

# BENGAL HURKARU.



Volume XI.]

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1805.

[Number 563.]

**PUBLIC SALE.**

FIRST DAY'S SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By **Williams and Hohler,**

At No. 2,

DURRUMTOLLAH-STREET,

On SATURDAY next, the 2<sup>d</sup> November,

THE REMAINS

OF

CAPT. CUMBERLEGE'S

Superb and well-chosen

**INVESTMENT:**

Comprising

CLARET, from the respectable Houses of Barlow and Clarke, and Urquhart and Robertson,

Hock, from Barlow and Clarke, and Paxton and Majorbanks,

Rum Shrub, from Harper,

Pale Ale and Porter, from Hodgson,

Cyder, from ditto,

Old Jamaica Rum and Cognac Brandy,

Contigatory, from Hoffman,

Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, from ditto,

Pickles, Anchovies, Olives and Capers, from Gordon and Emmott,

White Wine, Terragon, and Elder Vinegar, in casks,

Queen's-ware, a few very beautiful and long Sets,

Glass-ware, a large assortment, from Nash, including some very elegant eight-light Lustres,

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Saddlery, including Cavalry and Ladies' Side Saddles, from Gibson and Peat,

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Best double plated and mahogany feet Table Shades,

Double branch Wall Shades,

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Ladies' Shoes,

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Leather Breeches and Gloves,

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Counterpanes, Boat Cloaks, Blankets, Ticking, and Flannel,

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Books, bound and unbound, an extensive Selection,

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Gold and silver Hunting Watches, from McCabe and others,

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Pocket Compasses and Thermometers,

Powder Flasks and Shot Belts,

Millinery and Haberdashery,

An elegant solid Mahogany Side Board, Card and Pembroke Tables;

ALSO,

A few Pipes of warranted London Particular Madeira Wine,

AND

A VARIETY OF OTHER

ARTICLES.

Particulars, of which will be published in Catalogues; and distributed on the Day of Sale.

Orders will meet with every due attention.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

To be sold by Public Auction,

By **JOSEPH TAYLOR,**

At his Auction-piazza,

On SATURDAY next, the 2<sup>d</sup> November,

A VARIETY OF

**USEFUL PROPERTY;**

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

TWO ELEGANT

**DIAMOND RINGS.**

**J. P. STUVEN**

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

**BOAT OFFICE**

AND

**PROVISION WAREHOUSE.**

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

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

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

AT THE

**HURKARU PRESS,**

No. 188, LOLL BAZAR,

THE

**MONTHLY JOURNAL,**

FOR

**SEPTEMBER,**

1805.

Price to Subscribers, 1 Rupee, Non-do. 2 Rupees.

WHERE MAY BE HAD,

THE

**PRECEDING NUMBERS,**

From the year 1797 to the present year.

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

FOR SALE,

AT THE HURKARU LIBRARY,

**FUGITIVE PIECES,**

IN VERSE,

BY

**EMILIUS FELIX SMITH.**

Calcutta, Sept. 30, 1805.

**J. GREENWAY AND CO.**

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC,

THAT THEY HAVE PURCHASED,

A VERY SELECT AND CAPITAL

**INVESTMENT**

OF THE NEWEST

**BOOKS & CHARTS,**

IMPORTED ON THE

**CALCUTTA:**

Which they will Expose for Sale, in a few days in their Office. Lists will be published as soon as possible, for general information, with the Prices annexed.

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HAVING recently received their Incident of BINDING MATE RIALS, per CASTLE EDEN, including a great variety of Fancy Ornaments of the last Fashion in England, for Backs, &c. they beg therefore to offer their Services to the Public in the above Line, which they can now confidently assure those, who may be pleased to favor them with their Orders, to execute with the utmost neatness and elegance.

They have also received a quantity of Morocco Leather of all colours, as well as Russia and Calf Leather, expressly for the Purpose.—Their Terms will be found moderate, and they hope by a strict attention to the Business to afford every satisfaction.

Calcutta, October 28, 1805.

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 India, 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.

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AT THE HURKARU OFFICE.

**BLANK** Interest Bonds,  
— Powers of Attorney,  
— Respondentia Bonds,  
— Bills of Lading.

THE

**Calcutta Gazette,**

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

FOR SALE OR FREIGHT

TO

PENANG AND BACK TO CALCUTTA,

THE BRIG

**DIANA.**

Further about 800 Bags, sails remarkably well, and will be ready to leave this Port, on or before the 10th of November next.

N. B.—Goods accommodations, for Passengers.

APPLY TO

**Mr. MATTHESON,**

AT THE WARE-HOUSE

OF

Messrs. T. THOMPSON & CO.

**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 Harnes. Price Sa. Rs. 1600.

A neat fashionable CURRICLE, with Hood and Lamps, and a pair of strong serviceable chesnut Horses, perfectly found and quiet, with Europe Harnes. Price, Sicca Rupees 1200.

A fashionable light GIG, nearly new, with Hood and Lamps, and a handsome black Acheen Poney, trots at a great rate, perfectly found and quiet, with Europe Harnes, 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;

FOR A fine Double GLOSTER CHEESE,

CUT THIS-MORNING.

**COPPER PLATE PRINTING,**

AND

**ENGRAVING,**

ALL Orders in the above Branches will be thankfully received and carefully executed,

BY

**J. GREENWAY and CO.**

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AT THE

HURKARU LIBRARY,

A

**SYSTEM**

OF

**Practical Arithmetic,**

PRICE, SICCA RUPEES TWENTY.

# THE HURKARU.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1805.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,  
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1805.

Proceedings of a General Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, held on Saturday, the 26th October, 1805; in pursuance of a Notice from the Sheriff, dated the 21st instant, "For the purpose of considering the most proper means of expressing the deep concern felt by this Settlement, on the lamented death of MARQUIS CORNWALLIS; and of testifying, by a lasting memorial, the general sense entertained of the exalted virtues of that revered Nobleman."

The Sheriff, Mr. Laprimaudaye, having stated the object for which this Meeting was convened, Mr. Speke was requested to take the Chair.

The following letter was presented to the Chairman, under the Signatures of several Native Inhabitants of the town of Calcutta:

"To the Chairman of the General Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, convened by a notification from the Sheriff, under date the 21st October, 1805.

"SIR,  
"Having observed a public notice from the Sheriff, of a Meeting to be held on Saturday, the 26th October, for the purpose of expressing the deep concern felt by this Settlement on the lamented death of Marquis Cornwallis; and of testifying, by a lasting memorial, the general sense entertained of the exalted virtues of that revered Nobleman; we beg leave to inform you, that the Native Inhabitants of Calcutta, who retain a grateful sense of the just and beneficent Administration of Marquis Cornwallis, are anxious to be permitted to join the British Inhabitants in erecting a Monument, at such place and in such manner as may be deemed proper, to the memory of the late Governor General, whom they regarded as their Guardian and Benefactor, and whose death they sincerely deplore as a public misfortune.

"The same sentiments we may confidently state to be entertained by the whole of the Native Inhabitants of the British Possessions in India.

"We have the honor to be,  
" &c. &c. &c."

Mr. Smith, the Advocate General, addressed the Meeting; and moved the following Resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. Harrington.

1.—That in addition to the General Mourning, which has been adopted, as a public token of the concern felt by this Settlement, on the death of Marquis Cornwallis; a Mausoleum be erected, with the permission of Government, over the place of his interment at Ghazepore; as a memorial of esteem and reverence for his virtues, and of gratitude for his eminent services.

2.—That the foregoing Resolution be transmitted to Madras and Bombay, as well as to Ceylon, Penang, and Fort Marlborough; and that Inhabitants of those Settlements be invited to join in an unanimous testimonial of veneration for the character and memory of the late Governor General of the British Possessions in India.

3.—That the first Resolution be also transmitted to England, for the information of persons resident in Europe, who may be desirous of promoting the object of it.

4.—That a voluntary Subscription be opened, at the Bank of Hindostan, for the expense of the Mausoleum to be erected; and that, at the particular desire of several respectable Native Inhabitants of Calcutta, communicated by an address to the Chairman of this Meeting, the Subscription be open to the Natives of India, as well as to all subjects of the United Kingdom.

5.—That these Resolutions be submitted to Government by the Chairman, with a respectful request, that permission be given to erect the proposed Monument at Ghazepore.

6.—That a Committee be appointed, in India and in Europe, for the purpose of assisting the Chairman in carrying the preceding Resolutions into effect.

The several proposed Resolutions, being successively read by the Chairman, were unanimously agreed to.

The following Gentlemen were elected, in pursuance of the last Resolution, to form a Committee, with the Chairman, in India:

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Sir E. Baillie,        | J. Fombelle, Esq.      |
| T. Graham, Esq.        | G. Dowdell, Esq.       |
| R. Smith, Esq.         | H. St. G. Tucker, Esq. |
| J. Taylor, Esq.        | Lieut. Col. Gaulton,   |
| J. Melville, Esq.      | Capt. T. Anburey,      |
| T. Brown, Esq.         | J. Fleming, Esq.       |
| J. H. Harrington, Esq. | F. Balfour, Esq.       |
| B. Mason, Esq.         | W. R. Munro, Esq.      |
| T. Daghwood, Esq.      | Rev. D. Brown,         |
| R. W. Cox, Esq.        | W. Farlie, Esq.        |
| R. C. Bireb, Esq.      | A. Colvin, Esq.        |
| Hon. C. A. Bruce,      | James Alexander, Esq.  |
| S. Davis, Esq.         | S. Laprimaudaye, Esq.  |
| N. B. Edmonstone, Esq. |                        |

The following Gentlemen were also elected to constitute a Committee in Europe:

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| Lord Teignmouth, | Sir J. Gore,         |
| General A. Rofs, | G. A. Robinson, Esq. |
| Colonel A. Kyd,  |                      |

The Thanks of the Meeting were then voted to the Sheriff and to the Chairman.

PETER SPEKE, CHAIRMAN.

GENERAL ORDERS,  
BY THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.  
FORT WILLIAM, OCT. 17, 1805.

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

## ARTILLERY.

Captain Lieutenant Alexander Macleod, to be Captain of a company, from the 17th September, 1805, vice Hutchinson, deceased.

Lieutenant William Mitchell, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the 17th September, 1805, vice Macleod, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant Edward Graham, of the Artillery, is permitted to withdraw his application for permission to proceed to Europe, on furlough.

Mr. William Parks, Riding Master to the 2d regiment of Native Cavalry, is transferred to the invalid establishment, on the same allowance as is granted to a Conductor of Ordnance.

Captain L. R. O'Brien, of the Native Cavalry, has returned from furlough to the 1st regt, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.

Serjeant Michael Miller, is admitted to the Pension, established by Minutes of Council of the 11th January, 1797, and permitted to reside at Berhampore.

On Friday morning, accounts reached town of the arrival in the river of the ship Experiment, Captain Morton, from Madras.

On Wednesday evening, accounts were received in town, of the arrival in the river of the Portuguese ship Rita Catharina, Captain Salvador Lopes de Pina, from Madras the 10th instant.

Same day, arrived at Calcutta, the brig Diana, Captain Manuel Ignacio, from Madras, the 10th inst.

On Wednesday the American brig Caravan, Captain Gilchrist, arrived in the river, from America on the 19th June, last from Madras, 13th instant. On her passage to India, the Caravan spoke a whaler, who had fallen in with the British fleet to the westward of the Cape de Verd Islands, then in pursuit of the combined French and Spanish fleets, that were supposed to be bound to the West Indies, or to New Orleans, having, it is added, a number of land troops on board.

We are happy to announce the safe arrival of the ship Sir Lawrence Parsons, Captain James, having on board the following Passengers.

Major General Wemyss and Suite.—William Harrington, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, —Major Hope, H. M. 18th Regiment, —Captain Wemyss, — Captain Dean, of the Cavalry and Captain Young, of His Majesty's 8th Regiment.

The Sir Lawrence Parsons left Madras on the 10th instant, under convoy of His Majesty's ship St. Fiorenzo. On the 14th, they fell in with and spoke His Majesty's ship Dasher, in latitude 17° 50' and longitude 88° 29'; and on the following day, spoke the Honorable Company's ships Ganges and Dorsetshire, bound to Penang in latitude 18° 50' and longitude 89° 15', all well; on the same evening Sir Lawrence Parsons parted company with the St. Fiorenzo; in a squall, while Captain Lambert was giving chase to a suspicious looking vessel, supposed to have been the Caroline privateer, which we noticed in our last.

On Sunday arrived, the ship Calcutta, commanded by a Nacoda, (by whom she was purchased at Penang)—she left Penang the 12th ultimo.

On Monday accounts were received in Town of the arrival in the river of the following vessels:

Portuguese ship Perola de Mar, Captain Thomas Antonio Pereira, from Lisbon, the 23d April.

Danish ship Maria, (formerly the Coromandel) Captain John Georg Bendsen, from the Ile of France, the 19th August, and Tranquebar, the 30th September.

By this opportunity we learn, that a Danish brig arrived at Tranquebar on the 17th ultimo, from the Ile of France, which she left on the 1st of that month—but brought no particular intelligence from that quarter.

On the 28th ultimo, arrived at Madras the Portuguese ship Ritta Catherina, Captain Pina, from Tranquebar; and on the 29th, the American ship Camilla, Captain Lincoln, from Batavia, left the 6th September.

## APPOINTMENT.

On Friday last, Mr. Richard Cracraft was admitted, sworn in, and enrolled an Attorney and Proctor of the Supreme Court.

## POINT PALMIRAS.

Captain J. M'Carthy, of the H. C. gun-ship Scourge, by correct and repeated observations, lays down Point Palmiras; as follows: Latitude - - - 20° 34' 27" N. Longitude - - - 86° 45' 45" E.

## BOMBAY COURIER,

SEPTEMBER 28, 1805.

On Tuesday the 24th arrived in the harbour, the Brig Friend, from Muculla.

We are sorry to learn that the Endeavour, Captain Robson, of this port, has been taken off Mufcat, by a French Privateer.

On the morning of the 10th current, a suspicious vessel, having twelve ports of a side, and full of men, looked into the Cove of Mufcat. She was about to come to an anchor, when perceiving a sail, she stood towards and took it, about five miles without the Cove. There is little doubt that it is the Endeavour, from Bufforah. The French ship and her prize endeavoured all that day to work into the Cove, but did not succeed, and next morning they were not seen.

The H. C. Cruiser, the Fury, failed from Mufcat at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, before the French ship appeared, and it is supposed had got ahead of her sufficiently to prevent any danger of falling in with her.

The following is an accurate description of the French ship. The vessel is long, very low in the water, painted red on the larboard side, the streak continued round the stern, head projecting, bowsprit steering, sided royal masts very taunt rigged, seems to sail very fast, and has three white vanes, no pennant.

## BARODA THEATRICALS.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer at Baroda, dated 17th September, 1805.

"SPEED THE PLOUGH" was performed on Thursday last, succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations. Every thing was conducted in a most superior style, and even the more minute attentions were not overlooked. We had the tinkling of the Bell, the green Curtain, Orchestra, &c. Indeed nothing was wanting but "some choice fruit," and a few carriages "to stop the noys," to make us fancy it a London Theatre. The characters were sustained admirably. You know the names of the Actors. Farmer Ashfield often kept us in a roar of laughter by his rustic humour, and the happy manner in which he imitated the provincial dialect. Sir Abel Handy excited uncommon applause. His dress was judicious, his manner inimitable; and he ridiculed, with great humour, our modern inventors. But the ease and humour which Bob Handy kept up throughout the play, we have never seen excelled in any private Theatre. He was particularly happy in the struggle between interest and his passion for Susan. The remorse of conscience of Sir Philip Blandford, and the agitation of his mind, were admirably portrayed. The figure and dress of Henry were well suited, and Mornington justly conceived his part. Evergreen was characteristically sustained, and Gerald highly respectable.

Our Ladies, I assure you, were very well adapted to their characters; and, although in the article of dress a Lady may be supposed rather difficult to satisfy, even our female audience acknowledged they were dressed with much taste. Lady Handy displayed a complete Termagant, and Miss Blandford often made us forget her sex, by the interest she had in Henry's fate. Little Susan was extremely happy in her figure and performance, and Dame Ashfield matched the old Farmer exactly, and caused many rural scenes of former days to recur to our remembrance.

## MADRAS GAZETTE,

OCTOBER 5, 1805.

## APPOINTMENTS.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

On Wednesday the 2d instant, Mr. Gilbert Rickets, was admitted and sworn in as an Attorney, Solicitor, Proctor and Notary Public. Mr. John Shaw, was also appointed sworn Clerk of the Plea side Depositions, and sworn Clerk of Bailable Process.

On Thursday evening arrived the Fame, Captain J. Latour, and Admiral Rainier, Captain M. Pike, from Calcutta. Passengers—Major Moncton, Major Leith, Mr. Calamajor, Mr. Woodford, and the Reverend T. Hartwell.

Two ships have recently arrived at Tranquebar from the Ile of France, which they left on the 16th and 20th of August.

On the 28th ultimo, arrived the Portuguese ship Ritta Catherina, Captain Pina, from Tranquebar; and on the 29th the American ship Camilla, Captain Lincoln, from Batavia, left the 6th September.

## EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

LONDON, MARCH 2, 1805.

American Papers to the 3d ultimo, reached town yesterday.

In the House of Representatives on the 23d of January, Mr. Crowninshield stated, that according to documents laid before Congress, 1500 American seamen had been impressed, chiefly by the British, and he called upon the Assembly for a remedy adequate to correct the evil. The documents were ordered to be printed.—He then called the attention of the House to some Proclamations, which he stated had lately been issued by the Governors of the several British West India Islands, interdicting the American trade after May next. In consequence of these Proclamations he moved the following resolution, which was ordered to be taken into consideration on the Monday following:—

Resolved, That the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to inquire, if any, and what further provision be necessary for the protection of the commerce and seamen of the United States; and to inquire whether any foreign country has made any late regulations with a view to monopolize any branch of the American carrying trade, to the exclusive benefit of such foreign country, or which in their operation, may be injurious to the agricultural or commercial interests of the United States; And also to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the exportation from the United States, of all goods and merchandise whatever, in foreign ships bound to any port with which the vessels of the United States are not allowed communication, or where a free and untraded trade is not permitted on the productions of the United States; and that the Committee be authorized to report by Bill or otherwise."

## EXTRACTS FROM THE ELEVENTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF NAVAL INQUIRY.

### MONEY IMPRESTED BY THE NAVY BOARD, FOR SECRET NAVAL SERVICES.

On examining the book containing the registry of Bills issued by the Naval Board, we discovered that considerable sums had been advanced, by way of imprest, during the late war, for the performance of Secret Naval Services.

The imprest against one of these parties, amounting to 100,000l. having been taken off, and the account closed in the books of the Navy Office in a manner which appeared to us irregular, we enquired into the circumstances of the transaction.

From the examination of the Comptroller of the Navy, we learned that this sum had been advanced by the Navy Board, in consequence of directions given by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the Comptroller, which were marked "Most Secret;" that 5000l. had been repaid into the hands of the Treasurer of the Navy, and that the remaining imprest of 95,000l. had been cleared, or taken off, by the direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, signified by their Secretary's letter to the Navy Board, dated the 1st of May 1804.

By His Majesty's Order in Council for regulating the Navy Office, dated the 8th of June 1796, the Comptroller of the Navy is authorized to execute such Secret Naval Services as may be directed by the First Lord of the Admiralty for the time being; and, after the services are performed, the Comptroller is required to communicate his orders, and his proceedings thereon, to the Navy Board for their concurrence. In case a majority should disapprove of any part of his conduct, they are to submit the whole, with the reasons for such disapprobation, to the First Lord of the Admiralty, whose decision thereon is to be considered as final.

Upon this Order in Council, instructions were drawn up by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for the Conduct of the Navy Board, and they were directed to conform thereto by their Lordships' order of the 17th of August 1796, in which there is an omission that we think it right to notice.

It is not stated in that order, under whose directions or authority the Comptroller is to perform the Secret Services therein mentioned, the order runs thus:—

"All contracts are to be made by the Board at large, those for Secret Services only excepted, which are to be entrusted to the Comptroller who is hereby authorized to execute such duty."

Whereas, in the Order in Council, after stating that contracts of every kind are to be made by the Board at large, those for Secret Services excepted, which are to be entrusted to the Comptroller, it is expressed,

"That the Secret Services above-mentioned should be performed under the authority of the First Lord of the Admiralty for the time being."

This omission should be rectified, as we are of opinion, it is of considerable importance that the several subordinate Boards should have precise information, not only of the extent of the authority vested in them, but of the authority under which they are to act.

The Navy Board, by their patent of appointment are required to follow such orders and instructions as they may from time to time receive from the Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, for the time being; and it does not appear that they are authorized to follow directions which may be given to them by any other Department of Government. It is, however, stated by the Comptroller and the Secretary, that the Board have been in the constant practice of receiving and following directions from the Lord Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in certain cases, which they have commemorated. It also appears, by the account entered in the Appendix, No. 4, that 16,000l. had been advanced by the Navy Board to Messrs. Hammerley and Co. for the performance of a Secret Naval Service, which was directed by one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. If it be judged expedient that the Navy Board should follow the directions of any other Department of Government than that under which they are placed exclusively by their patent, we think they should be furnished with specific authority to that effect; and that they should in no case depart from their instructions without the sanction of the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty.

It is stated by the Comptroller, that the services for which the sum in question of 100,000l. was advanced, were not performed under his orders, but under the directions of the Lords Commissioners of

the Treasury by whose authority the imprest was cleared, without any account of the expenditure of the money being rendered to the Navy Board.

It is most probable that a communication of the circumstances of this transaction was made to the First Lord of the Admiralty at the time of advancing the first part of this money; it does not, however appear from his Lordship's examination, that he directed the measure; and the First Lord of the Admiralty, at the time the last advance was made and when the imprest was taken off, was altogether uninformed of the transaction.

Notwithstanding the time which has elapsed since the advance of the money and the injunctions of the Order in Council, we find that the Comptroller has not communicated to the Navy Board his proceedings in this business, or even made them acquainted with the nature of the service performed. The reason given by the Comptroller for this departure from his instructions, is that the service is of so delicate a nature that he does not think it prudent to make the circumstance public.

After this declaration we forbore to inquire into the purposes to which this money had been applied, and, of course, have no evidence of the nature of the services performed; yet we have reason to believe, that they were of such a nature as to come within the description of Naval Services. There are circumstances connected with the public interest, which have induced us to withhold the names of the parties to whom the money was advanced, and the nature of the service to which we apprehend it has been applied; but as the only security which the public have for the propriety of the disbursements of public money by the Comptroller of the Navy which may be considered of a devious nature, is the ultimate investigation of the Navy Board to which all transactions of this nature are directed by the Order in Council to be submitted, upon the completion of the services, we think it salutary a regulation ought not to be departed from.

By the account entered in the Appendix, No. 4, it will be seen that other sums have been advanced by the Navy Board for the performance of Services; but as these services are not yet terminated, we can only recommend, that as soon as they are completed, the communication, directed by his Majesty's Order in Council be made to the Navy Board.

CHA. M. POUE  
Office of Naval Ewan Law  
Enquiry, No. 24. JOHN FORD (L. S.)  
Great George-street, HENRY NICHOLLS (L. S.)  
4th March, 1805. W. MACKWORTH PRAED (L. S.)  
APPENDIX.—No. 21.

GENTLEMEN, Treasury Chambers, 1st May, 1804.  
The sum of 95,000*l.* having been imprested for Naval Services, and the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury being satisfied that disbursements for those services have been made by them to that amount, I am commanded by their Lordships to direct you to cause a clearing bill for the said sum of 95,000*l.* to be made out, to discharge—in the books of your Office from that imprest.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,  
Commissioners of the Navy. N. VANSHART.  
No. 25—The Examination of the Right Hon. the Earl Spencer, K. G.; taken upon Oath, the 10th November, 1794.

It appears, that between the 4th October 1799, and the 9th April 1801, Navy Bills, amounting to 100,000*l.* were issued by the Navy Board to—, for Naval Services, of which 5000*l.* have been repaid by the Treasurer of the Navy on the 9th October 1804, and the remainder of the imprest cleared and taken off by an order from the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, 70,000*l.* of which sum were advanced, between the 4th October, and 2d November, 1799, during which period your Lordship presided at the Board of Admiralty—Q. Was any part of this transaction known to your Lordship?—A. I apprehend the transaction was known to me at the time; but I have not now a sufficient recollection to speak precisely on the subject.

SPENCER.  
CH. M. POUE, EWAN LAW. JOHN FORD.  
HENRY NICHOLLS. WM. MACKWORTH PRAED.  
No. 21—The Examination of the Right Hon. the Earl St. Vincent, K. B. taken upon oath the 2d of November, 1804.

It appears, that between the 4th October, 1799, and 9th April 1801, Navy Bills, amounting to 100,000*l.* were issued by the Navy Board to—, for Naval Services, of which 5000*l.* have been repaid to the Treasurer of the Navy on 9th October 1804, and the remainder of the imprest cleared and taken off by an order from the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, 30,000*l.* of which sum were advanced on the 9th April 1801, at which time your Lordship presided at the Board of Admiralty.—Q. Was any part of this transaction known to you?—A. None whatever.

Q. It appearing that the sum of 14,000*l.* was advanced by the Navy Board to Messrs. T. Hammerley and Company, between the 18th of February, and the 21st of April, 1804, for a secret service; was the Comptroller of the Navy authorized by you to perform any secret service, for which this money was advanced, or had you any knowledge of the transaction?—A. He was nor have I any knowledge of the transaction.

ST. VINCENT.  
CH. M. POUE, EWAN LAW. JOHN FORD.  
HENRY NICHOLLS. WM. MACKWORTH PRAED.

### LAW REPORT.

#### COURT OF CHANCERY.

R. DOLBE V. THE BANK OF ENGLAND, LORD HUNTINGTON, AND THE HON. R. WALPOLE.

This will appear a case of great consequence, whether we attend to the parties concerned, to the magnitude of the interest, or to the great political objects connected with its decision. The Plaintiff is no less a personage than the Landman, or Supreme Magistrate of the Helvetian Republic. It is well known, that the two latter Defendants are engaged in a great banking concern under the firm of Venneck and Co. At the awful crisis when the Cantons of Switzerland were threatened with destruction as an independent Power, by the imposing situation of France in 1798, the Cantons of Berne and Zurich had the prudence to invest a considerable portion of the funds of their respective States in the public securities of this country. Pursuant to this design, 85,991*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* was placed in the Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities; 158,381*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in South Sea Stock; and about 34,000*l.* in Bank Stock. The Agents for the country, for the appropriation of these monies, were Lord Huntington, and the Hon. Robert Walpole, who were directed to apply them in this manner, by the constituted authorities of the two Cantons we have named. The dividends resulting from these investments, amounted to the sum of 57,009*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* and the present application was to procure from the defendants the payment of this sum into Court.

Mr. Romilly, on the part of the Plaintiff, said, that this money had been intrusted to the Corporation, and to the Noble and Honorable persons who were the Defendant in this cause, at the time, when thirteen Swiss Cantons were independent States, both with respect to each other, and the rest of Europe. In 1798, the inhabitants became united under one government, called the Helvetian Republic, and thus the particular Cantons interested in this property ceased to exist as political and separate powers. It then became necessary to provide a receptacle, or general treasury, for the funds of the thirteen distinct States; and it was ordered, that the property belonging to the different Cantons should become national property. This determination was made by the existing government, and was confirmed on the 3d of April, after the union, by the Senate, elected according to the forms of the new constitution. In consequence of this law, the present Plaintiff became the representative of the State for these particular funds before appertaining to Berne and Zurich, and in this character he was authorized to apply to the Court to receive the dividends resulting from the investments, consisting of 57,009*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* under its immediate protection.

Messrs. Richard and Hollis, in reply, said, the Defendants admitted that they were not entitled to this property, but before the Plaintiff could require of the Court that it should be deposited in the hands of its Receiver, he should make a *prima facie* case at least, that he himself was entitled to it. The dividends were calculated at the sum of 57,009*l.* and a small fraction; but it was not correct to assert, that the whole of this would even belong to the States of Berne and Zurich, did they exist; for Anthony St. Didier, a banker at Paris, was possessed of an assignment of the principal money, to the extent of 66,000*l.* and he had filed a bill for the transfer of stock to that amount. But the chief objection was to the character the Plaintiff assumed. This country does not acknowledge any Helvetian Republic, and no Municipal Court here can therefore suppose such a power to exist. From the established forms founded on the royal rights, this Court could not even agitate a question of this nature, excepting in the presence of His Majesty's Attorney General; and it was absolutely necessary, that this officer of the Crown should be made a party in the cause.

The present question seemed precisely similar to that which was before discussed on the rights of the States of Maryland, previously and subsequent to the independence of America; and it was determined that the property of that State should devolve to the crown. The Learned Counsel further contended, it was not necessary for them to give any answer at all to this petition; that if the Attorney-General were to think proper to file an information, their clients would be ready to give the suitable answer. The argument drawn from the decree of the Senate, vesting the Helvetian Republic, was inapplicable, because a new revolution had since taken place, under the immediate auspices of the public enemy of this country, by which all former laws were abrogated.

Mr. Romilly made a very long and able reply, on behalf of the Plaintiff, and adduced, as an example, the situation of Ireland, which had been united to this country. He confidently maintained, that if the latter island had invested large sums in the funds of a Foreign State, on the principal of the argument now employed, that State would be justified in seizing the whole property for its own purpose.

Lord Chancellor.—The case materially differs from that connected with the State of Maryland. The old government of Maryland existed under the King's charter; a revolution took place, and the Court held, that a property invested under a charter, under the authority granting that charter; and hence, the property devolved to the crown. No such connection with this kingdom subsists here, and this makes it a very different question. It is an enquiry of another kind, and a very large one too, whether a Municipal Court can act with the government of a country which has not been acknowledged by its own. As the matter stands upon the record, some unavoidable confusion arises in an affair of this public nature, from blending what we privately must be acquainted with, with what is judicially before us.

It would be idle to say, that the form of the Helvetian Republic has been recognized by this country; but sitting here as a judge, attending only to the documents before me, it may, with respect to them turn out to be so, or otherwise; and while it is in *subtus* a mighty difference in the question may be occasioned. The simple object of my attention now is, if the money should be ordered into Court, all the proper parties concerned are not being before us. These Defendants have an interest in this money against all the world, excepting particular person or persons who may be entitled to it. Until all the parties therefore interested are brought before me in the proceedings, I think it too much to expect that the money should be taken out of the hands of the Defendants; but when I am sure all the persons interested are adduced, and you then make the Attorney General a party, I can have no objection to have the question again agitated.

#### THE HON. JUSTICE JOHNSON.

On Friday, the 18th of February, a Writ of Habeas Corpus was sued out, returnable immediately, before the Chief Justice of Ireland, to bring before him the body of Hon. Robert Johnson, Fourth Justice of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, a Prisoner in the custody of Mr. Edward Medlicott, together with the cause of his detention. Upon the return being made, the Chief Justice thought the matter of such importance and difficulty that he called for the assistance of such of the Judges as were in town, (it being Vacation) who all, with the exception of Mr. Justice Osborne, attended the next day, at the House of the Chief Justice, in Merriem-square.

The Attorney General, on the part of the Crown, supported the arrest, which was impeached by Mr. Macartney, Mr. John Baly, and Mr. William Johnson.

The return stated, that Mr. Justice Johnson had been arrested by virtue of a Warrant issued by Lord Ellenborough, Chief Justice of England, reciting, "That it had been certified to him, by a Clerk in the Crown Office, that an Indictment had been found, as of last Michaelmas Term, against the Hon. Robert Johnson, late of Westminster, Fourth Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, for having written and published, at Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, a Libel of and concerning the Government of Ireland; Lord Hardwicke, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Lord Redefield, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland; and the Hon. C. Osborne, Fourth Justice of the King's

Bench in Ireland;" and requiring his Tipstaff, to whom it was directed, to apprehend the said Robert Johnson, in order to his giving bail to appear and plead to said Indictment, within the first ten days of the ensuing Hilary Term, and to appear upon the postea in case of a verdict against him at *Nisi Prius*. That this Warrant of Lord Ellenborough's having been duly adopted by J. Bell, a Magistrate of the County of Dublin, the said Robert Johnson was waited upon therewith, and in the presence of Mr. Bell, was required by him, Edward Medlicott, to give bail accordingly; which he refused to do. That thereupon the Warrant was executed, and the said Robert Johnson brought to Dublin, being the nearest way to England—that in the City of Dublin the Warrant was endorsed by a Magistrate of the City, and that he, Edward Medlicott, was about to convey him by the nearest way into England, when the Writ of Habeas Corpus was delivered, &c.

Two Affidavits were made on the part of Judge Johnson, the first by himself, stating, that he had heard, and believed, that the Papers which he was charged with having written related to transactions which had occurred in Ireland in the month of July, 1803, and that they were published in the months of November and December in that year; that the parties whom they concerned were residents in Ireland—that he had from the month of October, 1802, never been out of Ireland—that the persons upon whose testimony the Bill of Indictment was, as he has heard and believed, found, are persons in the employment of the Government of Ireland—that any Witnesses whom he could call upon are only to be found in Ireland—and that he had no means whatever of compelling any Witnesses to attend on a trial at Westminster to give evidence.

The second Affidavit was, that of Judge Johnson's Solicitor, J. Swift Simpson, Esq. who stated, that the publications charged to be libellous had long been publicly sold in Dublin—that he had himself purchased them in this City, and that their publication in Dublin was open and notorious.

The arrest was supported on the words of the Statute, 44 Geo. III. entitled, an Act for the more easy Apprehension of Persons who escape from one part of the United Kingdom to another, and from one County to another.

After having been argued for two days before the Chief Justice and his Assitants, at his house, the question was adjourned into the Court of King's Bench, Term beginning on the 23d of January.—Mr. Justice Daly being absent, Mr. Justice Osborne declining, from delicacy, to preside, and the Chief Justice and Mr. Day being supposed to differ, the Court postponed the consideration of the business until Saturday, when Mr. Justice Daly having arrived, it was solemnly argued—on the part of the Crown by the Prime Serjeant and Attorney General—for Mr. Justice Johnson, by Mr. Curran, Mr. Macartney and Mr. Wm. Johnson.

The arguments upon which the arrest was supported, were nearly these:

1. That the Statute 44 Geo. III. c. 92, had only in view the arrest of persons in one Country for crimes committed in the other only in cases of offences which were not bailable.
2. That it only extended to cases of actual escape by locomotion, and not to those in which the party not having been actually present in the place where the offence was committed, was only present by construction of law.
3. That the Prisoner, even if guilty of writing this Libel, was not guilty of an offence in England, within the meaning of the Act.
4. That the Statute only had reference to cases where impunity was obtained by the offender's being out of the jurisdiction in which the crime was committed.

On the first point it was contended, that the enacting words of the Act, however general, must be referred to the Preamble for explanation; that the words "Felon and other Malefactors" had clearly in view offences of the high nature of felonies, particularly capital offences—but the word Malefactors was necessary to include crimes of this description under the Law of Scotland, which did not acknowledge the term Felon or Felony;—that "other Malefactors" must mean something nearly synonymous with Felons; but the Legislature never could mean to brand persons guilty of petty trespasses, or assaults, by the term Malefactors;—but the Statute itself, by omitting to make any provision for bail (which it was confessed by the Attorney General, it had omitted to do), proved clearly that it was not intended to include bailable offences—that the words *no sufficient provision* being made, &c. implied, that some provision had existed—which was true, of unbailable offences, but not of bailable:—that this provision, in cases of unbailable crimes, however, was not sufficient—it being by a Secretary's Warrant, which was matter of favour, and not of right—that the English Habeas Corpus Act, 31 Car. II. acknowledged this distinction, and permitted the transmission of capital offenders from one country to

\* The Act, in its first and second Sections, provides for the arrest, and (in bailable cases), bail of offenders between County and County within Ireland. The 3d Section, after reciting that Felons and other Malefactors who escape from one part of the United Kingdom to another, whereby their offences often remain unpunished—there being no sufficient provision for transmitting such offenders—enacts, that, from the 1st of August, 1804, if any person against whom a Warrant shall issue, in Ireland, for any offence against the Laws of Ireland, shall escape, go into, reside, or be in Scotland or England, then the Warrant, endorsed by a Magistrate of the place whither he shall go, shall be sufficient to arrest him—and he shall be conveyed by the nearest way into Ireland, where he shall be brought before a Magistrate, and dealt with as if apprehended in Ireland.

The 4th Section, "For the remedy of the like inconvenience, with respect to such persons escaping from England and Scotland into Ireland," goes on to enact the same provisions as the 3d.

The fifth Section provides for the payment of the expense of transmitting Prisoners, by the Treasurer of the County to which they are transmitted.

another, while it punished by the heaviest penalties the sending out of England a subject not charged with a capital offence; that this law, if construed to include misdemeanors, would act as a Repeal of the *Habeas Corpus* Act in England, and would subject, as the law was reciprocal, any man to be taken out of his house in London, and carried without the power of giving bail, to whatever county in Ireland a vindictive prosecutor might chuse. That the Legislature must be supposed to regard the common law rights of the subject, and actually did so in this Act, by providing, that in cases between country and country, bail should be allowed, which it would also have enacted between country and country had bailable offences been within their contemplation; and it was further urged, that the law never could mean to furnish an angry prosecutor with the means of gratifying his vengeance out of the public purse by giving him the power of transmitting a prisoner, charged with the slightest assault, from one country to the other at the public expence.

2. Reasoning thus upon the preamble and introductory words, the Court would look to the words in the enacting clause, which were contended to attach upon any person whatever who should actually or constructively offend against the laws of either country; these words were *escape, go into, reside, or be*. If the law were thus to be construed, every word but *be* was perfectly unnecessary; but the Legislature is not to be pressed to use unnecessary words; and if a direct meaning could be given to every one of these words consistent with the preamble, that meaning ought to be adopted; that might be done, by supposing the case of a person who had offended by his personal presence in the country where the offence was committed; he might, knowing of an intention to arrest him, *escape*, without knowing it he might go into the other country: having gone into it, he might reside in the place where the warrant was issued; or not residing, he might chance to *be* in the place where the warrant was sent, every one of these words would thus have a definite meaning and meet every possible case in which punishment might be avoided by a removal from the place of the offence, while a contrary construction would read *escape, go into, and reside*, utterly nugatory, and as the word *be*, implying existence merely, would answer every other purpose.

3. It was urged, that a person wholly residing in Ireland could not be held constructively to commit a crime in England. Obedience is due to the laws of a country under which a man lives, which he is bound to know, and which can always reach his offences; but England and Ireland, though politically united, are juridically distinct. Their Statute Laws are different; many things are crimes of a very serious nature in one country, which are but trespasses in the other. It is true, that any man sojourning under the protection of the laws of either Country, owes obedience during that period to those laws; but his obedience is not to continue after he is removed from under their protection.

Upon this ground, Mr. Justice Johnson, not having been for nearly three years in England, could not be supposed to offend against the laws of that country within the last two.

4. No impunity could follow if a person in Ireland had committed a crime against the laws of Ireland; if the Libel in question were such an offence, it could be tried here; a publication here was sworn to, to produce that publication; supposing Mr. Justice Johnson to have written the Paper, he must have sent it from Ireland to England, and his parting with the possession was a publication in Ireland, for which, if any proof of his being the author could be made, he was liable to be tried in this country, where all the parties lived, all the facts were known, and where only witnesses could be found and brought forward.

In reply to the two first arguments it was said, on the part of the Crown, that the preamble could only be let in to explain the enacting words when those words were doubtful. In this case they were not at all doubtful, they embraced every case of actual or constructive measure, and it would be doing violence to the plainest rules of grammar to suppose that the words *reside, or be*, did not extend to the person wherever he might be found, or wherever he might have been at the time of the offence. That misdemeanors were excluded by the preamble was denied; the words *malefactors*, included every species of wrong doers, and the words *for any offence*, in the enacting part, proved this to be the grand scope of the Legislature. Neither was the omission of a power to bail any proof; it might have been considered dangerous to give to either a Scots or Irish Magistrate, a power to bail offenders charged with crimes against the laws of the other country, which laws essentially differed from his own, and of which he could not be expected to know enough to be able to decide whether he could take bail or not.

As to the two latter heads of argument, it was insisted, that every man in the three counties is bound not to offend against the laws of any of them, and that the author of a libel in any one, is by sending it into the others, guilty of a publication in each of them; that he may be tried in each, and punished in each; and that the prosecutor is not to be restrained in his choice of prosecuting wherever he may think fit.

This is a very slight view of the arguments which have occupied our three Law Courts in succession during this term.

In the King's Bench, the Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Daly, decided for the validity of the arrest, Mr. Justice Day dissenting. A Writ was then sued out in the Court of Exchequer, which, after four days hearing, decided as the King's Bench had done. Lord Avonmore, Chief Baron, Barons George and McClelland being in favour of the Writ, Baron Smith dissenting. Baron Smith's opinion delivered on this occasion was the most masterly piece of eloquence and argument ever

known in our Courts; it occupied four hours of the profoundest attention from a crowded audience, and was succeeded by the extraordinary compliment of the whole Outer Bar rising and bowing to the Baron at the conclusion of his speech, in token of their respectful admiration and approbation. Immediately upon the determination of the Exchequer, a Writ of Habeas Corpus was sued out of the Common Pleas, where it has been argued on Saturday and this day, and is to be again discussed to-morrow.

There are but two judges presiding in the common Pleas, in consequence of the absence of Judge Fox, and the situation of Judge Johnson; and it is not unlikely but the case may be adjourned to next term, to-morrow being the last day, and it being nearly impossible to conclude the arguments in the time.

**QUINTIN AND JEREMIAH DICK, v. CRAWSHAW.**

This was an action on a policy of insurance upon the ship *Bestemorden*, or *My Grandmother*.

Mr. Erskine stated, that this was an insurance on the ship mentioned, the proprietors of which were Messrs. Bertram, Peter Cruger, Nicholas Cruger and John Macheboy. The premium was given not for the voyage from Charlestown to Africa, but during her stay on the coast of Africa, until her return to the island of Santa Cruz, where the owners resided. She proceeded to the coast, arrived safely there after a voyage of sixty days, remained at the island of Dolos for some time, from thence went to the river intersecting the territory of Sierra Leona, was in moorings at a wharf in the island of Banns, where she was fastened to a post formed by a cannon driven into the ground: at the ebb of the tide she refted on her keel, drew up the post, fell on her side, broke fourteen of her ribs, and after a regular survey, was condemned and sold. Under these circumstances, the demand for the loss was made on the Underwriters on the part of the Plaintiff.

Captain William Northrop, who commanded the vessel, was then called. He deposed to the loss, and the circumstances with which it was attended: he said, that 137 slaves were bought; that not being able to send them back by his own ship, he put 71 of them on board the *Goffport*, and 66 on board the *Hannah*. In the first vessel was his Mate and Surgeon; but they and their companions were unfortunately lost. In the second he went himself, and as unfortunately an insurrection took place on board his ship and every white was killed, excepting five, who defended themselves by musketry through the skylight of the cabin.

The defence of Mr. Garrow was, that the vessel was not sea-worthy on her arrival off the coast of Africa, where the insurance attached, and to this point he cross-examined the witness.

Q. "There was pumping enough on board your ship, before her arrival on the coast?"  
A. "Yes, there was pumping enough to keep the scurvy out of the failors joints: if you had been at the pump, you would have found it a little harder work than that to which you are accustomed."

Q. "You do not seem aware, how much I am used to pumping. I am engaged in it at this moment, and I find the labour sufficiently hard?"  
A. "I do not know how laborious you may find it, but this I know, if you were on board my ship, I would keep you to it."

Q. "As your observations are so important, I wish you would speak somewhat louder, that we may all enjoy the benefit of them?"  
A. "If I were to speak as I do to my people in a gale of wind, the Learned Students around you might be a little alarmed."

Mr. Garrow, for the Defendant, said, that the whole damage had arisen from the tempestuous weather, in the voyage across the Atlantic, and the circumstance of bringing this single witness on the part of the Plaintiffs, was conclusive as it was obvious, they could persuade no other member of the crew to answer their purpose.—*Verdict for the Defendant.*

**NED SHUTER, THE COMEDIAN.**—Ned was often very poor, and being still more negligent than poor, was careless about his dress. A friend overtaking him one day in the street, said to him, "Why, Ned! are you not ashamed to walk the streets with twenty holes in your stockings?—why don't you get them mended?" "No, my friend," said Ned, "I am above it—and if you have the pride of a Gentleman, you will act like me, and walk with twenty holes rather than have one darn."—"How, how!" replied the other, "how the deuce do you make that out?" "Why," replied Ned, "a hole is the accident of the day—but a darn is premeditated poverty!"

**GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.**

THE Public are hereby informed, that fifty-five undersized HORSES and GELDINGS, the property of the Honorable Company, as more particularly described in the following Lists, will be sold at Public Auction, at the ensuing FAIR of the HUR HUR CHITTER, at the confluence of the Great Gunduck and Ganges, under the superintendance of Captain WILLIAM FRASER, Superintendent of the Honorable Company's Stud at Poofah, on the 7th of Nov. next.

List of forty-eight undersized GELDINGS, rising in general, about fourteen bands high, and four years Old, to be sold by Public Auction, at the ensuing HADGEPORE FAIR.

Pairs.	Colour.	Remarks.
A Pair of	Dapple Greys,	Match well and handsome,
Three	Iron Greys,	Ditto,

A Pair of	Dark Greys,	Ditto,
A Pair of	Nutmeg Greys,	Ditto,
A Pair of	Light Greys,	Ditto,
A Pair of	Bays,	Ditto,
A Pair of	Dark Greys,	Ditto,
A Pair of	Chestnuts,	Ditto,
A Pair of	Chestnuts,	Ditto,
Three	Cream Coloured,	Ditto,
Four	Duns,	To be Sold individually,
One	Chestnuts,	Ditto,
Two	Roan,	Ditto,
One	Greys,	Ditto,
One	Pyebald,	Ditto,
One	Dark Bay,	Ditto,
Three	Bays,	Ditto,
One	Light Bay,	Ditto,

COLOUR.	AGE.	Height.	SIRE.	DAM.	Remarks.	Gelding.
Iron Grey	Riding 4	14	Barlow	Herfance		
Dapple Grey	Ditto	14	Pestobu	Inteporee		
Iron Grey	Ditto	14	Cabou	Ditaporee		
Brown	Ditto	13	Terror	Sallyporee		
Chestnut	Ditto	13	Canicum	Gauzeeporee		
Dapple Grey	Ditto	13	Bedwin	Bundabonee		
Bay	Ditto	14	Bedwin	Megallancee		

**FORT WILLIAM.**

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 23, 1805.  
The Public are hereby informed, that the Sub-Treasurer at the Presidency, the Resident at Lucnow, and the several Collectors of the Land Revenue, have been authorized to receive until further orders, any sums of Money in even Hundreds (not being less than Sicca Rupees One Thousand), which may be tendered on Loan to the Honorable Company, at an Interest of Eight per Cent per Annum, as hereafter specified.

2d. The abovementioned Officers have been authorized to receive in transfer to this Loan, all Outstanding Treasury Bills of this Government; accepted Bills of Exchange drawn on the Governor General in Council, after deducting Interest at the rate of Six Rupees Thirteen Annas and Six Pie per Cent per Annum for the period which the Bill may have to run; Bills for Arrears of Salary, whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not; and generally, all authorized Public Demands.

3d. The Paymasters of the Army are also authorized to transfer any demands which may be payable by them respectively to this Loan, and to grant Drafts for the amount, in the usual manner on the Military Paymaster General, which Drafts shall be received by the several Officers abovementioned, in payment of Subscriptions on being tendered to them for that purpose.

4th. Subscriptions to this Loan will be received at par, that is, for every Subscription of One Hundred Sicca Rupees a Receipt will be granted, entitling the Subscriber to a Promissory Note for One Hundred Sicca Rupees, to be issued on the terms of the present Loan.

5th. The Sicca Rupee of Lucnow and Benares will be received as equal to the Calcutta Sicca Rupee.

6th. A Receipt will be granted for each Subscription, bearing Interest at the rate of Ten per Cent per Annum from the date of such Receipt until the 15th of February 1806, and in cases where the Subscription shall be made in the Outstanding Treasury Passes or Treasury Bills of Government, on or before the 1st of December next; Interest will be calculated and allowed on such Passes or Bills from their respective dates, to the date on which they may be subscribed, at the rate of Ten per Cent per Annum, instead of the rates of Interest, which these Passes and Bills severally bear at present.

7th. The Interest which may be due on the 15th of February next, on Receipts granted for Subscriptions to this Loan, will be paid in Cash at the General Treasury at the Presidency, or at the Treasury of the Resident at Lucnow, or the Collectors of Oude and Benares, in cases where the Subscriptions shall have been made at those Treasuries respectively, and for the Principal, a Promissory Note or Notes will be granted, bearing date the 15th February, 1806, and be numbered and registered in the order in which the Receipts may be presented at the Accountant General's Office.

8th. The Principal of the Promissory Notes shall be payable, either in Bengal under the Rules established for the Payment of the Register Debt now existing, or by Bills to be drawn by the Governor General in Council, on the Honorable the Court of Directors, at the exchange of Two Shillings and Six Pence the Sicca Rupee, payable Twelve Months after sight (which Bills shall be granted at any time on the application of the Proprietor of the Notes, either when the Principal shall have become payable in Bengal, or at any earlier period); and any Bills which may be so granted will, if the Proprietor desire it, be forwarded by the Deputy Accountant General in the public Packets to him, or his Agent or Assign, according to the instructions which may be given for that purpose.

9th. The Interest of the Promissory Notes shall be payable half yearly, viz. from year to year until the Principal shall be discharged, and it shall be at the option of the Proprietors of the Notes to receive payment of such Interest either in Cash at the General Treasury at the Presidency, or by Bills to be drawn by the Governor General in Council on the Honorable the Court of Directors, at the Exchange of Two Shillings and Six Pence the Sicca Rupee, payable Twelve Months after sight; provided always in the latter case that the Interest for which Bills may be required amount to the sum of Fifty Pounds Sterling at the least and no Bills will be granted for a smaller amount.

10th. For the accommodation of Persons returning to Europe, the Subscribers to this Loan, their Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, shall be entitled, on application to the Governor General in Council, to have their Promissory Notes (provided they amount the principal sum of Sicca Rupees 10,000) deposited in charge of the Sub-Treasurer for the time being, at the risk, and under the security of the Company. An Acknowledgment will be granted by that Officer for the Promissory Notes so deposited with him, and the Interest accruing thereon will be remitted as it shall become due by Bills on the terms abovementioned, which Bills will be forwarded by the Deputy Accountant General to the Proprietor, his Agent or Assign, according to the instructions which may be given for that purpose.

11th. All applications to the Governor General in Council to have Promissory Notes deposited in the Treasury, must be accompanied by the Notes to be deposited, and directions must be written in the following terms, on the face and across the lines of each Note, and be attested by the signature of the Proprietor, or his constituted Attorney or Attorneys.

"The Interest accruing half yearly on this Promissory Note, and the Principal, as it shall become payable according to the order established for the discharge of the Register Debt, are to be remitted (unless it shall be hereafter directed to the contrary) by Bills to be drawn on the Honorable the Court of Directors, pursuant to the tenor of this Promissory Note, and the other conditions of the Loan, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 24th October 1805, payable to \_\_\_\_\_, and to be forwarded to \_\_\_\_\_; but the Promissory Note shall not be pledged, sold, or in any manner negotiated, or delivered up to any person whomsoever, nor are these directions with respect to the mode of payment of the Interest or Principal to be in any manner altered except on application to the Governor General in Council, to be made by myself, my Executors, or Administrators, or under the authority of a special power of Attorney, specifying the number, date, and amount of this Promissory Note, to be executed by me or them for that purpose."

12th. For the satisfaction of persons who may propose to return to Europe before the period prescribed for the final adjustment of the accounts of this Loan, and who may be desirous of availing themselves of the accommodation offered them under the foregoing Articles, the Deputy Accountant General will, on their parts, write the declaration above prescribed on the Promissory Notes, provided he shall receive instructions for this purpose by an endorsement, to be executed on the receipt or receipts, under the signature of the Proprietor, or his constituted Attorney or Attorneys. The Deputy Accountant General will also make the necessary application to the Governor General in Council for an order to the Sub-Treasurer to receive the Promissory Notes in deposit, and will forward the Acknowledgment of that Officer to the Proprietor of the Notes, or to his Agent or Assign, according to the instructions which may be furnished him for that purpose.

13th. A Receipt will be granted in the following Form for Subscriptions which may be made at any of the Public Treasuries:

**FORM OF RECEIPT.**  
"I do hereby acknowledge, that A. B. has this day paid into the Honorable Company's Treasury, the Sum of Sicca Rupees \_\_\_\_\_, which is to be accounted for to him or order as follows: Interest on the Principal will be paid to him at the General Treasury at the Presidency, or at the Treasury of \_\_\_\_\_, and after the rate of Ten Rupees per Cent per Annum, from this date to the 15th of February 1806, and for the Principal, a Promissory Note, to be dated on the \_\_\_\_\_, will be granted on application to the Deputy Accountant General, payable conformably to the conditions of the Loan, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 24th October, 1805."  
(Signed) Sub-Treasurer or Collector.

14th. Promissory Notes, under the signature of the Secretary to the Government, will be granted in the following Form in exchange for the Receipts.

**FORT WILLIAM, 1805.**  
"PROMISSORY NOTE FOR SA. Rs. \_\_\_\_\_"  
"The Governor General in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the Sum of Sicca Rupees \_\_\_\_\_ as a Loan to the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said United Company, to repay and discharge the said Loan by paying unto the said A. B. his Executors or Administrators, or his or their order, the principal Sum of Sicca Rupees \_\_\_\_\_ aforesaid, at the Presidency of Fort William, agreeably to the order in which this Note may stand on the General Register of Notes and Bonds of this Presidency, payable according to priority of Date and Number, unless the same shall have been previously discharged by Bills drawn on the Honorable the Court of Directors, according to the conditions of the plan for a Loan published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 24th October 1805; and by paying the Interest accruing thereon at the rate of Eight per Cent per Annum by half yearly payments, viz. on the \_\_\_\_\_ following from year to year, until the Principal shall be discharged, at the option of the Lender, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, either in Cash at the General Treasury at the Presidency, or by Bills to be drawn by the Governor General in Council on the Honorable the Court of Directors, at the rate of Two Shillings and Six Pence the Sicca Rupee, and payable Twelve Months after sight."  
Signed by the Authority of the Governor General in Council,  
(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_  
Sec. to Govt. Pub. Dept.

**ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.**  
Registered as No. \_\_\_\_\_

15th. The accounts of this Loan are not to be made up until the 15th of February 1806, but it is hereby notified, that the Loan will be closed at any earlier period, should the Governor General in Council deem it expedient to give directions for that purpose.  
Published by Order of the Vice President in Council,  
THOS. BROWN, Acting Chief Sec. to the Govt.

**Current value of Government Securities.**

	Buying.	Selling.
Six per Cents.	90	98
Old Eight per Cents.	30	38
Eight per Cents. Loans of 1800.	24	212
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, & 1804.	112	24
Ten per Cents.	20	18
Do. for 2 years.	Do.	Par

**MARRIAGES.**

On Sunday last, Mr. Henry Kofs to Miss Sophia De Rozario.  
On the 20th instant, Mr. John Pereira, to Miss Catharine De Rozario.  
On the 21st instant, Mr. James Black, of the Hon'ble Company's Marine, to Miss Elizabeth Freed.

**BIRTHS.**

On the 17th instant at Patna, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel J. McGregor, of the 4th Regiment Native Cavalry of a Son.  
On Sunday the 20th instant, the Lady of Robert Richardson, Esq. of a Daughter.  
On the 15th instant, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Gartin, of a Son.  
At Ghinurah, on the 20th instant, Mrs. Vast Hart, of a Son.  
At Lucknow, on the 1st instant, Mrs. Charlotte Ammann, of a Son.  
On Tuesday, the 8th instant, at Chinurah, Mrs. Herepinau Moratcan, of a Daughter.  
At Cuttack, on the 20th September, the Lady of Charles Græme, Esq. of a Daughter.  
At the same place, on the 15th Oct. the Lady of Lieut. Shepherd, of a Daughter.

**DEATHS.**

On Friday, Samuel Carruthers, Esq. late Purser of the Ship *Preston*.  
On Wednesday evening, Mrs. David Barraud.  
On Thursday last, Mr. James Samson, Sadler.  
Lately Mr. John Wilfon, aged 23, Second Officer of the ship *Mangles*, much regretted by his Commander and brother Officers.  
Lately, Mr. Robert Cook, a Mate in the Pilot Service.  
At Ghauzeepore, on the 6th instant, J. Lane, Esq. At Juggernaut, on the 15th of Oct. Lieut. Henry Stamper, of the 5th Regiment, N. I. deservedly regretted by all his numerous Friends.  
At Cuttack, lately, Lieut. Low, of the same Regiment.

**EUROPE DEATHS.**

In December, 1804, M. de Conzies, Bishop of Arras, at eight o'clock in the morning, Born a Nobleman, and educated for the prelate, he did equal honour to his rank and his station. That such a character should particularly attract the hatred of Buonaparte might justly be expected. The name of the Bishop of Arras was upon the same line of the same list of proscription with that of the hero of loyalty, Georges. The Corsican assassin who pierced the heart of an English, Pichegru, and Georges, has long pointed his dagger at the bosom of this prelate, who preferred poverty and exile in England, to the Roman purple, and the Patrian arch-episcopacy, both offered him in 1801, by the First Consul of France, and by the Pontiff of Rome. The Bishop of Arras had, from nature, a constitution strong enough to resist the ravages of time to the fullest limits assigned to the life of man, had not Providence also bestowed upon him a mind, virtuous and feeling to the highest degree. The deplorable state of Christianity, the misfortunes of his King, and the degradation of his country, were the disease which deprived the world, prematurely, of one of its best and brightest ornaments. From the scandalous journey of Pius VII, and the sacrilegious coronation of Napoleon the First, this prelate received his death-blow. He survived but for a few days the news of the Corsican assassin and poisoner's anointment, and was one of the first victims of this horrible act, which has opened a tomb for true religion, as well as for lawful monarchy. As, in health, he had been an example of piety and constancy, during his short illness he was a model of devotion and resignation. He exhorted his countrymen and fellow-sufferers, like himself, unfortuned exiles, not to deviate from that glorious, though painful path of thorn, they had dutifully and conscientiously entered. He preached submission to the decrees of the Almighty, in shewing the justice of that noble cause, to which they had sacrificed rank, property, country, and every thing else, except their honour. He told them never to forget the gratitude they owed to England, should religion and royalty once more prosper in France. His constant prayers were, on his death-bed, that Christ may again save his Church in France, restore the rightful and faithful to power, and convert, but not punish, the ungodly and unbelieving. His Royal Highness Monsieur, with a humanity worthy of better times and better fortune, refused himself even the necessary rest, to attend this truly and affectionate servant, who had the consolation to breathe his last in the arms of his good and generous Prince. Some few moments before he shut his eyes for ever, he pressed the hand of Monsieur to his bosom, and with a faint voice faltered these his last words: "My kind Prince, death is terrible to the wicked only!"  
He taught us how to live; and, oh! too high the price of knowledge, taught us how to die!

At Bath, where he took refuge about eight years since from the troubles on the Continent, the venerable Dr. Maclaine, fifty years minister of the English Church at the Hague, and well known as the translator of Mochim's Ecclesiastical History, the author of a numerous and respectable acquaintance, his memory seems the less to require the tribute of a public eulogy; but, in deploring the loss of departed worth, sincerity and friendship may be permitted, briefly to state its claims to imitation and praise. Suffice it then to say, that in a probationary course of 82 years, Dr. Maclaine's superior endowments of mind and heart, his genius, learning, and industry, constantly directed by a love of virtue and truth; by piety and charity, diffused a beneficial influence over the whole of his professional and domestic sphere. As a scholar, a gentleman, and a divine uniformly displaying a judicious taste, an amiable deportment, and instructive example, he was admired and beloved by all who courted and enjoyed his society; especially those of whom he was a distinguished archetype—the man of education, the polished companion, the benevolent friend, and pious Christian. Clothed in the invincible armour of the latter, he received with triumph the assaults of the last enemy of mankind; and it is no small consolation to his mourning friends to know, that great as had been the excellence and utility of his life, they were surpassed by the fortitude which he displayed, and the impatience he enjoyed, in the hour of impending death.

**CALCUTTA:—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY JOSEPH GREENWAY, No. 188, LOLL BAZAR, immediately opposite to Messrs. WILLIAMS and HOHLER'S Commission Ware-house, Where ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. will be received and duly attended to. Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give notice therefore to the EDITOR, who will pay strict attention to their orders.—And Subscribers in Calcutta and its vicinity, to whom the Peons do not deliver the Papers in time, are requested to mention the neglect, that such mistakes may be rectified. SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received at the BENGAL HURKARU PRINTING OFFICE, Calcutta.**