition of the arguments that have been so frequently pressed, and concluded by stating, that after the order of the day for taking into consideration His Majesty's Answer to the Address, and the Resolution carried by the House, he should move "that an humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that Lord Viscount Melville may be removed from all offices of trust and emolument which he holds during the pleasure of the Crown, and from His Majesty's presence and Councils for ever."

In consequence, however, of the communication from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Whitbread consented to withdraw his motion. Every one of our readers, we are sure, will be affected by the speech of Mr. Pitt. He was himself deeply affected whilst he spoke it; and towards the close of it his voice faltered from the keenness of his emotions.

The public will observe with some astonishment what a tone is assumed by the opposition, whenever the case of the late Lord Holland is alluded to. They say that making use of the public money was not illegal before the passing of the Act of the 25th of the King, and we are desired to believe that all the money due to the public from the late Lord Holland has been paid, except a small sum. We admit, for the sake of argument, that deriving profit from the use of the public money was not illegal before the passing of the 25th of the King. - But was it legal to keep the principal so long as it has been kept? And how in fact has the money been repaid to the public? A sum of 200,000, or more was due in the year 1765. Forty years have since elapsed - five per cent. interest must or might have been made of that principal - the interest of 200,000, for forty years amounts to 400,000. The principal has thus paid out of the interest, and the Holland Family have derived about 400,000, from the use of the public money.

What other motions will be made by the Coalition against Lord Melville, we know not; but we may expect they will accumulate as the necessity increases for not distracting and diverting the attention of Government at such a momentous crisis from the vigorous prosecution of the war.

One of Lord Nelson's fleet, the Renown, has joined our fleet off Brest. A letter has been received this morning from an officer on board, dated the 1st of May, which says - "We arrived here yesterday (off Brest), having been detached to convoy a fleet through the Straights. On our passage to Gibraltar, we fell in with a French fleet of eleven sail of the line and seven frigates. We are fearful the French have escaped once more the vigilance of Lord Nelson, for we have been to 59 pt after them!!"

We have communicated some further details to day of the operations of the French in the West Indies. We hope and believe that their career of robbery and rapine has here been checked and terminated. It is said that a vessel has been spoken with, which left Barbadoes on the 2d, at which time, the French were expected to make an attack upon that island. They would meet with a warm reception, for there were 4,000 regular troops, and as many militia, with a proportionate quantity of artillery, collected there. The Commander of the troops felt himself strong enough to spare a regiment for the defence of the garrison of St. Vincent.

The convoy which sailed from Cork, on the 27th January, with the 15th, 20th, and 26th Regiments, arrived at Barbadoes on the 1st March; that part of it which was destined for Jamaica, proceeded under the protection of the Elk, loop of war.

On Saturday last, the Canada transport put into Falmouth with troops on board; she belonged to the expedition under General Craig. On the 24th ultimo, she parted with the fleet in a gale of wind; on the 27th she spoke Sir John Orde, who ordered her to make the best of her way to England with the information of the Toulon fleet having passed the Straights. On the 29th ultimo she spoke the outward-bound West India fleet, under convoy of the Narcissus, all well.

The Sephie sloop from the Mediterranean, could not bring any later intelligence than we were already in possession of; she was chased by the Toulon fleet the day after they passed the Straights. No accounts have yet been received of the destination of the combined squadrons.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

FALMOUTH, MAY 4.

Arrived this evening, the transport Canada, No. 116, Capt. Dave; this ship sailed from Portsmouth with the Queen and Dragon, men of war, having troops on board for the expedition, and parted with them in a gale the 24th ultimo; on the 27th ult. fell in with Sir John Orde's Squadron, five sail of the line, then on their way to join the grand fleet. Sir John ordered the Canada to make the best of her way to England with the intelligence of the Toulon fleet having got off Cadiz; the Canada saw Sir J. Orde's Squadron so late as 29th ultimo, on which day they spoke the outward-bound West India fleet, under convoy of the Narcissus frigate, all well.

PORTSMOUTH, MAY 6.

The dangerous situation of the Egyptian frigate, by getting on the shingles on Friday night, in coming through the Needles, was not attended with the consequences that were to be feared, owing to the

calmness of the weather, and the great assistance that was sent her from Spithead, and from this Dock-yard: she was got off yesterday, and is come up to Spithead. - The Triumph of 74 guns, Capt. Inman, lately commissioned, has bent her sails, preparatory to her going out of harbour. - Some of the ships which have been employed off Boulogne these two years, are meritedly appointed to other stations. The Immortalite and Melpomene, lately sailed on a western cruise; the Leda frigate, and Harpy sloop, are now ordered for a foreign service. - Sailed the Ranger sloop, Captain Coote; and the Clinker gun-vessel, on a cruise. - Arrived the Pelter and Tickler gun-vessels, from a cruise. - The Pallas frigate, Captain Lord Cochrane, is ordered to fit for foreign service. The Sophia sloop which is arrived from the Mediterranean, cannot bring any late intelligence of Lord Nelson, or the Toulon fleet, as she was chased by the latter the day after they passed the Gut, from which she escaped by superior management.

By the Irish Mail of yesterday, we learn, that five out of the seven regiments which have been ordered for foreign service, have been countermanded.

Reports say, that General Sir Eyre Coote, is about to be sent to the West Indies, with a reinforcement of 5000 men.

On Tuesday last passed through Carlisle, Stephen Philips, Esq. with Lord Petre's daughter, for Gretna Green, at which place they were married the same evening, after eluding every enquiry made after them by the young Lady's parent. What renders the affair more surprising is, that a person has been on the watch at Gretna for some time for the lovers; but wearied out at length, he departed a day or two before the young couple arrived.

PETERSBURGH, APRIL 3.

The Embassy which is proceeding to China will continue there for three years, and during the whole of that time will be entertained at the Expence of the Court of Peking. The appointments of M. le Comte de Narichkine are sixty thousand roubles a year. Our Court proposes sending in a short time an Embassy to Thibet.

PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE, - APRIL 23.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

"It is ordered to the minister of justice to make prohibition to any officer of authority created by laws for receiving the civil acts, to receive upon their register an act of a pretended marriage contracted by M. Jerome Bonaparte, in the United States of America or elsewhere - the said marriage having been made contrary to the laws of France and the will of Madame Bonaparte, the mother of Mr. Jerome Bonaparte."

FOURTEENTH Asylum and Road Lottery.

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE FIRST CLASS,

Wednesday, the 11th September, 1805.

Nos. 1677 2200 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 2314 3034 4721 5258 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 98 400 2519 3184 4881 4969 4095 5698 5343 5400 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 34 52 1188 2006 2248 3972 5564 5884 5201 Prizes of 40 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 416 935 1010 2780 2602 2681 3378 3605 3017 4742 5069 Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 963 513 1735 1822 3460 3110 3630 5562 5421 5960 5715 Prizes of 25 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 20 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

Table with 8 columns of numbers: 60 417 293 112 127 472 258, 61 77 422 370 54 375 869, 575 925 863 554 755 747 929, 848 682 778 786 739 766 926, 516 559 607 1699 1998 1808 1626, 1292 1923 1757 1411 1773 1664 1992, 1652 1403 1121 1637 1725 1823 1498, 1791 1392 1105 1069 1912 1918 1762, 1480 1008 1264 1207 1820 1175 1200, 1936 2817 2874 2102 2830 2593 2600, 2427 2167 2899 2027 2761 2410 2062, 2121 2995 2451 2454 2980 2286 2671, 2866 2359 2977 2682 2820 2990 2718, 2949 2962 2889 3118 3024 3369 3866, 3279 3745 3640 3885 3951 3300 3215, 3022 3077 3694 3861 3250 3959 3423, 3699 3915 3662 3366 3818 3185 3117, 3573 4777 4520 4316 4294 4240 4315, 4444 4074 4129 4297 4625 4643 4460, 4921 4283 4695 4936 4402 4826 4873, 4242 4334 4073 4850 4976 4703 4834, 4413 4851 4458 4991 4924 4922 4077, 4706 4967 4428 4853 4217 4582 4998, 4722 4982 4564 5561 5524 5119 5688, 5741 5667 5954 5377 5491 5088 5750, 5024 5081 5468 5098 5786 5539 5992, 5733 5344 5247 5175 5395 5833 5996, 5697 5555 5871 5357 5852 5646 5054, 5440 5074 5552 5415.

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE FIRST CLASS,

Monday, the 16th September, 1805.

No. 1400 a Prize of 400 Star Pagodas.

No. 4970 a Prize of 200 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 1610 4023 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 1925 1084 1075 3320 2456 5627 5454 Prizes of 80 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 161 663 1763 5394 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 1557 2746 2756 3944 3689 3819 4894 4274 4771 4707 5797 5921 Prizes of 40 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 730 687 772 852 1065 1441 1771 1508 1489 1306 2862 3716 3240 4376 5970 5717 5125 Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 21 180 339 1641 1524 2304 2882 2659 3419 4366 4877 4382 4910 5114 5360 Prizes of 25 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 20 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

Table with 8 columns of numbers: 8 66 74 79 206 374 154, 486 194 414 465 477 349 420, 458 391 381 383 298 29 207, 595 820 521 964 912 664 882, 743 982 634 1219 1595 1140 1222, 1742 1741 1058 1011 1110 1472 1081, 1682 1109 1208 1575 1352 1332 1290, 1698 1462 1362 1041 1009 1244 1929, 1510 1339 1740 1280 1235 1478 4059, 1814 1132 1772 1136 1633 1749 1648, 1892 2726 2953 2104 2351 2658 2094, 2840 2034 2399 2527 2353 2567 2300, 2356 2482 2657 2096 2898 2425 2931, 2244 2379 2393 2117 2203 2524 3271, 3347 3616 3684 3726 3372 3269 3688, 3790 3621 3309 3055 3261 3936 3710, 3799 3275 3450 3480 3141 3698 3599, 3652 3321 3660 3934 3696 3911 3982, 3749 3685 4791 4789 4988 4606 4196, 4681 4610 4911 4823 4255 4331 4464, 4656 4569 4220 4779 4584 4653 4975, 4289 4536 4659 4186 4855 4147 4038, 4358 4272 4011 4980 4037 4341 4111, 4349 4354 4700 5828 5544 5484 5453, 5510 5194 5511 5506 5868 5386 5113, 5761 5336 5937 5518 5771 5790 5822, 5719 5025 5250 5651 5458 5890 5213, 5824 5729.

Current value of Government Securities, OCTOBER 7, 1805.

Table with 3 columns: Buying, Selling, and Par. Rows include Six per Cents, Old Eight per Cents, Eight per Cents, Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, & 1804, Ten per Cents, Do. for 2 years.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th September, Mr. John Williams, to Miss Joanna Sicara. On the 2d Instant, Mr. Edward Tomkins, to Mrs. Sufanna Ryan.

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday evening last, Mrs. Joseph Burns, of a Son. At Cuttack, on the 20th ultimo, the Lady of Capt. Yarde, of a Son. At Colabah, the Lady of Capt. Thorn, of H. M. 56th Regiment, of a Daughter. On Sunday the 1st September, at Bombay, the Lady of Thomas Malcolm, Esq. of a Son. At Bombay, Mrs. Reid, the Lady of Captain Reid, of the Ship Henry Wellesley, was safely delivered of a Son. At the same place, the Lady of Joseph Cumberlege, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 21st ultimo, drowned by accident in Saugur Roads, Lieutenant Roger Parke, of H. M. 67th Regiment. A young officer of much promise, and highly esteemed and regretted by his Corps. At Pultnah, George Curtis, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service. At Agra, on the 4th ultimo, Captain W. Pryor of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry. At Penang, on the 19th July, the Infant Daughter of J. Dickens, Esq. Judge and Magistrate. Lately, at Balambangan, H. Waring, Esq. Assistant Surgeon on this establishment, doing duty at that station. At Sea, on the 10th April last, on board the Hon. Company's ship Sovereign, on her passage to England James Ede, Esq. of this place. On Thursday last, in Fort William, Captain H. K. Erskine, of H. M. 53d Regt. of Foot, recently arrived. At Ganjam, on the 21st of August, 1805, after a severe and trying illness, George Dunbar, M. D. Garrison Surgeon of that place. His amiable and respectable Character in private life, was acknowledged by the circle of his acquaintances with the warmest feeling of Friendship and Esteem; and the loss to Society is enhanced by the high ability of his professional Talents to the Service.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
MONDAY, MAY 6.

MOTION FOR ERASING THE NAME OF LORD MELVILLE FROM THE LIST OF PRIVY COUNSELLORS.

Mr. Whitbread rose, agreeably to his notice on a former day, to call the attention of the House to the further consideration of His Majesty's answer to the resolutions relative to the conduct of Lord Melville, as Treasurer of the Navy. He declared, that in every stage of this business, he had felt the utmost anxiety, and on no occasion more than he did at the present moment. This anxiety did not arise from any doubt which he entertained of the propriety of the motion with which he meant to conclude, but as to what would be the ultimate decision of the House. The business was now come to a direct point, and there were two paths open for the House to pursue. The one was a path which led to immortal honour and renown, while the other would only serve to degrade that great work in which they had embarked, and defeat those high expectations which the public entertained. He had no doubt, that if he had brought forward the motion with which he should now have the honour to conclude, on the morning of the 9th of April, that there would not have been a single dissentient voice on the subject. If he had then moved that Lord Melville should be erased from the List of Privy Counsellors, and banished the presence of the Sovereign for ever, he was convinced that such a motion would have encountered no opposition.

Here the Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke to order. He conceived that the business before the House this day, was the further consideration of His Majesty's Message. He had a communication to make on that subject, which, he believed, would satisfy both the Honourable Gentleman and the House, and he submitted to his candour, whether this communication ought not to take precedence of any discussion.

Mr. Whitbread refusing, observed, that whatever was the communication to which the Right Honourable Gentleman alluded, it would come more properly before the House, after the motion which he should bring forward was submitted to their consideration. Previous to the interruption he had been observing, that if they had brought forward such a motion on the morning of the 9th of April, that motion must of necessity have been adopted. He would even go further than this, and contend, that if Lord Melville had been a Commoner, and a motion had been made for the expulsion of Henry Dundas, the motion would have been adopted. With respect to the manner in which this business had been conducted on his part, it was necessary for him to make a few remarks. He put it then to the House, whether in every part of his conduct he had not been actuated with a desire, not of collecting a few stray votes, as a Right Honourable Gentleman on the other side (Mr. Canning) had invidiously insinuated, but of submitting such a fair explicit case to the House, as would secure the support of independent, honorable sense of Parliament? After the Resolution of Censure was passed, he had thought it expedient to move, that Lord Melville be dismissed from the councils and presence of the Sovereign for ever. On that occasion it appeared to be the sense of the House that the Resolutions should be carried to the foot of the throne, on the idea that this, though a gentler mode of proceeding, would produce the desired result. That anticipation had not been fulfilled, though bowing to the opinion of the House, he had withdrawn his Motion. Lord Melville had indeed resigned his high office of First Lord of the Admiralty, but Lord Melville's name still remained to pollute the list of the Most Honourable Privy Council of the Sovereign. It was proper too for the House to keep in mind that the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) had then declared, that he saw no reason for recommending to His Majesty the step of erasing the name of Lord Melville from the list of his Privy Counsellors. This, after what was disclosed to clearly in the Tenth Report, and after the solemn vote of the House, was a most indecent and dangerous declaration, little short, indeed, of absolutely setting at defiance a vote of one fundamental part of the Legislature. It was a declaration of a nature which called on the House to assert their own rights, and to vindicate their own dignity. If a great public delinquent, such as Lord Melville, were suffered to go unpunished, then was there an end to justice, to example, to every thing calculated to check the progress of corruption. He called, then, on the House, in duty to their sense of the importance of the Representative System, in justice to the vote which had afforded so much satisfaction in the country; in the name of all the proceedings which were now in a state of progress, not for a moment to hesitate in following up a great public delinquent by punishment corresponding to the enormity of his guilt. If the House had even been in a situation when there was a sort of convention betwixt the King and Parliament, when no great measure was to be brought forward, without, as it were, securing the approbation of the Court, still such a case of notorious delinquency could not be passed over with impunity. Confronted as the House now was, could it for a moment be endured, that because Lord Melville was high in office, and extensive in influence, he was on that account to be sheltered from punishment?—The idea was not to be entertained for a single moment. He begged leave to press on the consideration of Gentlemen in what situation the House would be placed, if, after their solemn vote on the 8th of April, Lord Melville, a convicted delinquent, were not to be made an example to future offenders? What would be thought if it was recorded in History, as recorded it must be, that Lord Melville, on the best of all proof, his own confession, had been convicted of misapplying the public money—that the House of Commons had made a declaration of his guilt in this misapplication—that means were taken for the recovery of what sums were derived from this misapplication, and that on a sudden all further proceedings were suspended? After the previous steps which the House had taken, would not the reader of the history anticipate some resolution giving to all the others their proper degree of effect, and if no such resolution existed, what could he think, but that the House of Commons had stopped short in the honorable work which they had commenced? Was it then not stopping short of the punishment which Lord Melville deserved, while he was suffered to remain a Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council? Here, however, a whole month had elapsed, and no step was taken to remove the Noble Lord from that honorable station. This reluctance to advise the Sovereign to take a step so necessary to the honour of his Government, could not proceed from any idea that the Noble Lord had been unfairly or partially condemned, or that his Judges were persons of a suspicious character. The Commissioners of Naval Inquiry were Gentlemen of the best talents, and the most tried integrity in the empire, and they had declared Lord Melville guilty of a gross violation of the law and a high breach of duty. Respectable, however, as their authority was, it was not that alone which guided the determination of the House. The Noble Lord, himself, admitted his criminality, and the House decided against him *reum. scilicet*.—With such a decision and such a confession before them, the House could not hesitate about the necessity of some proceeding to give dignity and effect to their previous determination. He, for one, would never say, that the House were to be deterred from the constitutional exercise of their function by any popular clamour; but here no clamour of that sort was to be observed, on the contrary, there was strong, ardent, and universal feeling of indignation, against the misapplication of Lord Melville, in every part of the kingdom. The only feeling manifested, was a declaration of the necessity of bringing great public de-

linquents to an exemplary punishment, to deter future offenders. This was the more necessary from the conduct which Ministers had thought proper to follow. If they possessed any share of purity or probity, it was employed to cloak the convicted guilt of a high delinquent. There was not the least reason to believe that they had any intention of recommending to His Majesty to erase the name of Lord Melville from the list of his Privy Counsellors. The answer which His Majesty had been advised to give to the Sheriffs of London, representing a very numerous and respectable body of his subjects, was a tolerable good proof of that position. The answer was altogether equivocal; for, while it expressed His Majesty's anxiety to have public abuses corrected, it was totally silent to any punishment of the individual, in whose person and conduct the most scandalous abuses had been detected. He trusted, then, that the House would see the necessity of vindicating their own dignity and honour. The eyes of the public were fixed on the decision of the House on this most interesting question. By the decision of this night it would be seen, whether national justice was to triumph over malversation? whether their great public delinquents were to be screened from punishment? or, whether the firm, equal arm of the law, was to be extended to all ranks of the community? It was contended, but contrary to all fact, that the humiliation and disgrace which the Noble Lord had already suffered, was a sufficient atonement for his criminality. He was represented to be broken in spirit, and that it would be contrary to all the feelings of humanity, to push the matters to extremities. He was no advocate for barbarous punishment, but the enormity of the guilt was not to be kept out of view. The Noble Lord, doubtless, had strong feelings on the occasion, but persons in the humbler walks of life had similar feelings, and still their feelings were never considered in the light of punishment. There was a punishment which no human hand could inflict. Such punishments were, in point of feeling, dreadful—*ae flamma, haec facies*. Justice, however required, that something beyond this should be employed for the punishment of great public delinquencies. It was necessary that a grand example should be made, and, on this plain principle, he should move the further consideration of His Majesty's answer with the view of following it up with a motion to address His Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to erase the name of Lord Melville from the list of his Most Honourable Privy Council, and to dismiss him from his presence and councils for ever.

As soon as the Motion was handed up to the Chair,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and spoke in substance as follows:—Before the motion is put from the Chair, I think it necessary for me to make a few observations, which appear to me of such a nature, as will supersede the necessity of agitating the question at greater length, on the present occasion. When I interrupted the Honourable Gentleman, it was for the purpose of saying, that I had a communication to make to the House, which would make his motion unnecessary—that communication is, Sir, that the object which the Honourable Gentleman has in view, is already accomplished. I have felt it my duty to advise the erasure of Lord Melville's name from the list of Privy Counsellors. His Majesty has acceded to this advice, and the business will be finished on the first day that a Council is held for general purposes. Having said this, I shall, with the permission of the House say a few words on the circumstances under which I formerly resisted this proposition, and those under which I have felt myself bound to yield to it. The Honourable Gentleman has thought proper to allude to the discussion which took place on the day previous to recess; and he says, that on that occasion, I declared that nothing then appeared to me which called for my advising His Majesty to erase the name of Lord Melville from the list of Privy Counsellors. I believe, Sir, it is in the recollection of the House, that a motion similar to that now brought forward, was produced by the Honourable Gentleman on the day to which he has alluded. On that occasion I did state that the Motion appeared to me altogether unnecessary, since Lord Melville had resigned his official situation, and all prospect or hope of his return to office was extinct, as long as the Resolution of the 8th of April remained in full force. Unless the House varied their decision, that determination was an insuperable bar to the Noble Lord's return to power. At that time it did not appear to me to be the sense of the House that such a Motion should be persisted in, or that it was at all necessary after the Resolution of Censure on a former evening. Many Gentlemen who concurred in this Resolution thought, that the wound which had been inflicted should not be aggravated by any unnecessary circumstances of severity; that when the Justice of the public was satisfied, the feelings of the individual ought not to be outraged. Even several Gentlemen on the other side of the House did not seem to wish that the Motion should be pushed to a division. The motion was accordingly withdrawn, and in room of it the House agreed to lay the Resolutions before the Throne, and to await the ultimate decision of His Majesty. By following this course, it was imagined that the same result would be obtained without wounding the feelings of the Noble Lord, who was already sufficiently afflicted by the general decision of the House. This step then being taken, it did not strike me that it was at all expedient, that it was my duty especially to advise His Majesty to erase the name of Lord Melville from the list of his Privy Counsellors. If I had conceived this to be the general wish of the House, I should, unquestionably, have bowed to it, but not viewing that matter in this light, I did not conceive that I was bound to give the advice which the motion of the Honourable Gentleman is calculated to enforce. Since that time, however, in consequence of the notice of the Honourable Gentleman to renew his motion, I have felt it my duty to ascertain what is the prevailing feeling of Gentlemen on the subject. I have had occasion to ascertain the sentiments of respectable Gentlemen on both sides of the House, and seeing reason to believe that the step to which the motion of the Honourable Gentleman is directed, was considered expedient, I have, however reluctantly from private feeling, felt it incumbent on me to propose the erasure of the Noble Lord's name from the list of Privy Counsellors. I confess, Sir, and I am not ashamed to confess, that I did not advise this step without a bitter pang, but a sense of public duty gave way to private friendship and esteem. I will not erase from my bosom feelings of private affection, but I cannot suffer these feelings to interfere with what I find to be the declared sense of a majority of this House. I own the step was by me reluctantly taken, but it was not for me to dispute the wisdom, or to thwart the wishes of Parliament. After what I have said, I trust the Honourable Gentleman will see the propriety of withdrawing his motion. Every public object is now obtained which the motion could accomplish, and I am sure that the Honourable Gentleman has candour and humanity enough not to press discussions, the only effect of which must be to wound the already severely afflicted feelings of an unfortunate individual.

Mr. Fox said, he should have felt it more satisfactory, and he believed it would have been more satisfactory to the country, had the event which the Right Honourable Gentleman had just announced taken place in a manner more congenial to the object of public justice. It did not appear on the part of His Majesty's Ministers as the voluntary act of men who wished to punish guilt. No, indeed, they hardly would admit that the conduct of Lord Melville deserved that character. On the contrary, they, not long since, insisted that the delinquent was guilty only of a breach of the inattention of the Act of Parliament. Now, however, the Right Honourable Gentleman who maintained that opinion, alleged the change in his tone to proceed from a respect to the sense of that House. But was not that sense sufficiently known some weeks ago, and yet Lord Melville's name was suffered to remain

among the list of Privy Counsellors? Where did the Right Honourable Gentleman ascertain the sense of the House? If he had collected it from their public proceedings, it had been long notorious.—But perhaps the Right Honourable Gentleman had been canvassing among individuals, and was not likely to succeed in pressing an opposition to the motion before the House. It had indeed been said that the decision which led to the result the House had just heard, was the effect of something that had occurred among Ministers about a week since—that it proceeded from Ministerial intrigue—that it was a compromise. For his own part he could not say that he believed this rumour, but it was in circulation.—Most certainly, if the change in the resolution of Ministers arose from a wish to comply with the sense of the House, it must have taken place much sooner, for that sense, concurring with the sense of the country had long and loudly called for the dismissal of Lord Melville from his Majesty's Councils.—But still the Minister would not yield until it was ascertained by a private canvass that he would be compelled to do so. No, there was no intention of giving up Lord Melville while there was any hope of saving him. There was no notion of removing him from the Admiralty, until his public conviction in that House rendered it absolutely necessary, in order to ward off a motion of his Honourable Friend, and then the Noble Lord resigned. The Minister seemed determined to cling to his friend, while he could take a decent hold of him—resolved to fight his cause while there was an inch of ground to stand upon. Lord Melville was to be protected to the last moment. For although the motion before the House had been announced some time since, a compliance with its object, which was the object of justice, was only communicated to the House the moment it was about to be submitted. The thing—“though speedily done, was tardily begun,” and this served to throw to the House and the Country what was to be expected from the disposition of Ministers—what degree of confidence was due to their sense of public equity; upon which he trusted that no confidence would be placed, but that the House would take into its own hands the prosecution of a business which they had so happily commenced. Not that they would legislate against speculation, for the experience of the past held out no promise to the future, that legislation would be an efficient remedy.—But let the House take measures to discover and punish speculators. Let real inquiries be instituted and pursued. Let all the different reports on the table be closely examined. Let that be the work of the House—but in the prosecution of it let no Ministers be trusted. Any support from such Ministers to such a course of proceeding must be hollow. Their conduct with respect to the subject before the House sufficiently proved that. For the triumph over speculation obtained in this instance was not with their will. No. It was extorted from them, and they were at last forced to give up the speculator. They were afraid of a public declaration in that House, if they persisted farther in screening the delinquent. It was quite obvious that they most reluctantly yielded—that the voice of the country and of justice would not have been obeyed, had Ministers the power to resist.

Mr. Pitt stated, that the Resolution he had announced to the House had not the least connection with any transaction out of doors. This he most distinctly denied. As to the allusions of the Honourable Gentleman who had just sat down, to what he called a canvass of the Members, he saw nothing censurable in his availing himself of his extensive intercourse with Members to ascertain their sentiments upon any public question. This was a right which belonged to any Member of that House, and he believed it was the general practice with every Member who had any proposition to bring forward. When he found that any particular proceeding was wished for by a majority of the House, he thought it but right and respectful to take that proceeding at once, and thus prevent the necessity of debate. By this course the time of the House was saved and its opinion treated with due deference. What he had done in such a way, he by no means thought inconsistent with his official duty, or the respect he owed to the constitution and privileges of that House.

Mr. Fox disclaimed having said, that he believed the change in the Right Honourable Gentleman's conduct to proceed from the transaction referred to out of doors. Nor did he mean to impute blame to an endeavor to consult the opinion of Members upon any public question. But he expressed his surprise, that if this measure had been taken in compliance with the sense of the House, it had not been taken earlier—that it had not immediately followed those resolutions which passed the House so long since.

Mr. Pitt observed, that there was not one word in the Resolutions alluded to, recommending the removal of Lord Melville's name from His Majesty's Council, or at all relating to it.

The Secretary at War (Mr. W. Dundas) corroborated the statement of Mr. Pitt, that the Resolutions referred to, contained no expression of an opinion, that the name of Lord Melville should be erased from the list of His Majesty's Council. Nor did the Honourable Gentleman who spoke last, but one (Mr. Fox) express any wish to that effect. On the contrary, the Honourable Gentleman was heard to glory in his own dismissal, and that of another person, from the list of His Majesty's Council, and to state his hope that that would not by any part of the public be considered a disgrace. Was not this then pretty clearly to express an opinion, that it was not his desire to produce that effect which had been communicated to the House, with regard to Lord Melville, whom it was so much the study of the Honourable Gentleman to degrade? The House, however, witnessed the Hon. Gentleman's conduct, and it was for them to judge whether it sprang at all from a love of public equity, or was influenced by any feeling of humanity. It had been stated that the Noble Lord was guilty of public plunder, and therefore incapable of those feelings which would entitle a man to compassion. But he most positively denied that any such guilt could be ascribed to him. That he had connived at the misconduct of Trotter, he was ready to admit, but that he had participated of any of the emoluments resulting from that misconduct, he ever should contradict. Nothing had appeared before the House to justify the charge of Lord Melville's having joined in public robbery, and if any Gentleman should assert such a thing, he was ready prepared to meet him. With respect to the Honourable Gentleman's professed desire to punish and prevent speculation, and the improper use of the public money, the House and the Country must recollect enough to be enabled to judge of the sincerity of his professions. For need it be told, that from the year 1765 to the year 1782, Lord Holland derived, to his own private profit, an interest of 15,000l. per annum from the use of the public money, as Paymaster of the Army, and that not one farthing of this money, had ever since been paid [a loud cry of order, order! but still the Right Honourable Gentleman proceeded.] Was not the Honourable Gentleman aware, that when he was indulging himself in what he termed speculations, but what was commonly called gambling, that he was squandering the property of the public? Did he not know that the speculations of Lord Holland furnished him with the means of defraying his extravagancies in early life? [Here there were strong marks of disapprobation on the other side of the House.] The Right Honourable Gentleman concluded with observing, that he might be thought severe, but if the Honourable Gentleman felt what he said, he had himself to thank by provoking it.

Mr. Fox spoke to the following effect.—“As the Right Honourable Gentleman has thought proper to make such a pointed allusion to the conduct of my father, I hope for the indulgence of the House while I submit a few observations. For although a considerable time has elapsed since the death of the person to whom the Right Hon. Gentleman alludes, I cannot

but feel a high interest in any thing that concerns his reputation. What the Right Honourable Gentleman could mean by calling him to my recollection in this instance, unless to create an uneasiness in my breast, I am at a loss to imagine. For how does the case of my father apply to that of Lord Melville? The case of Lord Melville is as clear as light. There was no law to forbid the Paymaster of the Army to apply the balances remaining in his hands to any purpose of private emolument, in the way described at the time Lord Holland held that office.—Taking the fact as it stands, if, as the Right Hon. Gentleman alleges, it was criminal in a public Officer to make use of the public money for his own private profit when there was no Act of Parliament against a *fortiori*, it was still more criminal after the Act had passed, (*a cry of bear, bear!*) The difference between the case of Lord Holland and Lord Melville is this, that the conduct of the former was not against law, while that of the other was in the very teeth of the law proposed by himself. What then does the Right Honourable Gentleman gain by the reference? That the practice which obtained in the office of the Paymaster of the Army was generally right, I am not now going to argue. But I do remember, and it must be in the recollection of the House, that at the time the practice was under discussion, very different opinions prevailed among the most eminent Lawyers in the Country upon the question, whether the Paymaster's were accountable to the public for the interest arising out of the balances remaining in their hands. I know that the negative of this proposition was maintained by many persons of high consideration, but most certainly the weight of eminence and authority was on the other side. For it was held that the balances were not the property of the public, but that of the public creditors. This question was repeatedly discussed in the House, under various administrations, I will not mention that of the Marquis of Rockingham, because that Minister might be supposed to have some regard for me; but it was fully canvassed during the administration of Lord North, when indeed no such supposition of favour could exist. And what was the result? Why that a Committee appointed to consider the case, reported, that the practice referred to was regarded as a privilege belonging to the office of Paymaster to the Army, and that it had universally prevailed with those who held that office, with the exception of the father of the Gentleman over against me (Lord Chatham), and perhaps another. If it were deemed a criminal practice, no doubt, some measure of prosecution would have been instituted. But the feeling was different. Nay, the House so felt it, and evinced its sentiment afterwards by granting an increase of the salary attached to the office, in lieu of such privilege. That sentiment was decidedly expressed in the resolution of the Committee, on which the salary of Lord Melville, as Treasurer of the Navy, was augmented in order to compensate for the loss of the emoluments resulting from the use of public balances, which from the period of that augmentation was entirely to cease. Recollecting therefore, that the practice, of which the Right Honourable Gentleman has accused my father did prevail among the Paymasters of the Army up to the time at which the salary of these officers was increased at the appointment of Mr. Burke, and Mr. Barre. I cannot see any analogy between the case of Lord Holland and Lord Melville. With respect to the allusion which the Right Honourable Gentleman terms it, I gambled a good deal to be sure; I also feel that I continued that practice much too long, and lost a considerable sum of money. My father, no doubt, left me a large fortune—but how the Right Honourable Gentleman can infer that my manner of spending that fortune, can afford any proof of my connivance, in what he considers my father's improper manner of obtaining it—or, that I was a party to the misappropriation of the public money, I leave it to the House to conjecture (*a laugh!*) That those who are the relatives, or who had the misfortune of being in any degree connected with Lord Melville should feel affected by the disgrace into which he has fallen, is, I admit, very natural; but yet, I think that such feelings should not be suffered to stand in the way of a great public duty—and certainly it would be much more delicate not at all to express them in this House.—I shall now say no more than to observe, that if it were the object of the Right Hon. Gentleman to wound my feelings, he certainly failed, and to repeat, that if he had succeeded in fixing the imputation of guilt on the conduct of my father, that success would only tend to aggravate the guilt of Lord Melville.

Mr. Whitbread disclaimed any intention positively to charge Lord Melville with participating the profits with Trotter, as the Right Hon. Gentleman on the other side seemed to imagine. But if, upon future enquiry, evidence of such participation should appear, he would of course not hesitate to bring forward the charge. The Hon. Member added, that, from what had appeared to the House this evening, he did not think it necessary to press his motion. He concluded with asking, whether Lord Melville held any place of profit during the pleasure of the Crown?

Mr. Pitt answered, “None but for life.”

Mr. Fox said, he understood from a Noble Friend of his (Lord Henry Petty), the cause of whose absence from the House this day every one must regret, that the Lord Privy Seal of Scotland, was not a place for life, that it could not be legally so granted. However, upon the motion of which his Noble Friend had given notice, that question would be fully discussed, and therefore he should say nothing more upon it at present.

Mr. Whitbread's motion was then withdrawn.

PRICE OF STOCKS, MAY 6.

Bank Stocks, 174
India Stock, 181
3 per Ct. Red, 57 1/2
3 per Ct. Conols, 58 1/2
5 per Ct. Conols, 73 1/2 7/8
4 per Ct. Navy, 89 1/2
5 per Cent, 1797 97 1/2
B. L. A. 16 1/2 9 1/8
Omnia 2 1/2
3 1/2 Ex. Bills, par 1s. pr.
Lottery Tickets, 161.
Conols, for May 24, 58 1/2.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

Major Bevan, of the 28th Regiment of foot, Dacres, daughter of Admiral Dacres.

Captain Winthrop, of the Ardent, to Miss Flabrace, of Dover.

Captain Hill, of the Orpheus, to Miss Battelworth's daughter of Captain Battelworth, of the Militia.

EUROPE DEATHS.

At Medham, Isle of Wight, Edmund Green, Esq.

At his Seat of Invernell, Argyllshire, Scotland, John Campbell.

Philip de la Motte, Esq. formerly Lieutenant Col. of the 21st Regiment of Light Dragoons.

