

Government

BENGAL HURKARU.



Volume XI.]

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1805.

[Number 564.

PUBLIC SALE.

FIRST DAY'S SALE.
To be sold by Public Auction,
By Williams and Hohler,
 To-morrow WEDNESDAY, the 6th Inst.
 At No. 2,
DURRUMTOLLAH-STREET,
 A FURTHER PART OF
THE REMAINS
 OF
CAPTAIN CUMBERLEGE'S
 EXTENSIVE
INVESTMENT,
 IMPORTED ON THE
 HONORABLE COMPANY'S SHIP
SURREY,

CONSISTING OF
MAHOGANY and Satin-wood Co-
 lour-boxes, from Reeves,—Crown
 Window Clafs of fizes,—Opera and Offi-
 cer's Coked Hats, with gold Loops and
 Taffels,—Fine Flannel,—Ladies' Shoes,
 —Oilman's Stores, from Curties,—Cho-
 colate,—Cocoa and Ifiglafs,—Powder,
 —Pomatum and Lavender Water, in plain
 and flint ground Stepper Bottles, from
 Bristow and Moulley,—Palanquin and
 Bed-side Carpets,—Best double plated and
 Mahogany feet Table Shades; A pair of
 elegant Mirrors, in gold burnished frames,
 19 inches diameter,—Vegetable Essences,
 from Nehemia Spires,—Thermometers in
 Fish-skin Cafes,—Pocket Compaffes,—
 Rum Shrub, in pints,—Highly finished
 Sadlery, from Gibbon and Peat,—Ladies'
 and Gentlemen's Cotton and Silk Hosiery,
 —Queen's-ware,—Mahogany Furniture,
 —A pair of very superb twelve light Luf-
 tres,—A pair of eight light ditto,—Essence
 of Spruce,—Leather Gloves and Breeches,
 —Stationery,—Razor-strops,—Pocket
 Books and red Morocco Travelling Cafes,
 —Haberdashery;

ALSO,
AGREAT VARIETY
 Bound and unbound Books of the la telt
 publication, including some of the newelt
 and moft fashionable Novelt;
 LIKEWISE,
A QUANTITY OF
WINES & LIQUORS,
 AND
VARIOUS OTHER
ARTICLES,
 Particulars of which will be published in
 CATALOGUES.
 Orders duly attended to.

FRESH PINE, DOUBLE GLOSTER
 AND
BERKLEY CHEESE,
 JUST LANDED,
 From the Honorable Company's fhip
GENERAL STUAT,
 In high Prefervation,
 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.

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 at their Library. Lifts will be
 published as soon as poffible, for general
 information, with the Prices annexed.

BOOK BINDING.

JOSEPH GREENWAY & CO.
HAVING recently received their In-
 dent of **BINDING MATERI-**
ALS, per **CASTLE EDEN,** including a
 great variety of Fancy Ornaments of the
 laft Fafhion in England, for Backs, &c.
 they beg therefore to offer their Services to
 the Public in the above Line, which they
 can now confidently affure thofe, who
 may be pleafed to favor them with their
 Orders, to execute with the utmoft neat-
 nefs and elegance.

They have alfo received a quantity of
 Morocco Leather of all colours, as well
 as Ruffia and Calf, exprefly for the
 Purpose.—Their Terms will be found
 moderate, and they hope by a ftrict atten-
 tion to the Bufinefs to afford every fatis-
 faction.
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 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.

FOR SALE,
 AT THE HURKARU OFFICE.

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

THE
Calcutta Gazette,
 From the Year 1791 to 1799, com-
 plete, bound in nine Volumes.

A CARD.

PROPOSALS for executing on the moft
 moderate terms, Plans, Elevations,
 or Sections, of any Gentleman's Town or
 Country Houfe.—Any Gentleman who
 may be willing to engage, may hear of a
 perfon by applying to the Hurkaru or
 Star Printing Offices, will meet with due
 attention.—He will alfo undertak Con-
 tracts for Building, on as reasonable Terms
 as any Native Builder.
Calcutta, Nov. 4, 1805

J. P. STUVEN

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

BOAT OFFICE

AND
PROVISION WAREHOUSE.

Sound and good Budgerows, Pinnaces
 and Boats of every defcription, provided
 on the fhorteft notice, and on the moft
 reasonable terms.

All Orders, addreffed to him as above
 will be immediately attended to, and faith-
 fully executed.

JUST PUBLISH D,

AT THE
HURKARU PRESS,

No. 133, 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 prefent year.

THE above Work contains in a fmall com-
 pafs all the Domestic News of Bengal,
 and of the other prefidencies; Govt. Adver-
 tifements; Lifts of Paffengers arrived at, or
 departed from every fettlement in India; and
 correct Catalogues of Births, Marriages, and
 Deaths. It has been pronounced by many
 Gentlemen of the beft information, to be the
 moft ufeul compilation extant, either for the
 acquifition of local or foreign information
 here, or to be fent to Europe for the
 gratification of friends and correspondents.
 The Proprietors are determined that the
 Work fhall never be forfeited, if fufficient
 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.

FOR SALE OR FREIGHT.

TO
PENANG AND BACK TO CALCUTTA

THE BRIG
DIANA.

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

N. B.—Good accommodations, for
 Paffengers.

APPLY TO
Mr. MATTHIESON,
 AT THE WARE-HOUSE

OF
Messrs. T. THOMPSON & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR PIVAT SALE,

A neat fashionable light
POST CHAISE,
 with a pair of ftrong
 ferviceable grey Horses
 perfectly found & quiet
 and Poitillion Harnets. Price Sa. Rs. 1600.

A neat fashionable **CURRICLE,** with
 Hood and Lamps, and a pair of ftrong
 ferviceable chefnut Horses, perfectly found
 and quiet, with Europe Harnets. Price,
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A fashional 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
 Harnets, complete. Price, Sa. Rs. 800.

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

COPPER PLATE PRINTING,

AND
ENGRAVING,

ALL Orders in the above Branches
 will be thankfully received and care-
 fully executed,

BY
J. GREENWAY and CO.

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SYSTEM

OF
Practical Arithmetic,
 PRICE, SICCA RUPEES TWENTY.

beautiful Satin-wood and Mahogany
 Boxes,
 Pocket Compaffes and Thermometers,
 Powder Flasks and Shot Belts,
 Millinery and Haberdashery,
 An elegant folid Mahogany Side Board,
 Card and Pembroke Tables;

ALSO,
 A few Pipes of warranted London Parti-
 cular Madeira Wine,

AND
A VARIETY OF OTHER
ARTICLES.

Particulars of which will be published
 in Catalogues, and diftributed on the Day
 of Sale.
 Orders will meet with every due atten-
 tion.

THE HURKARU.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1805.

APPOINTMENT.

OCTOBER 17, 1805.

Mr. RICHARD FLEMING, Private Secretary to the Vice President.

PRESIDENCY ORDERS.

By the Vice President and Deputy Governor.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 15, 1805.

The Vice President and Deputy Governor, with sincere regret, performs the painful duty of directing the last Tribute of Military Honors to be paid to the Remains of that valuable Officer and meritorious public Character, Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Kirkpatrick, of the Establishment of Fort St. George, late Resident at the Court of the Subadar of the Deccan, in which situation he rendered important services to the Honorable East India Company.

A funeral Party to be furnished by His Majesty's 67th Regiment, and to be Commanded by a Field Officer, is to be formed under the Directions of the Commanding Officer of the Troops at the Presidency, for the purpose of attending the Corpse of the Deceased, which will be moved from the House of Mr. Buller, in Chowringhee, to the place of Interment, at five o'clock this Evening.

Major General Sir Ewen Baillic, Commanding the Troops at the Presidency, will issue such further Orders as may appear to him to be necessary, for carrying the preceding Orders into effect.

L. HOOK, Acting Mil. Sec.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 14, 1805.

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

The Vice President and Deputy Governor has appointed Captain Charles Stewart, of the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Captain G. Fuller, of Artillery, to be his Adjutants-General.

L. HOOK, Sec. to the Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 17, 1805.

Mr. William O'Neil, Assistant Surgeon, is directed to proceed and do duty at Barrackpore, until further Orders, or until he shall be otherwise posted by the Commander in Chief.

L. HOOK, Sec. to the Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 26, 1805.

The Honorable the Governor General being solicitous to afford the most public and general demonstrations of respect for the memory of the late Governor General Marquis Cornwallis, and of deep regret and concern at the misfortune of His Lordship's decease, in addition to the manifestations of public sorrow prescribed by the Orders of Government of the 14th Instant, requests that the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief of the Company's Forces in Bengal, and the Commanders in Chief of the Company's Forces under the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, will direct the Officers of the Honorable Company's Military Establishment under those Presidencies respectively, to observe a general Mourning, during the Space of three Months from the date of the Receipt of this notification, at the several Presidencies respectively. The Governor General further requests, that the Right Honourable Lord Lake, will be pleased to issue Orders to a similar effect to the Officers of His Majesty's Forces serving in India.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor General, (Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE, Sec. to the Govt.

L. HOOK, Sec. to the Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 26, 1805.

The Governor General has been pleased to appoint Colonel Miles Nightingall, of His Majesty's 51st Regiment, to be private Secretary, and Lieut. Burges Camac, of His Majesty's Malay Regiment, to be Aid-de-Camp, to the Governor General, from the 17th Instant.

L. HOOK, Sec. to the Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 28, 1805.

The undermentioned Assistant Surgeons at present doing duty at the General Hospital at the Presidency, are directed to proceed forthwith to Cannore, where they will receive further Orders from the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief.

Mr. William Ainslie,
Mr. James Roberts,
Mr. Jeremiah Reardon,
Mr. Christopher Chil.

L. HOOK, Sec. to the Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By General The Right Honourable Lord Lake.

HEAD QUARTERS, OF THE ARMY IN THE FIELD.

Muttra, October 13, 1805.

Accounts having been received, that the Most Honourable the Marquis Cornwallis, Governor General and Commander in Chief of India, departed

this life at Ghazipore on the 5th instant, The Right Honourable Lord Lake directs, that all Reports, Returns, and Applications from the different Corps of the Bengal Army, be transmitted to the Deputy Adjutant General at Muttra.

The Right Honourable Lord Lake directs, that all the Officers of the Army shall wear a black Crape round the Arm, for a period of three months, as a token of respect and veneration to the memory of their late great and distinguished Commander in Chief.

On Thursday, accounts were received of the arrival in the river of the American ship Susan, last from Mocco, which she left on the 10th Sept. and on the 21st ult. in lat. 17, 40 N. and long. 89 E. she spoke with the brig Caroline privateer, Captain Surcouf, 39 days from Mauritius and had then made no captures. She threw four of her guns overboard, when lately chased by the St. Fiorenzo.

The American fell in with that ship two days after parting from the privateer, and gave her the necessary information, so, that we trust in a few days, to hear of the capture of this Marauder, which now mounts 16 thirty-two-pound carronades, and has a crew of 130 men.

Same day, accounts were received in Town of the arrival in the river of the ship Actæon, captain Robert Holl, from Penang, the 7th instant;—and of the ship Sally, captain William Roberts, from Rangoon, the 15th ult.

Passengers per Sally:—Lieut. G. Hewit and Mr. D. Murray.

The ship, formerly called the Stirling Castle, now under Arab colours, is also arrived in the river, from Muscat.

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

At Muttra on the 8th of October last, a Dinner was given by Colonel Haldane and Officers of the 15th Regt. to Lord Lake and Staff, at which were present, the Principal Officers of the Station; after the Entertainment many Loyal Toasts were Drank and the greatest conviviality reigned during the night.

We copy into this-day's Paper a Proclamation issued by the Bombay Government, interdicting all persons residing under its protection from purchasing Boats, Vessels, and Property captured by the Malawan pirates; as the ready means of finding such purchasers, is a great inducement for them to continue their piratical practices.

Was the same measure adopted with respect to the captures made by the French,—there can be little doubt, but it would considerably abate the spirit of privateering from Mauritius.

The numerous captures made by them, of many of the finest ships in India, which return to the British Settlements, under the Danish, or American Flag, where they immediately find purchasers, and are again exposed to the depredations of the enemy,—must necessarily be a powerful inducement to privateering.

PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNMENT. Whereas one of the inducements to several of the petty states on this side of India, to persevere in the piratical practices to which they have long been addicted, consists in their finding buyers for the Boats, Vessels and Property, thus illegally captured;—all persons living, or trading under the Honorable Company's Protection, are hereby cautioned against being concerned, directly or indirectly, in such purchases, on pain of being compelled to restore such Articles without compensation, to the party or parties deposed thereof; as well as of being thereon farther liable to lose the advantage of carrying in their own trade under the British Protection, and having their names exposed in the weekly prints, as standing thus interdicted for being purchasers of pirated Goods.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN, Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,

September 26, 1805.

Heads of Intelligence received by the Overland Dispatch, which left England on the 5th of June.

The Catholic Petition had been got over without any difficulty.

Public Spirit and feeling appeared as high as ever, no Continental Alliance had however taken place.

A large Fleet was assembled at Portsmouth, supposed for the West Indies.

Opposition was in the least relaxing in their vehemence.

Committees of Enquiry to be appointed over all the Public Boards.

The Select Committee of implication on Mr. Pitt had made their report.

Letters of Marquis Wellesley to the Secret Committee, intercepted by the Enemy, and published.

London, in the Acme of its gaiety and splendour, of which the Royal family had been most active promoters.—His Majesty intended a summer tour to the Northward, previous to his going to Weymouth.

MADRAS GAZETTE.

OCTOBER 12, 1805.

On Thursday evening, the Right Honourable Lady William Bentinck, gave a Ball and Supper to the settlement, to commemorate the Birth of our beloved Sovereign, which her Ladyship's absence from

the Presidency, on the 4th of June last, prevented taking place on that day.

The entertainment, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, was most respectably attended, and the dance kept up with unabated vivacity, until two o'clock on Friday morning.

To JOHN OAKES, Esq.

SIR, SHERIFF OF MADRAS.

We request you will convene a meeting of the British Inhabitants of Madras, to consider of an Address to Marquis Wellesley, on occasion of his recent departure for Europe.

J. Kenworthy, G. Tafwell,
Hay Macdowall, K. Dalrymple,
G. Buchan, I. Marshall,
A. Campbell, I. Grant,
C. Smith, I. Hunter,
I. H. D. Ogilvie, G. Lys,
W. Linley, I. R. Coates,
B. Cockburn, B. Ruebeck,
A. Falconer, G. G. Keble,
J. Baker, C. Wynox,
A. Anstruther, J. Brunton,
P. A. Agnew, E. Trapaud,
G. Arbuthnot, W. Abbott,
E. C. Greenway, T. H. Greig,
A. Orr, R. Dennison,
W. Grant, H. Marsh,
T. Parry, E. Wood.

In compliance with the above I request the attendance of the British Inhabitants of this settlement at the Exchange in Fort St. George, on Monday next, the 7th instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN OAKES, SHERIFF.
Madras, October 5, 1805.

Proceedings held at a meeting of the British Inhabitants of Madras, on Monday, 7th October, 1805.

In consequence of the notice published on the 5th instant, by the Sheriff of Madras, a General Meeting of the British Inhabitants was this day held, for the purpose of considering of an Address to the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, on occasion of his recent departure for Europe.

The meeting was opened by the Sheriff in an appropriate speech.

Mr. C. Smith then moved, that Major General Macdowall be requested to take the chair, which motion was seconded by Mr. Wood, and unanimously agreed to.

Major General Macdowall, having accordingly taken the Chair—Mr. Marsh rose, and addressed the meeting.—He said that the zeal, which it was natural to feel for the names and characters of great men and enlightened statesmen, made him in some respect un mindful of the imputation of presumption, in being the first mover of a measure that would have come, he was well aware, with better effect from men of higher rank than himself in the settlement. It might seem, said Mr. M. that we were somewhat late in point of time, in offering these testimonies of respect for the talents and merits of the late Governor General of India.

But he knew not whether on that account they would come in a less pleasing shape to the eminent person, to whom they were addressed. They were addressed to him at that unsuspected moment, the retirement of a statesman from power, when dependence or adulation were usually silent: and when the virtues of a public man were acknowledged with sincerity, and for the most part estimated with correctness. The tribute was then unbiassed and genuine; and flowed from a sincere and unfeigned admiration of his character and services.

At this period, said Mr. M. when the memory of the noble Lord's administration must be still green and fresh in the minds of all who heard him, he would not run over the whole series of benefits, derived to the British Empire from his memorable exertions. The most striking feature of that administration was the preservation of this part of the British Empire itself. His Lordship's wisdom had rendered the discipline and gallantry of our armies effective and successful. His mind had marched before the progress of our armies. It had anticipated by the calculations of a wise and prudent policy the achievements of our arms. The victory had been gained in the cabinet, before it was obtained in the field. There were great qualities; the qualities by which Empires were upheld; qualities, without which military valour would be an ill-directed and useless strength. The extirpation of the French Power in this part of the British Empire was only second in importance to the deliverance of Great Britain herself, from the ascendancy of that common foe to the repose and civilization of the World.

Mr. M. said he did not stand forward as the professed eulogist of the noble Lord. It was unnecessary to praise one whom all admired. A sophist of antiquity was interrupted in a long discourse upon the beauty of Helen by being asked, whether any one blamed her? Mr. M. here adverted to the unspotted consistency of the Noble Lord's political character. He had begun his career in the British Parliament, in an union with the greatest men of the age, and the safest guides and oracles of political life; Mr. Pitt, Lord, Grenville, and Mr. Windham. He had lent his hand with those great men to the destruction of the enemies of the English constitution at home. He had proceeded onward in his career, and had destroyed the enemies of the English greatness abroad. After dwelling on this topic—Mr. M. said, he would venture to affirm, that the Noble Lord would be acknowledged by the East India Company to have been one of its most faithful and meritorious servants. That body were never slow to reward or acknowledge the merits of their servants. The great events, which the Noble Lord had to encounter, called for great sacrifices. Economy was a distributive virtue; a virtue of time, of place, of exigency. That which at one season, was profusion; was at another the most rigid frugality. We ought to lift up our minds to the size and magnitude of these matters: to keep in our view the greatness of the benefits, while we were weighing the price at which they were purchased. The security and existence of empires were not within the jurisdiction of a vulgar arithmetic. Mr. M. having adverted to the munificent patronage for the encouragement of literature, which the Marquis had planned and supported, reminding the meeting

that they were acting with the most perfect consistency in following up their recent congratulations to the venerable Marquis Cornwallis, with the present address to his predecessor.

In political affairs, the substitution of new plans did not detract from the wisdom or soundness of the old ones. The exigencies of political affairs frequently called by turns for the exercise of different virtues. This was the harmony of the political world. The same end was produced, tho' by different means. Each of them was actuated by the same zeal for the British character; the same love of the British constitution; the same enlightened knowledge of the commercial and political interests of the Company. Mr. M. concluded a very able and animated speech, by proposing an address to Marquis Wellesley, on occasion of his recent departure for Europe, expressive of the high sense entertained by the British Inhabitants of Madras of his merits and services; of their esteem and respect for his character and exalted talents; and of their gratitude for numerous public benefits conferred and confirmed during the period of his long and eventful administration.

Colonel Campbell seconded the motion, which having been unanimously agreed to, the Chairman moved, that a Committee be appointed, with instructions to prepare the Address, the motion was seconded by Mr. Buchan, and agreed to; and the following Gentlemen were appointed a Committee accordingly:

Major General Macdowall,
Mr. Roebuck,
Colonel Campbell,
Colonel Agnew,
Mr. C. Smith,
Mr. Wynox,
Mr. Buchan,
Mr. Hurdie,
Major Thompson,
Mr. Keble,
Mr. Wood,
Mr. Marsh,
Mr. Baker,
Mr. Parry,
The Sheriff.

The Committee retired, returned with the draft of an address, which was read and approved.

The following resolutions were then severally proposed, duly seconded, and unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, that the address, as now read, do stand.

That the address be engrossed, and do lie at the Exchange for Signature.

That the Right Hon. Lord William Bentinck be requested to forward the address to the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley.

That the Chairman be requested to wait on the Right Honourable Lord William Bentinck to obtain his Lordship's compliance with the wish of the Meeting conveyed in the preceding resolution, and to ascertain at what time it will be agreeable to his Lordship to receive the Address.

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

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

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

OCTOBER 2, 1805.

We are concerned to state that a French cruiser has made her appearance off Muscat.—On the 10th ultimo, a long low ship was observed standing in for the Cove at Muscat, which from her appearance they concluded to be a French cruiser; she was just preparing to come to an anchor, having taken in all her small sails, when a ship bore in sight, standing down the Gulph, upon which the Frenchman immediately made all sail in pursuit of her, came up with, and captured the ship after a very short chase. After the Frenchman had taken possession of his prize, they both made sail, and continued to work to windward for Muscat; the following morning, however, they had both disappeared, from whence it was concluded that the Frenchman finding his prize a heavy failer, he had dispatched her for the Mauritius. It is generally concluded that the ship captured must have been the Endeavour, Captain Robson, belonging to this port;—the French ship appears completely to answer the description of the Henrietta French privateer, that was fitting out and almost ready for sea, by our last account from the Island, being a long low ship, with twelve ports on a side, a very projecting figure head, very tauntingly rigged, and with fiddled Royal Masts; and the ship that was so gallantly engaged by Captain Badden, in the James Sibbald.

We may reasonably presume, that from the intelligence the French privateer would receive from the Seacunnies and crew of the captured ship, of the extent of the British force in the Gulph, that it would deter him from proceeding higher up, we therefore think it extremely probable he will pursue the same route which Captain La Meme did in La Fortune; proceed to Karack, to take on board a supply of water and fresh provisions, and then steer so, as to make the land a little to the northward of Diu, and from thence take a range of the Malabar coast; and we trust, he will, meet with the Meme fortune, with La Fortune, Captain Le Meme.

Extract of a letter, dated on board one of India-men, composing the Bombay China Fleet, dated off Point de Galle, 12th September, 1805.

We are thus far safely advanced on our voyage, and taking every thing into consideration, we have made a tolerable rapid progress, considering we are in a fleet, and many of the ships, particularly the Wexford, Capt. Clarke, and Surat Castle, Capt. Ibister, are remarkable dull sailers; we now all begin to entertain very sanguine hopes of being enabled to effect the direct or inner passage, and we understand, that the fleet does not touch at Pulo Penang, but will proceed direct to Malacca, take on board fresh water and a supply of stock, and then proceed with the least possible delay for Canton. I imagine the Metcalf, Captain

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BENGAL HURKARU,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1805.

The West India Merchants having expressed some uneasiness for the safety of their Trade, were informed by Mr. Pitt, that twenty sail of the line were on their way to the West Indies. Re-inforcements of Troops have likewise been sent. A second Squadron from Rochefort, consisting of two sail of the line, and embarkation of troops, effected their escape from that Port, before the return of the first Squadron. Its destination is unknown. Lord Gardner continues to block up Brest. The temporary success of the French, in escaping our cruisers, is treated as matter of great exultation in the French Papers. The *Moniteur* pretends that in a few months there will not be a station in the ocean, on which a French cruiser will not be found—that many strong vessels have already left the harbours of France, and others are speedily to follow them; and insultingly concludes by offering a friendly advice to all Insurance Companies, to make haste to raise the premium of insurance, before it is too late.

The House of Commons in conference with the Lords in the painted Chamber, requested that Lord Melville might be permitted to attend the Select Committee of the House, for the purpose of examination on the subject of the Tenth Report of the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry; but the Lords in acceding to this request annexed to it so many limitations and restrictions, that the Select Committee reported to the House of Commons, that the examination of his Lordship would not answer any useful purpose.

Lord Garlies is appointed a Lord of the Admiralty.

Admiral Cochrane is named Commander in Chief in the Leeward Station.

Captain Lind of the *Centurion*, has been knighted for his gallant action with the *Marengo*.

The Report that Lord Nelson was off Ireland must be erroneous, as on the 4th of June, the last accounts from him were dated in Lagos Bay, May 10th.

By Letters from the Gulph of Persia, we learn, that the vessel which captured the *Endeavour* was the *Bellone Privateer*. She is said since, to have burned her prize. Her force had been exaggerated by former accounts, as she appears to carry only 24 guns, and 230 men.

The following notice from the Admiralty, which was yesterday stuck up at Lloyd's, contains the latest direct accounts that have been received from His Lordship:

"A despatch received at the Admiralty, from Lord Nelson, dated in Lagos Bay, the 10th of May, at which time His Lordship was on the point of sailing in pursuit of the Squadrons which left Cadiz the preceding month, either to the West Indies or elsewhere, according to the intelligence he should obtain of their route."

The following intelligence respecting the movements of that part of the enemy's force, which is more ostensibly directed against this country, may be relied on:

A Letter from an Officer on board one of our cruisers, off *BOULOGNE*, dated Friday last, says, "We have been some time in this station; lately we have observed great preparations among the enemy's flotilla; and this day I counted distinctly outside the Pier, thirty luggers, four sloops, and twenty-six gun-brigs. Yesterday I as plainly perceived about twelve large gun-brigs enter the harbour from Etaples."

From all the observations I am able to make and from the information I collect, I am fully persuaded the enemy seriously intend to make an attempt at coming out."

An Edinburgh Newspaper of Saturday last says, "we heard that Admiral Vashon received an Express yesterday, that the Dutch fleet were out."

The force in the Texel, does not exceed five sail of the line. It remains at anchor ready for Sea; and General Marmont has arrived at the Helder. It is reported that the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE has been ceded to France.

Despatches were yesterday received from Admiral Gardner, dated on Friday last.—His Lordship has detached two Squadrons; one of six sail of the

line to cruise off Rochefort, and another of eight sail of the line to cruise to the Southward, under Admiral Collingwood.

PARIS,—JUNE 2.

The following article has appeared in the official Journal:—

"Rear Admiral Miffieffy has anchored in our harbour, His Squadron has met with no accidents, and his crews are complete and in high health:—the following is a detail of his operations:—He sailed from Rochefort on the 15th of January at 1 P. M. and for twelve days had to struggle against strong westerly winds, he arrived at Martinique on the fortieth day. On making the Channel of St. Lucie they saw several vessels under the convoy of a frigate, to whom they gave chase, but were obliged to give up the chase for fear of getting too far to leeward. General Lagrange landed at Fort de France on the 20th of Feb. from whence they again sailed and arrived at Dominica, on the 22d at day light in the morning. The Governor sent them off a pilot, under a persuasion that no other than an English fleet could be in those seas; at ten o'clock the troops had disembarked, and General Lagrange went on shore with the 1st battalion; the enemy defended themselves bravely, they made a stand at point St. Michael, but were at length routed, and the town capitulated. The English, through some accident, had set fire to the town themselves, which was a free port, and one of the richest in the Antilles; the whole was burnt down, and formed a dreadful scene, and the loss must have been very considerable, General Prevost retired into Fort Portsmouth, about twelve leagues from Ruseau: They might have considered themselves as masters of this colony, but already General Lagrange and Rear Admiral Miffieffy had learnt that St. Domingo, attacked by the negroes, demanded a prompt reinforcement. They found it had become impossible for them to fulfil the entire extent of their instructions, which were not only to augment the force, and complete the victualling of Martinique and Gaudaloupe, to carry provisions and a reinforcement to St. Domingo, but also to preserve the possession of Dominica, by leaving a sufficient establishment, to guard the island from any attack that might be directed against it by the enemy:—the Squadron therefore evacuated Dominica on the 28th February, after having destroyed all the enemy's magazines, and all the vessels in their ports, taking between 8 and 900 prisoners, sixty pieces of cannon of different calibres, and all the arms of Militia. General Lagrange liberated all those amongst the prisoners that were inhabitants of the country, and levied a contribution on the colony:—the troops then re-embarked, and the fleet proceeded to Guadalupe, where they landed ammunition, arms and provisions for the troops destined for that colony; after which they proceeded to St. Christophers, where after having landed 100 men they took possession of all the artillery and shipping, and levied a contribution on the inhabitants; they did the same at Nevis and Montserrat; and then returned to Martinique, where having landed all that was necessary to complete the garrison in men, ammunition, arms and provisions, they made sail on the 21d, and on the 27th they arrived at St. Domingo.

The negroes had blockaded that place for thirty days, with eight thousand men. General Lagrange immediately disembarked the troops, ammunition of every kind, and all the provisions which he had been able to procure in the Windward islands; to which he added even a part of his own Biscuit, and which having considerably diminished his provisions, this determined them on returning to France. Immediately after debarking the troops, the negroes raised the siege. Such has been the result of an expedition which had for its principal object the putting our colonies of Martinique, Guadalupe and St. Domingo in a state of defence against any attack of the enemy; committing depredations on their commerce, taking upwards of one hundred sail of shipping, and a more considerable loss, by the destruction of their magazines by the fire at Ruseau.

The Ancient Grand Master of the order of Malta, Mr. Le Baron de Hompefch, died at Montpellier, after a long illness.

LISBON,—MAY 9.

On the 5th a signal was made at Lisbon for an English convoy; on the following day the first part of the fleet got in with the flood tide about 11 o'clock, and the remainder in the following days; the convoy was escorted by the *Queen* of 98 guns, the *Dragon* of 80, and the *William Luger* of 12 guns. This is the celebrated secret expedition so much talked of; and appears again to have quitted Lisbon, and was seen steering towards Gibraltar.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE BENGAL GAZETTE

THE BENGAL GAZETTE, PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

The Bengal Gazette is published weekly, on Wednesdays, at the Government Press, Calcutta. The price of the Gazette is Rs. 12 per annum in advance, and Rs. 10 per annum in arrears. Single copies are sold at 1/6. The Gazette is published in English, and is the only official journal of the Government of Bengal. It contains the laws, orders, and notices of the Government, and is a valuable source of information for all who are interested in the affairs of the Province. The Gazette is published by the Government of Bengal, and is the only official journal of the Government of Bengal.

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Major General... the following... pleasure be... Captain B... vice Nagpet... Lieutenant... nominated by... vice Pollock... in consequence... the vacant... ment.

BOMBAY... Lieutenant... the Honorab... med for the... med by Le... applied.

Entrust of... Mack Co... Cruiser A... Superintendent... mber 180...

Sir,
I now take... forming you... Fleet. Cruis... of September... in Rajecoot... ward of Mu... tes, we dist... three large C... signal for the... half past 12... the above flo... At 1 P. M... P. M. took... ing two guns... ported that... their Crew... Pittamar car... stem, at 3... with great m... haul-out, on... near in 4 1/2... shot upon th... I am happ... shattered one... led a number... twice, by ou... I was obli... being so mu... under charge... with two w... and Harriet... Proceedings... I hope you... the Gallivat... Pittamar. ... the wind. I... yard for the... to cruise wi... I have thr... der from the... that may ha... muskets, &... board most o... formation I... two Grabs n... one hundred... great numbe... Gallivats tw... each. (three... I have ser... expended, &... I also be...

is about to take leave of the fleet for Bengal, as he has this instant made all sail, and is standing on to speak the Sir Edward Hughes, Captain Christian.—Our crews are all in high spirits, and I really think, if we had fallen in with the Marengo and Belle Poule, that we should have given an excellent account of them."

HEAD QUARTERS.

POINT DE GALLE, 10th September 1805.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Major General Maitland is pleased to make the following appointments till His Majesty's pleasure be known.

Captain Blackall, 51st Regiment to be Major, vice Napper deceased.

Lieutenant James Campbell 51st Regiment nominated by Major General Wemyss, Captain, vice Pollock, reverts to his rank as Lieutenant, in consequence of His Majesty having filled up the succession, and is now appointed Captain to the vacant field Officer's Company in that Regiment.

The Nominations by Major General Wemyss of Ensign Driberg to the 19th and Ensign Cadenki to the 51st, have not been confirmed by His Majesty; they are therefore to be struck off the strength of their respective Regiments.

His Majesty not having confirmed Lieutenant Tench as 1st Lieutenant but having appointed him 2d Lieutenant in the 1st Ceylon Regiment, date of Commission 1st June 1804 he is to take rank accordingly.

Thomas Rodney, Gentleman, to be second Lieut. in the 2d Ceylon Regiment.

Captain Young, late of the 2d Ceylon Regiment, having been appointed at Home to a Company in the 84th, he will immediately join that Regiment.

Captain Redwood of the 51st Regiment has leave to proceed to the coast for two months on his private affairs.

Captain Madge of the 19th Regiment has leave to proceed to Europe for twelve months from the date hereof for the recovery of his health, in consequence of a sick certificate.

Captain Worley of the Royal Artillery will take the Command at Matura, until further orders.

(Signed) H. Q. BROWNIGG,
Dep. Adj. Gen.

BOMBAY COURIER, — OCTOBER 5, 1805.

Lieutenant Mainwaring late commander of the Honorable Company's Brig Fly, has been tried for the loss of that Vessel, when Captured by Le Memé in the La Fortune, and acquitted.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant John Mack Commanding the Hon'ble Company's Cruiser Ann, to William T. Money, Esq. Superintendent of Marine. Dated 28th September 1805.

SIR,

I now take the earliest opportunity of informing you, of my engaging the Malwan Fleet. Cruizing off that Port, on the 24th of September, at noon we were running within Rajecote rocks, 3 miles to the Northward of Mulundy Fort. A few minutes after, we discovered two Grab ketches and three large Gallivats. I instantly made the signal for the Dart Pattamar to engage. At half past 12 A. M. we commenced firing on the above fleet, close under their own fort. At 1 P. M. the fort began firing on us; at 2 P. M. took possession of one Gallivat, mounting two guns and forty men. They also reported that we had killed twenty besides of their Crew: at 1/2 past 2 P. M. the Harriet Pattamar came up and commenced firing on them, at 3 P. M. gave up our engagement with great mortification, and were obliged to haul out, on account of the funkken rock so near in 4 1/2 fathom rocky bottom, and the shot from the Fort coming over us.

I am happy also to inform you that I have shattered one of the Grabs to pieces, and killed a number of men, and set her on fire twice, by our wads from the guns.

I was obliged to send our Prize to Goa as being so much shattered. I have sent her under charge of the Eswanty fishing boats with two wounded sepoy, from the Dart and Harriet Pattamars, with a Report of my Proceedings to Sir William Clarke.

I hope you will approve of my taking from the Gallivat her main yard for the Harriet Pattamar. Hers has been carried away by the wind. I have also taken the Prize Barket's yard for the Dart, on purpose to enable them to cruize with me.

I have thrown overboard all the gun-powder from the Prize, to prevent any accident that may happen, and taken on board ten musquets, &c. The pirates have thrown overboard most of their small arms. The best information I now can give you, is, that the two Grabs mounted six heavy guns each and one hundred and twenty men each, and had a great number of small arms, &c. &c. the Gallivats two guns and from 60 to 70 men each. (three Gallivats.)

I have sent an account of the ammunition expended, &c.

I also beg leave to mention the good conduct of my Gunner on board the Ann, and sepoy, during the action, and also the Gunner of the Dart, and sepoy.

I am hourly expecting the Eswanty from Goa. The Malwans are determined to do all the mischief to our trade they can, I am waiting for them to come out.

I have the honor to be with respect,

SIR,
Your most obedt. humble servt.
JOHN MACK, 2d Lieutenant.

On board the H. C. Cruiser Ann,
Cruizing of the Vingorla rocks.

PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING OF THE OFFICERS SERVED NORTH OF THE NEBUDDA, AT BARODA, 21ST SEPT. 1805.

In consequence of an application from the Commanding Officers of Corps and Detachments, to Lieutenant Colonel Woodington, to call a meeting of the Officers of the line, a General Meeting was held on Saturday the 21st instant, for the purpose of considering of an Address to the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, on his departure.

Lieutenant Colonel Grummont, seconded by Captain Frazer, moved that Lieutenant Colonel Woodington be requested to take the Chair; which was unanimously agreed to.

Colonel Woodington having accordingly taken the Chair, Captain Heard (Major of Brigade) delivered the following Speech:

SIR,
We are assembled here to address one of the most illustrious Characters that has ever presided in any administration, and, impressed as I am, was I enter into a detail of the eminent Services which Marquis Wellesley has rendered his Country, by his magnanimous conduct in the execution of his great office, in doing justice to His Lordship's transcendent talents, I should not confine myself in comparison of character to modern times; but His Lordship's Virtues are so well estimated, so justly appreciated, and so universally acknowledged, that my humble delineation of them is unnecessary to set forth their grandeur. Their light has shone throughout India, and the mirror has reflected us brilliancy into every Native Court.

The British Character has been ever held up by His Lordship in the most honorable point of view, and there is no man who possesses the least spark of patriotism, but must behold Marquis Wellesley with admiration and esteem.

His virtues, even if they retire from the public eye, will be transmitted to posterity as true objects of wonder and of praise.

The Army of India are peculiarly indebted to his Lordship, and from Soldiers who have used their utmost exertions, acting under this wise statesman, an humble tribute of respect and gratitude to the Noble Marquis on quitting this Country, we may hope will prove acceptable.

I therefore have the honor Sir, to propose that a Committee may be nominated to frame an Address to the Most Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, on his quitting the Government of India.

CAPTAIN F. FRASER, THEN ROSE,
SIR,

With a diffidence which arises from my conscious inability to do justice to the subject which has occasioned this Meeting, I submit myself to your candour, and hope for an indulgent hearing, trusting that the sincerity of my heart will plead an excuse for my deficiency in those powers which are requisite to constitute the character of a public speaker; and indeed, after the succinct and eloquent manner in which my friend Captain Heard has already handled the subject of discussion, I find there is but little left for me to add; yet on such an occasion as this, when we are assembled for the purpose of framing an address, expressive of our admiration and esteem to that Noble and Illustrious Personage about to quit this Country, I feel happy in declaring to you the satisfaction it affords me as an individual, by having it in my power to second with my hearty concurrence the motion.

I need not enumerate to this assembly the many powerful motives and just inducements, we, as forming part of the Indian Army, have at this period, for offering our tribute of admiration, together with our most cordial and sincere wishes for the future glory, prosperity and happiness of one, who by the eminent splendor of his abilities, has promoted the interests and aggrandized the glory of the British name in this quarter of the Globe.

It is from the lustre of his auspicious Government that the British Arms in Hindostan have derived that brilliancy with which they have, of late, so conspicuously shone; and let me here observe, how gratifying must it not be to the feelings of those thus addressing him, when they consider that it is not to one clothed with the dignity of supreme power, that it is directed; or to a man who now, divested of that power retired to his Country to receive from his Sovereign the reward due to his distinguished merit, while he leaves behind him the deeply impressed remembrance of his talent and virtues.—That he may long live to be an ornament to his Country, and that those talents which have during his brilliant administration, ren-

dered such important services to the state now at this momentous and eventful crisis of our affairs at Home, these prove a source of equal benefit to our common Country, is the sincere wish of my heart.—And may he, when loaded with years and honor, retire to *Otium Cumdignitate*, and enjoy in the bosom of domestic tranquility, the fruits of his well earned fame.

I shall now conclude, having trespassed longer on your time than I originally intended, and have the honor of seconding the motion that a Committee be appointed, to frame an address to the Most Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley on his Departure from India.

The motion having been unanimously agreed to, the following Gentlemen were appointed to the Committee to frame the address.

Lieut. Col. Woodington,	Lieutenant Hardy,
Lieut. Col. Grummont,	Major Brattan,
Captain Heard,	Mr. Macniel,
Captain Frazer,	Doctor Bowen,
Doctor Milne,	Captain Eldridge,
Lieutenant Hull,	Major Gibbon,
Doctor Maxwell,	Captain Burke,

The above Committee then retired, and returned with the address which was read and unanimously agreed to.

It was then proposed and agreed to, that the address should be transmitted by Colonel Woodington to the Hon'ble the Governor, requesting him to forward it in the manner he may deem most proper.

The thanks of the Meeting was moved and unanimously agreed to Colonel Woodington for his exertions in the Chair.

The Meeting was then dissolved.

We have been favored with a Copy of the address which is as follows.

ADDRESS,

To the Most Noble

RICHARD MARQUIS WELLESLEY, K. P.

&c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

It is as inconsistent with our disposition to offer adulation, as it is contrary to yours to desire it; but we should be devoid of those sentiments which effect every Man of ingenious feelings, did we not come forward at this moment, when your Lordship retires from the Government of India, to express as Soldiers and as Britons, our humble and grateful acknowledgements to the Benefits that have accrued from your Lordship's wife and brilliant Administration.

We have had communicated to us your Lordship's affectionate and impressive farewell. A farewell which conveys a lively sense of the estimation and attachment with which you have so liberally characterized our endeavours in the public cause, and with those noble sentiments of approbation so worthy of your Lordship, and in which you confer so much true honor; you still more impress us with gratitude and respect.

We cannot pass in silence the exalted ideas we entertain of that unwearied activity, undaunted perseverance, and magnanimous firmness which your Lordship has so signally displayed, since the commencement of your ever memorable career in India.

As long as memory holds her seat, and distinguished talents in unison with distinguished virtues shall meet their just appreciation, the lustre of your name will stand recorded with the lustre of your Lordship's Government, and while the glory of our Country and of our King continues to animate us in the day of Battle, a rising impulse shall excite us to victory in the recollection of your renown, and let our deeds in arms, My Lord, be the pledge of our lasting veneration.

CANTONMENTS NEAR BARODA,

21st September, 1805.

By the arrival of a Dow, from the Red Sea, we have been favoured with letters from Mocha, of the 29th of August 1805.

It appears that Lord Valentia was still at Mocha, and was preparing to proceed to Massowah to meet Mr. Salt and the gentlemen that had accompanied him into Abyssinia; and from thence will proceed to Suez. Every article both of provisions and merchandize, are exceedingly scarce and very dear, there have been no less than fourteen American ships at Mocha this year for coffee; four of whom only have got full cargoes; two more were about half laden; and the other eight remain there without cargoes; and seven more were expelled.

At Mocha they had heard of the French fleet being in the West Indies, and that after their committing several depredations and raising considerable contributions in some of our islands, they were at last blockaded by our fleet in Port Royal, Martinique. It was also currently reported, that Bonaparte had accepted of the mediation of Prussia, between the courts of London and Paris. It was likewise said, that Gibraltar has been formally visited by the Spaniards.

By the arrival of the Dow from the Gulph, we learn, that it was the Bellona French frigate that captured, and afterwards sank the ship Endeavour, Captain Robson, belonging to this Port. The Honorable Company's cruiser Mornington, had received the intelligence of the Bellona's arrival at Muscat, and had sailed immediately up the Gulph to join His Majesty's fleet of war Victor, and the Ternate, Cruiser.

Yesterday anchored in the harbour the Honorable Company's cruiser Wasp, Lieutenant Walker,

from the Malabar coast. The Wasp left Alleppee, on the 25th of August, and on her passage up the coast touched at Cannanore, from whence she sailed on the 2d ultimo; on the 24th ultimo they fell in with and spoke the Mary, Captain Holland, from Bombay bound to China, all well. By this opportunity the following passengers have arrived at the Presidency, Captain and Mrs. Lewis and family, and Lieutenant Glass, of the Bombay military establishment.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

MORNING CHRONICLE, MAY 15.

Country meetings are holding for voting an extension of the object of the Naval Enquiry, by carrying the principal thereof through the army and other departments. Accordingly, a Bill has passed the Commons for a Military Commission, with a discretionary power to look back as far as they shall find occasion.

A Conditional Treaty is said to be concluded and ratified with Russia, but it only provides for another attempt being made by Russia, to effect a general Peace with Bonaparte, on failure of which, some eventual measures were to be pursued. M. Moroziloff was to proceed to negotiate with Bonaparte at Milan.

Sir William Pulteney is dead, as also Francis William Barlow, Esq. Member for Coventry.

The question of Catholic Emancipation (as it is called) in Ireland carried against the Petition, by large and decisive majorities in both Houses. That in the Commons was 212.

The *Moniteurs* are from the 24th May to the 6th of June.

In this Paper of the 26th of May, the French have a note, wherein after affecting to deride our want of reasonable information as to the departure and objects of their armaments; such as our not knowing the object of the Rochefort squadron till it had taken Roleau in Dominica, nor the departure of the Toulon fleet till it had passed the Straits, they add "but of this last fleet they will hear nothing more for some months to come." In another note of the *Moniteur*, under date the 5th of June, it is however said, that in one month, from that date the English will know whether the combined fleet has proceeded.

The Pope returned to Rome on the 17th of May, and was received at the entrance of St. Peter's Church, by Cardinal York, aged 92 years, and who is the Archbishop of that Cathedral.

In the *Moniteur* of the 31st of May, it is said that upon the remonstrances of the French and Spanish Ministers, the Prince Regent of Portugal required General Craig's Force to leave the Tagus in 48 hours; and that it had actually put to sea, and was steering towards Gibraltar, this secret Expedition put into the Tagus on the 5th and 7th of May, under convoy of the Queen and Dragon.

In the *Moniteur* of the 1st of June, the death of the Marquis of Lansdown is mentioned, as having happened on the 7th of May, in the 68th year of his age.

Mr. Pitt had assured a Deputation of the West India Merchants, that Government had dispatched thither twenty ships of the Line.

Admiral Cornwallis is talked of as likely to resume the Command of the channel fleet.

Admiral Cockrane is appointed Commander in Chief of the Windward Islands, in the room of Sir Samuel Hood, which article is copied into the *Moniteur* from Lloyd's Evening Post, from the 10th to the 18th of May.

Genoa is to be incorporated into the new Kingdom of Italy.

From the London Gazette of the 11th, as copied into the *Moniteur*.

The second Expedition, which is to be commanded by Sir Eyre Coote, will shortly be ready. Three Regiments now at Portsmouth are under orders to embark, and they will be joined by the 10th, which is at Cork. This Expedition is intended for Jamaica, in the apprehension that the Toulon Squadron may be destined for that Island. The other General Officers are Major General Drummond, and Brigadiers Balfour, Carruthers, and M'Farlane.

In the *Moniteur* of the 2d of June, the return of Admiral Miffely, and the Rochefort Squadron, is announced. It is admitted however, that he and General La Grange, could not completely fulfil their instructions, by the conquest of Dominica; which is attributed to the necessity they were under of relieving the Fortresses of St. Domingo, which they found, on their arrival, to be besieged by the Negroes. It is stated that this siege was raised in consequence of their throwing succours into the place.

Dubuc, Ambassador from the late Tippoo Sultan, to the Government of France, and qualifying himself also as Ex-minister from the French Government to the Marhatta States; has been condemned to Death in France, as a spy employed by the English, or rather as employed by the Baron D'Imbert, who is said to be the agent of Lewis the XVIII. in England.

LONDON, — JUNE 4.

The letters by the Lisbon Mail yesterday erroneously stated Lord Nelson to be off Cape Finisterre. His despatches are dated on the 10th ultimo, from Lagos Bay, near Cape St. Vincent. He was on the point of sailing in pursuit of the combined squadrons. Whether His Lordship had received any account of their destination we know not—nor are we yet able to do more than hazard a conjecture, though advices have been received of their having been seen off the Cape de Verdes. Ships might touch at the Cape de Verdes, whether they were bound to the East or to the West. We hope His Lordship does not imagine that they are gone to the West Indies to reinforce the Rochefort Squadron, and to make an attack on Jamaica; the return of the Rochefort Squadron sufficiently shews that the French have no idea of making any serious impression in that quarter, and that the West Indies is not the destination of the Toulon and Cadiz fleets. Most men incline to one of these two opinions; either that they are gone to the Brazils, or to the East Indies. The former opinion seems to be the most general—we know not whether it has become so, from the circumstance of the Squadron having spoken a home-

made a movement, as intending to get under weigh. Five sail actually weighed and made sail until near Cape St. Matthew, but towards the evening they again stood into the harbour. The French fleet is composed of twenty two ships of the line. Our Squadron consists of seventeen ships first rate, and have been re-inforced by the Neptune, Ruby, and Agamemnon.

On the 21st Admiral Collingwood failed from Portsmouth, with the following ships of the line, the Dreadnought, of 98; the Tonnant, and the Achilles of 80; the Illustrious, and Minotaur, the Mars, the Repulse, the Ramilies, the Bellerophon, the Colofus, of 74; the Reasonable of 64; and several frigates. These ships are victualled for several months.

On the 18th, a fleet of merchant ships from the Mediterranean arrived at Falmouth, under convoy of the Avenger frigate. We are informed by this opportunity, that General Fox, who commands at Gibraltar had taken every measure of precaution against the yellow fever. It appeared that the Spaniards indeed undertaking the siege of that place.

The Squadron under the orders of Admiral Collingwood, whose departure from Cawland-bay, we have already announced, is to proceed off Brest, where he is to receive such orders and instructions as Admiral Gardner may think proper to give him. It is said that he will proceed to join Admiral Nelson's fleet.

The 8th, 24th and 83d regiments, with 250 artillery men, embarked last week on board of transports at Spithead, where there are at present all ready for sea, seventy sail, under the command of Captain Cockett.

The troops are commanded by brigadier-general Balfour, and are destined to join the expedition preparing at Cork, to be commanded by general Sir Eyre Coote. The surgeons, and medicine that have arrived at Cork to be attached to this expedition, are said to be sufficient for an army of fifteen thousand men.

Our Squadron off Farro, is to be re-inforced without delay, as it is at present much inferior to that of the enemy in that port.

No certain advices have yet been received at the Admiralty of the destination of the combined French and Spanish fleets. The Emperor Bonaparte was expected to arrive at Paris about the latter end of June.

A letter from Kingston in Jamaica, mentions, that in consequence of the intelligence received from the Windward Islands, a council of war was held at Spanish Town, by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, to deliberate on the necessity of proclaiming Martial Law. The council, however, determined that such a measure was then unnecessary, but recommended that every measure of possible precaution should immediately be adopted for the defence of the Island, and particularly, Spanish Town and Kingston. General orders have been issued, that all the regular regiments on the Island, are to hold themselves in readiness to march wherever they may be directed at a moment's notice. A detachment of Royal artillery, with three officers from Port Royal, with six field pieces and three Howitzers are to be posted immediately at the camp at Uppark.

The Reasonable ship of the line after taking on board six months provisions, sailed on the 16th, from Plymouth, under sealed orders.

In a conference which took place on the 13th of May, in a committee, of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, on the subject of a message demanding that Lord Melville should appear before the committee, charged to examine into the tenth report, it was decided on the part of the Peers, that it was incompatible with the order established in the upper house, and with their manner of proceedings, to permit any of its members being called before a committee of the other House.

Admiral Nelson passed the Straits of Gibraltar on the night of the 7th of May with his fleet, consisting of eleven ships of the line, four frigates and three brigs, in pursuit of the Toulon Fleet.

On the 26th of May the Emperor Napoleon, was crowned King of Italy, with extraordinary pomp and magnificence, at Milan.

LONDON GAZETTE, — MAY 11.
At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 9th of May 1805, present His Majesty's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day, His Majesty in Council having ordered the Council Book to be laid before him, the name of Henry Viscount Melville was erased from the List of Privy Counsellors.

ADDRESS TO THE SPANISH ARMY & S.

MADRID, — By His Excellency the PRINCE OF PEACE, and Generalissimo of His Catholic Majesty's Forces, the following Manifesto has been published: —

"The King has condescended to commit to me, as Generalissimo of the Royal Armies, the conduct of the War commenced with Great Britain; and he commands, that all the principal Officers of his dominions correspond privately with me on the subjects connected with this event. To comply with the terms of the confidence reposed in me, and to fulfil the honorable duties enjoined me in the supreme authority over his gallant troops with which I am invested, it is expedient that I call into activity my loyal zeal in his cause, and adopt the most effectual means to discharge this high and important office.

"It is universally known, that when we were in a state of profound peace with England, hostilities were commenced by that country, by the capture of three frigates; one was destroyed in the contest; a regiment of infantry, destined for Minorca, was made prisoner; many vessels, laden with grain, were taken; and others under the burthen of 100 tons, were destroyed. When were these robberies, these acts of treachery and assassination, committed?

MAY 24.
The Admiralty have received despatches from the Channel fleet. On the 14th, the French fleet

made a movement, as intending to get under weigh. Five sail actually weighed and made sail until near Cape St. Matthew, but towards the evening they again stood into the harbour. The French fleet is composed of twenty two ships of the line. Our Squadron consists of seventeen ships first rate, and have been re-inforced by the Neptune, Ruby, and Agamemnon.

On the 21st Admiral Collingwood failed from Portsmouth, with the following ships of the line, the Dreadnought, of 98; the Tonnant, and the Achilles of 80; the Illustrious, and Minotaur, the Mars, the Repulse, the Ramilies, the Bellerophon, the Colofus, of 74; the Reasonable of 64; and several frigates. These ships are victualled for several months.

On the 18th, a fleet of merchant ships from the Mediterranean arrived at Falmouth, under convoy of the Avenger frigate. We are informed by this opportunity, that General Fox, who commands at Gibraltar had taken every measure of precaution against the yellow fever. It appeared that the Spaniards indeed undertaking the siege of that place.

The Squadron under the orders of Admiral Collingwood, whose departure from Cawland-bay, we have already announced, is to proceed off Brest, where he is to receive such orders and instructions as Admiral Gardner may think proper to give him. It is said that he will proceed to join Admiral Nelson's fleet.

The 8th, 24th and 83d regiments, with 250 artillery men, embarked last week on board of transports at Spithead, where there are at present all ready for sea, seventy sail, under the command of Captain Cockett.

The troops are commanded by brigadier-general Balfour, and are destined to join the expedition preparing at Cork, to be commanded by general Sir Eyre Coote. The surgeons, and medicine that have arrived at Cork to be attached to this expedition, are said to be sufficient for an army of fifteen thousand men.

Our Squadron off Farro, is to be re-inforced without delay, as it is at present much inferior to that of the enemy in that port.

No certain advices have yet been received at the Admiralty of the destination of the combined French and Spanish fleets. The Emperor Bonaparte was expected to arrive at Paris about the latter end of June.

A letter from Kingston in Jamaica, mentions, that in consequence of the intelligence received from the Windward Islands, a council of war was held at Spanish Town, by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, to deliberate on the necessity of proclaiming Martial Law. The council, however, determined that such a measure was then unnecessary, but recommended that every measure of possible precaution should immediately be adopted for the defence of the Island, and particularly, Spanish Town and Kingston. General orders have been issued, that all the regular regiments on the Island, are to hold themselves in readiness to march wherever they may be directed at a moment's notice. A detachment of Royal artillery, with three officers from Port Royal, with six field pieces and three Howitzers are to be posted immediately at the camp at Uppark.

The Reasonable ship of the line after taking on board six months provisions, sailed on the 16th, from Plymouth, under sealed orders.

In a conference which took place on the 13th of May, in a committee, of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, on the subject of a message demanding that Lord Melville should appear before the committee, charged to examine into the tenth report, it was decided on the part of the Peers, that it was incompatible with the order established in the upper house, and with their manner of proceedings, to permit any of its members being called before a committee of the other House.

Admiral Nelson passed the Straits of Gibraltar on the night of the 7th of May with his fleet, consisting of eleven ships of the line, four frigates and three brigs, in pursuit of the Toulon Fleet.

On the 26th of May the Emperor Napoleon, was crowned King of Italy, with extraordinary pomp and magnificence, at Milan.

LONDON GAZETTE, — MAY 11.
At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 9th of May 1805, present His Majesty's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day, His Majesty in Council having ordered the Council Book to be laid before him, the name of Henry Viscount Melville was erased from the List of Privy Counsellors.

ADDRESS TO THE SPANISH ARMY & S.

MADRID, — By His Excellency the PRINCE OF PEACE, and Generalissimo of His Catholic Majesty's Forces, the following Manifesto has been published: —

"The King has condescended to commit to me, as Generalissimo of the Royal Armies, the conduct of the War commenced with Great Britain; and he commands, that all the principal Officers of his dominions correspond privately with me on the subjects connected with this event. To comply with the terms of the confidence reposed in me, and to fulfil the honorable duties enjoined me in the supreme authority over his gallant troops with which I am invested, it is expedient that I call into activity my loyal zeal in his cause, and adopt the most effectual means to discharge this high and important office.

"It is universally known, that when we were in a state of profound peace with England, hostilities were commenced by that country, by the capture of three frigates; one was destroyed in the contest; a regiment of infantry, destined for Minorca, was made prisoner; many vessels, laden with grain, were taken; and others under the burthen of 100 tons, were destroyed. When were these robberies, these acts of treachery and assassination, committed?

MAY 24.
The Admiralty have received despatches from the Channel fleet. On the 14th, the French fleet

When our Sovereign admitted the ships of that nation to a free and undisturbed commerce, and gave the necessary supplies to their ships of war. What profligacy and degradation in the one; what honour and dignity in the other! On the view of this perfidy is there a Spaniard whose indignation will not be excited; is there a soldier who will not grasp the weapon of destruction? Brave seamen, three hundred of your brethren have had their mangled members scattered to the winds; one thousand are deprived of the light of heaven in the dungeons of your enemies. Valiant soldiers; an equal number of your companions in arms are deprived of the swords they knew how to wield, and are carried to a remote island, where they will either perish with hunger, or be constrained to unite with the ranks of the detested foe; remember, then, your sacred obligations. Generous Spaniards, a few innocent and defenceless fishermen are reduced to the lowest ebb of human misery, and their afflicted wives and deserted offspring, implore your pity, and demand your protection. In fine, thousands of families, expecting support from the wisdom of the State, in a season of famine; are brutally deprived of the subsistence provided for them, and exclaim, with the voice of thunder.—Vengeance! Vengeance! Let us then, my countrymen, obey; the King expects it, and honour and justice require it at our hands. If the English have forgotten that the blood which circulates in the veins of Spaniards is the same which flowed in the breasts of those which triumphed over the Carthaginian, the Roman, the Vandal, and the Saracen, it is time that the recollection should be revived; it is time to convince them that we will preserve the fame of our ancestors unfulfilled, and shew to them that we will perform our duty to posterity, if it require that our ranks should be thinned, to add to the glorious catalogue of Castilian heroism. If these distant islanders have attributed our desire to preserve tranquillity within our borders to lamentable weakness, or to dishonourable fear, let them at least be taught that the latter can never disgrace the bosom of a Spaniard, glowing with all the ardent and liberal impressions peculiar to this country. Quickly will we teach them, that a loyal, virtuous, and brave people, attached to religion, and enamoured of true glory, can never be insulted with impunity, much less can it endure an instance of sanguinary violence directed against its dignity and independence. If the English, unmindful of the principles of humanity respected among civilized nations, abandoning all shame and remorse, have only fought to obtain possession of our treasures, which we should have peaceably delivered to them, had they been entitled to the property, we will recal to their memory a fact which we trusted had been universally acknowledged—that the abuse of power, the violation of public right, and the mad excesses of despotism, have ever been the awful preface of the fall of Empires. Let them hide their dishonoured heads; let them tremble in the contemplation of this ill-begotten wealth; let them shudder before the bloody victims of their aggression; and let an eternal mark of infamy be impressed, and universal detestation be excited for these examples of public atrocity.

"Valiant Spaniards! the nobleness of your character no longer admits you to be inactive witnesses of these disgraceful scenes. The love of our King for his people is perfectly known, and leaves no doubt that his numerous vassals will coincide in his wishes, and gratify his expectations. To arms then, my fellow soldiers and countrymen, and engage in the war in the way most likely to hurl a terrible destruction upon our enemies; but while we spread the terrors of battle, let us not, in imitation of our enemies, desert those general maxims of humanity which are respected by all regular Governments. In order that the Chiefs of the State may proceed in this important business with the energy which the occasion requires, and the King commands, I proclaim, in his royal name, that if the success of any enterprise should not be equal to the wisdom by which it is planned, and the gallantry with which it is executed, they will not be considered responsible for the event; but they will be liable to the consequences, if they do not put in activity the full extent of the resources with which they are entrusted. Nations not provided with the means with which we are supplied, and placed in situations much more critical, have known so well how to economise their limited powers, as to make that people, which dared to trample on their rights, feel the effects of their resentment. Fan the public ardour into general conflagration; avail yourselves of the magnanimity of a whole country, and prodigies lose their character, and become familiar.

"Under the present circumstances, it becomes the Governors of the Provinces to spread the generous spirit of enthusiasm amongst the troops under their orders; it behoves the venerable Dignitaries of the Church, and the Civil Officers in the various political departments, to animate all orders and ranks of men to assert the honour of their King and Country, by the powerful influence of example, and by the attractive charms of eloquence.

"In cases out of the ordinary current of events, it will be expedient to recur to means equal to the occasion; and each province of the Empire will, according to its peculiar situation, vary in the efforts it directs to annoy the common enemy. Learn how to blend wisdom with patriotism, and let every Commander, and every district in obedience to him, present before the Sovereign and Citizens of the State, and before the eyes of all Europe, deeds worthy of the country to which they belong.

When any opportunity be afforded of destroying the foe, wait not for orders from a distant Officer of Government, let not delay diminish the impressions of nascent valour, and let not the natural courage of man be frittered away in the collision of idle formalities.

"Contemplate contraband commerce as the highest crime—it is conducive only to satisfy the advice of our enemies—the manufactures they offer you are prepared by the reeking hands of those who are bathed in the blood of your fathers, and your brethren.—Impress all around you with a sense of horror at the practice of this nefarious intercourse, and when it is universally felt, when not a Spaniard will disgrace himself by this pernicious connection, when Europe shall understand her genuine interests, and every port of the Continent shall be closed upon these intruders, then will our vengeance be complete: the insupportable arrogance of the Islanders will be humbled; they will be lost amid the chaos of their own ruins; and they will be recognized only as the violators of public right, and as the tyrants of the Ocean.

"May the spirit here applauded be that of the whole nation; may we all of us readily sacrifice our private indulgence to the general cause; and if there should be an insulated character among us not animated by this noble disposition, may he catch the flame of patriotism from his associates, and not disgrace the Spanish name by frigidity and indifference. The age and infirmities of some will not permit them to take a personal part in this glorious enterprise, but they may, by their opulence, or by their counsel, conduce to the general design; and this his Majesty expects, and I implore of them; and thus, by availing ourselves of every resource with which God and Nature have furnished us, the effects of our indignation will be terrible to our enemies. In fine, if any particular Member of the State should wish exclusively to undertake some scheme which he thinks likely to annoy the English, and for which he shall require the assistance of Government; let him communicate his project to me, and I will provide him with the necessary means, if his purpose should be so well formed as to conduce to the injury of Britain, and the glory of Spain.

(Signed) "PRINCE OF PEACE."

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(Signed) "PRINCE OF PEACE."

Government Notifications.

FORT WILLIAM, PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 30, 1805.

The Public are hereby informed, that the Sum expected to be applicable to the Redemption of the Public Debt, by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in the month of November, is Sixca Rupees 2,00,000. Of this Sum, Sixca Rupees 50,000, will be applied to the discharge of the Bonds and Notes of the General Register of 1792-3, from No. 4,596 to No. 4,606, both inclusive, on Monday the 25th of November, on which date the Interest thereon will cease. The remainder will be applied by the Commissioners in the purchase of the Bonds and Notes of this Government, bearing an Interest of Six and Eight per Cent. per Annum, on tenders being made to them in the usual manner.

Published by Order of the Vice President in Council, THOS. BROWN, *Att. Chief Sec. to the Govt.*

FORT WILLIAM, PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 28, 1805.

The Public are hereby informed, that the Honorable the Vice President in Council, has been pleased to authorize the Deputy Accountant General to levy the following Fees, from the 1st Proximo, viz.

For each Bill of Exchange drawn on the Provincial Treasuries not exceeding 1000 Rs.	1 Rupee.
Ditto ditto ditto 2000 Rs.	2 Rupees.
Ditto ditto ditto 3000 Rs.	3 Rupees.
Ditto ditto ditto 4000 Rs.	4 Rupees.
If the Bill exceed 4000 Rs.	5 Rupees.

On exchanging or consolidating the Promissory Notes of Government on the application of the Proprietor.

If the Note do not exceed 1000 Rs.	1 Rupee.
Ditto ditto 2000 Rs.	2 Rupees.
Ditto ditto 3000 Rs.	3 Rupees.
Ditto ditto 4000 Rs.	4 Rupees.
If the Note exceed 4000 Rs.	5 Rupees.

It is not intended that the above Fees shall be taken when it becomes necessary to renew a Note, in consequence of there being no longer room to execute receipts for the Interest. In this case the Fee of one Rupee heretofore established, is to be taken and no more. On subdividing Notes also, the established Fee of one Rupee for each Note given in exchange will be taken and no more.

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

Current value of Government Securities, NOVEMBER 4, 1805.

	Buying.	Selling.
Six per Cents.	9 0	9 8
Old Eight per Cents.	3 4	3 12
Eight per Cents. Loans, of 1800.	1 8	2
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, & 1804.	1 4	1 12
Ten per Cents.	2 0	1 8
Do. for 2 years.	0 8	Par

BIRTHS.

On the 31st ultimo, the Lady of James Money Esq. of a Daughter.

At Columbo, the 27th September, the Lady of Sir Edmund Carington of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 29th Instant, Mr. John Wheatall, late Chief Officer of the Brig Tay.