BENGAL HURKARU.

Volume XI.] *TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1805.* [*Number 565.*

PUBLIC SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Messrs. T. THOMPSON & Co.

At their Auction-room,

IN TANK-SQUARE,

TO-MORROW,

WEDNESDAY, the 13th November, 1805,

AN ENTIRE INVOICE

OF

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ALSO,

AN INVOICE OF

PLATED FURNITURE,

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HAVING recently received their Indent of BINDING MATERIALS, 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.

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FROM BERLIN,

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Supplies the Loss of Teeth with real or artificial, from one to a complete Set, so as to answer every Purpose of natural ones; removes the corroding Tartar, which is the Cause of Loosening and Destroying the Teeth; gives to the blackest Teeth the fairest Polish; extracts carious and buck Teeth, with such facility, by the improved Construction of his Instruments, as scarcely to give Pain.

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PROPOSALS for executing on the most moderate terms, Plans, Elevations, or Sections, of any Gentleman's Town or Country House. — Any Gentleman who may be willing to engage, may hear of a person by applying to the Hurkaru or Star Printing Offices, will meet with due attention. — He will also undertake Contracts for Building, on reasonable Terms as any Native Builder.

Calcutta, Nov. 4, 1805.

CAUTION.

I JOHN BECKET, Master of the American ship MANDARIN, do hereby forbid all Persons trusting any of the ship MANDARIN'S SAILORS, on my Account, as I shall not pay any Debts after this date.

JOHN BECKET.

Calcutta, November 5th, 1805.

J. P. STUVEN

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

BOAT OFFICE

AND

PROVISION WAREHOUSE.

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

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

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HURKARU PRESS,

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OF THE

CANARY BIRD,

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OF THE

NEWEST SONGS,

PRICE FOUR RUPEES.

FOR SALE OR FREIGHT

TO

PENANG AND BACK TO CALCUTTA.

THE BRIG

DIANA.

Burthen about 800 Bags, sails remarkably well, and will be ready to leave this Port, on or before the 10th instant.

N. B.—Good accommodations, for Passengers.

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AT THE WARE-HOUSE

OF

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FRESH PINE, DOUBLE GLOSTER

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GENERAL STUART,

In high Preservation,

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On reasonable Terms for Ready Money,

ON APPLICATION TO

Messrs. T. THOMPSON & CO.

TANK-SQUARE.

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ARROWSMITH'S MAPS OF INDIA, varnished and plain, on Rollers, complete, price, Sicca Rupees, 70 & 80

FOR SALE,

AT THE

HURKARU LIBRARY,

A

SYSTEM

OF

Practical Arithmetic,

PRICE, SICCA RUPEES TWENTY.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,

NOVEMBER 5, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Sessions of OYER and TERMINER and Goal Delivery, and also an Admiralty Sessions will be holden by the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on WEDNESDAY, the Fourth Day of December next, at Nine of the Clock, in the Forenoon.

S. LAPRIMAUDAYE,

SHERIFF.

THE HURKARU.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1805.

APPOINTMENTS,

NOVEMBER 1, 1804.

Mr. Henry St. George Tucker, Accountant General.

Doctor William Hunter, Secretary and Librarian to the College of Fort William.

Mr. Mathew Lumsden, Clerk to the Committee for Controuling the Expenditure of Stationery.

General Orders, by the Vice President in Council,

FORT WILLIAM,

NOVEMBER 1, 1805.

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

"Lieutenant George Money, of your Establishment, resigned the Company's Service the 1st May, 1805.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council has been pleased to make the following Promotions:

INFANTRY.

Major Benjamin Cuthbert, to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 17th October 1805, vice Rawstorne, deceased.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Henry V. White, to be Major, from the 17th October 1805, vice Cuthbert, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant John Greenstreet, to be Captain of a Company, from the 17th October 1805, vice White, promoted.

Lieutenant James Perry, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the 17th October 1805, vice Greenstreet, promoted.

ARTILLERY.

Captain Lieutenant E. W. Butler, to be Captain of a Company, from the 3d of October 1805, vice Dunn, deceased.

Lieutenant S. S. Hay, to be Captain Lieutenant from the 3d October 1805, vice Butler, promoted.

22d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Thomas Garner, to be Captain Lieutenant from the 24th September 1805, vice Yates, deceased.

The undermentioned Lascars, natives of these Provinces, and recruited for the Service of the Coast, having been invalided and pensioned at Fort St. George, conformably to the Regulations of that Presidency, and having expressed a desire to return to their native Country, they have accordingly been sent to Bengal. These Men are to be paid Monthly during their lives, the sums specified opposite to their respective Names, by the Collector of the District in which they shall reside, or by the nearest Paymaster of a Military Station, if more convenient to the Invalids:

Lol Khan,	-	1 Pagoda.
Emamdee,	-	1 Pagoda.
Golab Sing,	-	1 Pagoda.

The Town Major of Fort William is directed to take measures for having the Arrears of Pension, which may be due to these Lascars, from the 1st of June to the 31st of October last, paid to them, and for furnishing them with certificates to enable them to draw their Pensions in future, at the Stations, at which they may be desirous of residing.

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

General Orders, by the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM.

NOVEMBER 1, 1805.

Captain Lawrence B. Morris, of the 3d Native Regiment, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs, on producing the prescribed certificate from the pay department.

Captain John Carige, of the 15th Native Regiment, is transferred to the Invalid establishment from this date, and appointed to the command of the party of Native Invalids, at Monghier.

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

General Orders, by the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM,

NOVEMBER 1, 1805.

In consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the cases of Captain Christopher Fagan, combined with the present state of his health, the Vice President in Council is induced to permit Capt. Fagan to proceed to St. Helena, and to be absent for six months, subject to such orders, as the Honorable the Court of Directors may think proper to give, respecting Captain Fagan's allowances after his embarkation at his Presidency, and also respecting the period of time he may be absent under the present leave, being deducted or otherwise, from his length of service in India.

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

ADDRESS from the British Inhabitants of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, to His Excellency the Right Honorable LORD LAKE.

Mr. E. W. Blunt, the senior Civil Servant present at Muttra, having been requested to present the Address to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Lake, Mr. Blunt waited on His Lordship on the 19th October, with the view of ascertaining at what time His Lordship would be pleased to receive the Address; when Lord Lake appointed the following day, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for that purpose.

Accordingly, the next day at the appointed hour, Mr. Blunt waited on his Lordship, to deliver the Address from the British Inhabitants of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces. Lord Lake was on this occasion attended by Generals Smith and Dowdeswell, all the Staff and the principal officers of the Army, under his Lordship's command. Mr. Blunt previous to presenting the Address, expressed himself as follows:

"Being the senior Civil Servant present at this station, I have had the gratification of being deputed to present your Lordship with the Address from the British Inhabitants of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces; who have enjoined me to express the general concern they feel, that the dispersed situation of every individual has occasioned insuperable obstacles to the earnest wish they all had of manifesting, at an earlier period, that gratitude and admiration, with which your Lordship's unparalleled heroism and public services had inspired every heart.

"Whilst I trust your Lordship believes that I fully participate in every sentiment which the Address conveys, I hope you will accept my assurances of the very high degree of satisfaction and pride I feel, in having the particular honour of delivering it into your Lordship's hands.

The following Address was then presented to Lord Lake, by Mr. Blunt.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable LORD LAKE, *Commander in Chief of the British Forces in India.*

My Lord,

We, the British Inhabitants of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, approach your Excellency with our ardent and heart-felt congratulations on the success which has attended your personal exertions at the head of the British Forces in India, during the course of your glorious and prosperous career. A brave and faithful Army, inspired by the animating example of their Leader, sustained with undiminished cheerfulness the extremes of fatigue and danger; and enabled your Excellency with promptness to carry into complete effect those enlarged plans, formed by the deep political discernment of Marquess Wellesley, and happily to counteract the extensive and menacing combinations of our inveterate Enemies.

Exclusive of the Military duties attached to your high station, your Excellency has, from the commencement of the war in 1803, exercised unlimited political powers in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces; and we acknowledge with sincere gratitude the eminent advantages which have resulted from your Excellency's mild and just use of those powers.

We beheld with admiration your Excellency's extending protection in the hour of extreme need to the unfortunate Representative of the Imperial House of Timur; and with unwearied exertion, alike conspicuous, though each vicissitude of season, continuing with unexampled celerity to the walls of Furruckabad, the pursuit of an implacable and ferocious Enemy. We viewed you rescuing from his imagined grasp, the spoils of a defenceless City; preserving from his barbarity the lives of its numerous inhabitants; and compelling his scattered and disheartened Forces with ignominy and precipitation to quit the British Territories.

In commemoration of these important events, and as a testimony of the respectful and grateful attachment with which your valor, perseverance and personal exertions have inspired us, we beg leave to solicit the honorable distinction of being permitted to place the Portrait of your Excellency in the Town-Hall of Calcutta; which would not only be highly flattering to us, but must prove infinitely gratifying to the British Inhabitants of that metropolis.

(Signed)	*(Signed)*
Archibald Seton,	G. Cruttenden,
A. Welland,	A. Oliver,
Ynyr Burges,	C. T Metcalfe,
T. Thornhill,	A. H. Cole,
W. W. Robinson,	A. Munro,
G. Saunders,	R. Jenkins,
Rd. Ahmuty,	Chas. Lloyd,
S. Swinton,	W. P. Potts,
A. Cockburn,	A. Wright,
G. D. Guthrie,	C. F. Fergusson,
J. Richardson,	Wm. Gorton,
H. Wilkinson,	J. Wemyss,
W. Spedding,	E. W. Blunt,
W. J. Sands,	W. E. Rees,
Chas. Elliott,	Robt. Bathurst,
Richard. Becher,	E. Gardner,
J. Gillman,	W. Orton Salmon,
H. Dumbleton,	F. Pierard,
Bern. Rielly,	John Ahmuty,
Robt. Blake,	Roger Martin,
Robt. Cunynghame,	Alex. Ross,
Claud Russell,	E. Impey,
Thos. Longcroft,	A. Frazer,
R. Carshore,	Jas. Augustus Grant,
D. Lenham,	W. T. Smith,
Thos. Thornton,	E. A. Cuthbert,
D. Scott,	B. D'Aguilar,
R. Robertson,	J. B. Elliott,
G. Birch,	W. Brodie,
Wm. Leycester,	J. D. Erskine,
Chas. Dumbleton,	John Stewart,
Robt. Grant,	J. Edmiston.

Ceded and Conquered Provinces, June 27, 1805.

To which His Lordship was pleased to return the following Answer:—

To the British Inhabitants of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

Gentlemen,

I have received with every sentiment of esteem and gratitude, the flattering expression of your approbation of my services.

Through life, I have considered the applause of my Countrymen, as the highest reward I could attain; and in the present instance it has afforded additional gratification, as coming from those to whose zeal, ability, and virtue, in the performance of their respective duties, I am deeply indebted for that success which has attended my exertions.

You have excited in my mind the warmest emotions of affection, gratitude, and attachment, by combining with your approbation of my conduct; your testimony to the merits of that gallant Army, which it was my glory to command; and to the wisdom of that able Statesman, whose plans it was my fortune to execute.

By the discipline and undaunted bravery of the former, an impression has been made upon our Enemies which no time can efface; and by the firmness and enlarged policy of the latter, the British Empire in India has been fixed upon a basis which never can be subverted.

I accept with the sincerest pleasure, and with the justest sense of its value, the mark of distinction which you mean to confer upon me; and the mode in which you propose to carry your flattering intentions into execution is in the highest degree gratifying to my feelings, as it is calculated to commemorate sentiments of regard and esteem, of which I must always be proud to have been the object.

I have the honor to be, with respect and esteem,

Gentlemen,

Your most faithful and
Obliged humble Servant,
(Signed) LAKE.

Head Quarters, Muttra,
October 20, 1805.

His Lordship was further pleased to reply to Mr. Blunt, in the following terms:—

"I beg you will assure the Gentlemen who have honored me with this Address, that I have received with the most heart-felt pleasure this flattering expression of their sentiments, and I am much indebted to you personally, for the handsome manner in which these have been conveyed."

On Monday fortnight accounts reached town of the arrival in the river of the ship Fame, captain Joseph Lautour, from Madras, which she left the 15th ultimo.

Passengers:—Mr. Weston,—Lieutenant Paterson,—Captain Bishop,—Mr. Eastgate,—and Mr. Whichly.

The snow Hydroos is arrived in the river from Penang.

The ship Lutchmee, Captain Maxwell, from hence bound to Madras, has put into Chittagong in distress.

On Tuesday last, arrived in the river, the ship Abassey, Captain Alexander Murray, from Madras, the 16th ult.

When the Abassey left Madras, there were only two vessels in the roads.

On Wednesday last, anchored off Calcutta, the ship Zin-ul-abdein, Captain Jean Carrau, from Mocha, the 7th ult.

The Honourable the Court of Directors have unanimously appointed Samuel Peach, Esq. President of the Select Committee of their Factory, at Canton, in the room of James Drummond, Esq.

On Saturday last at 3 P. M. was launched from the yard of Mr. Mathew Smith, a beautiful Ship, of about 800 tons admeasurement, constructed in all respects, on the plan of a regular Indiaman. She received the name of "ALBION," and afforded a pleasing spectacle to a numerous assemblage of persons who had collected on the occasion.

Extract of a letter from Penang, dated September 30, 1805.

"On Wednesday the 18th instant, arrived in the harbour, from Madras, His Majesty's ship Blenheim, captain Austin Bissell, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Trowbridge:—On anchoring, she was saluted with a complement of 15 guns, which was immediately returned by her.—The Blenheim was accompanied by the following ships, being part of the last fleet of Indiamen of this season for China, viz.—Honorable Company's ships Cumberland, Hope, Coutts, Exeter, and Warley, having on board P. Dundas, Esq. Governor, and the other Members on the new Government of this island.

"The Admiral accompanied by the Honorable the Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, and several of the officers composing their respective suites, landed (under an appropriate salute from the battery) precisely at ½ past 6 o'clock on Thursday morning, at the new wharf, where they were received by W. E. Phillips, Esq. Secretary to the Lieut. Governor, Major G. Dick, commanding officer of Troops, and the principal Civil Servants and European Inhabitants of the settlement, and conducted to the Government house, through a street formed by all the Troops off duty, extending from the wharf to the north end of the Admiralty house;—drums and fifes playing "Rule Britannia," in honor of the gallant Admiral.

"The next day (Friday) being appointed for reading, and publishing the respective Commission of the Honorable the Governor and Council of the new Government of this island, the same was duly carried into execution, with the customary forms and ceremonies observed on such occasions.—The commission of Colonel Norman Macalister, nominated by the Court of Directors to command the Troops on this station, was not notified till the following day, when that officer assumed charge of the garrison of Fort Cornwallis, under the usual military honors.

"Sunday the 22d instant, being the anniversary of the coronation of His Britannic Majesty, the Royal Standard was displayed on board the Blenheim at sun rise, and salutes from H. M. ships and the fort, commemorated the event.

"His Majesty's ship Culloden, Christopher Cole, Esq. Commander, from Madras, bearing the flag of His Excellency Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Commander in Chief of the naval force in the East Indies, anchored off the Government house on the 23d.—His Excellency landed about 1 P. M. and was received with the usual honors.—H. M. ship Sceptre, captain J. Bingham, came in company with the Culloden.

"On the 24th, arrived from a cruize, H. M. ships Albion and Rattlesnake, and on the 25th from Bombay, H. M. ship Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, captain H. H. Christian, with the remainder of the last fleet of Indiamen and Bombay ships for China under her convoy.

"The uninterrupted succession of arrivals for these some days past, have diffused an air of busy importance throughout the whole settlement, highly characteristic of the state to which with due attention to its commercial interests, it promises one day to arrive, nearly thirty sail of ships of different descriptions, in which number the flag ships of two eminently distinguished naval characters are included, now grace the harbour, and form a picture truly pleasing to the eye.—The harbour of Prince of Wales' Island itself, naked and unadorned, is a subject at all times deserving the attention of the Marine Painter;—but when scattered with shipping, it may safely vie with the first naval port on this side the Cape, for beauty of prospect.

"The H. C. ship Devaynes, captain Adderley, arrived here from Madras on the 4th instant.—She left that place on the 10th September, in company with some other Indiamen, bound to Europe, and was obliged to bear up for this Port in consequence of having sprung a leak."

Passengers in the fleet of Indiamen, arrived under convoy of the Blenheim.

Phillip Dundas, Esq. Governor of Prince of Wales' Island.

J. H. Oliphant, Esq. first in Council, and Warehouse-keeper.

Alexander Gray, Esq. second ditto, and Superintendent of Marine.

Colonel N. Macalister, third ditto, and commanding officer of the garrison of Fort Cornwallis.

H. S. Pearson, Esq. Secretary to the Government.

Thomas Raffles, Esq. Assistant ditto.

John P. Hobson, Esq. Accountant.

William Robinson, Esq. Assistant ditto.

Q. D. Thompson, Esq. Sub Warehouse-keeper and Paymaster.

John Erskine, Esq. Assistant to the Superintendent and Marine Store-keeper.

Reverend Atwell Lake, Chaplain.

William Dick, Esq. (of the Bengal Establishment) Surgeon.

LADIES.—Mrs. Dundas,—Mrs. Gray,—Mrs. Raffles,—Mrs. Hobson,—The Hon. Miss Wedderburn,—Miss Oliphant,—Miss Raffles,—Miss Hutchings.

"The following is a list of arrivals and departures at this port, since my last."

ARRIVALS.

September 6, 1805.—H. M. ship Rattlesnake, W. J. Lye, Esq. commander, from Madras,—8, ship Commerce, Captain Charles Eaton, Malacca,—9, Ketch Ceres, Captain J. Always, ditto,—10, Brig Redress, Captain J. Fernandes, ditto,—16, Brig Martha, Captain H. King, Coast of Pedier,—18, H. M. ship Blenheim, Rear Admiral Sir T. Trowbridge, Captain Austin Bissell, Madras,—H. C. ships Cumberland, Captain W. W. Farrer, from ditto,—Coutts, Captain James Hay, from ditto,—Warley, Captain Henry Wilson, from ditto,—Exeter, Captain Henry Meriton, from ditto,—Hope, Captain James Pendergrass, from ditto,—Grab Snow Transfer, Captain D. Mathews, Malacca,—Bark Brisk, Captain J. Smith, from ditto,—22, ship Lovely Hannajee, Captain T. Lambert, Calcutta,—23, ship Vigilant, Captain B. Fergusson, from ditto,—H. M. ship Culloden, Rear Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Captain Christopher Cold, Madras,—H. M. ship Sceptre, Joseph Bingham, Esq. Commander, from ditto,—24, H. M. ship Albion, A. Ferrier, Esq. Commander, from a Cruize,—H. M. ship Rattlesnake, W. J. Lye, Esq. Commander, from ditto,—25, H. M. ship Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, H. H. Christian, Esq. Commander, Bombay,—H. C. ships Earl Camden, Captain H. M. Sampson, from Bombay, under convoy of the Sir Edward Hughes,—Bombay, Castle, Captain Archibald Hamilton, from ditto,—Henry Addington, Captain John Kirkpatrick, from ditto,—Royal George, Captain C. B. Gribble, from ditto,—Wexford, Captain W. S. Clarke, from ditto,—Eliza, Captain Samuel Sparks, from ditto,—ship Surat Castle, Captain David Isbister, from ditto,—ship Friendship, Captain Robert Suxpitch, from ditto,—26, Grab ship Nancy, Captain A. Wallace, from the Eastward.

October 1, H. M. ship Russel, Captain William Warden, Madras,—3, ship Actæon, Captain Hall, Tringano,—4, H. C. ships Devaynes, Captain W. Adderly, Madras,—5, ship Dundee, Captain H. Ross, Coast of Pedier,—Brig Alexander, Captain J. W. Pepper, Tapanooly.

DEPARTURES.

September 7, Brig Lady Leith, Captain T. Williamson, Calcutta,—H. M. ship Rattlesnake, W. J. Lye, Esq. on a Cruize,—11, Brig Fancy, Captain M. Greaves, Malacca,—12, ship Dundee, Captain T. Ross, Coast of Pedier,—13, ship Commerce, Captain C. Eaton, Rangoon,—14, Brig Malcolm, Captain C. Fenwick, Coast of Pedier,—2, H. M. ship Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, Captain H. H. Christian, Canton,—Bombay Castle, Captain A. Hamilton, for ditto,—Henry Addington, Captain J. Kirkpatrick, for ditto,—Royal George, Captain C. B. Gribble, for ditto,—Wexford, Captain W. S. Clarke, for ditto,—Eliza, Captain S. Sparks, for ditto,—Surat Castle, Captain D. Isbister, for ditto,—Friendship, Captain R. Suxpitch for ditto.

Extract of a letter, dated H. C. ship Castlereagh, at St. Helena, July 11, 1805.

"After a very tedious passage of fourteen weeks and three days, we arrived at this Island, on the 20th of June. Admiral Rainier, General Sir Arthur Wellesley, and the Passengers all well;—The casualties on the voyage only three:—that is to say, Captain Meriton, of the Sovereign, who died soon after we sailed;—James Ede, Esq. the head of an Agency House in Calcutta, who died on the 10th of April, on board the Sovereign;—and Doctor King, formerly of the Madras Establishment, who died on board the Wellesley, a short time before our arrival. We were somewhat surprised to find Sir Thomas Strange, Mr. Compton, and Mrs. Parsons, at the Island where they had been for about three Months, having quitted the American ship on which they proceeded from Madras.

"The events of the voyage were few and uninteresting;—we spoke only one Vessel, the Portuguese ship Sparta, homeward bound from Calcutta, which she left the 17th of March: This was on the 16th of May, and on the 19th of that month, we doubled the Cape of Good Hope.

"At St. Helena we learnt that the Bellona, French Privateer, had been cruising off the Island, and had captured a Whaler, the Captain and Crew of which she had set on shore here.

In consideration of the forlorn situation of the Captain of this Vessel, a Subscription was set on foot in his behalf,—to which I noticed the name of the respectable and humane Admiral Rainier for £.100, and those of the Governor, and Sir Arther Wellesley, for £.50 each, with many other handsome donations.

"Admiral Rainier gave public Breakfasts every morning during our stay here:—a liberal attention, of which every one was happy to enjoy the benefit: for, from the great number of the Shipping, and the numerous Passengers on board them, the Island was nearly exhausted of Provisions and Liquors of every kind:—such as were to be procured were at the most extravagant rates:—to wit—£.3 10 for a dozen of Madeira—£. 1 12 for Beer—bad Butter and Cheese 3 Shillings a pound — a Chicken 15 Shillings. A person belonging to the Georgiana Brig, who had brought 4 Dozen of Fowls from the African shore, sold them for £. 40 Sterling.—The Charge for Board and Lodging, 2 Guineas per day:—hospitality and all its attendent virtues were, as you may easily suppose, totally unknown:—in short, to use some of the words of a popular Song—

"At this little Island
"You may die, and be d—
"If you have not an Abraham Newland."

"A Danish Ship is here, which spoke an American Ship at Sea, the Commander of which reported, that War had been declared between France and Sweden.

"It is worthy of remark, that when Admiral Rainier first came to India in command, he gave convoy to the largest Fleet of Indiamen that ever sailed from England; and that he now takes home the largest Fleet, perhaps, that ever sailed from this Island, Thirty-seven sail of richly-laden ships."

As, from the above Letter, it appears that the Bellona, french privateer, had been cruising for some time off St. Helena, we imagine that it could not have been that Vessel which recently captured the Endeavour of Bombay. The Bellona is also of much greater force than the Privateer described in the Bombay papers.

We have letters from Tranquebar, which mention the arrival of the Whaler, captured off St. Helena, at the Isle of France.

Letters from the southward mention the loss of the Ship Tulerets, prize to the Terpsichore. It appears, that on her passage to Ceylon she sprung a dangerous leak, and the Water continuing to encrease, it was found necessary to run the Ship on shore, to the northward of Pondicherry.

MADRAS COURIER, OCTOBER 16, 1805.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Charles Fullerton, Assistant under the Collector in the Zillah of Rajamundry.

Mr. William Garrow Monk, Assistant under the principal Collector in Coimbatore.

Mr. John M'Kerrell, Assistant under the Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Judicial Department.

On the 13th Instant, arrived the Snow Zephyr, Capt. Brown, from Padang, left the 8th Sept. Passengers, Captain Wahab of the 21st. N. Infantry, and A. Reynolds, Esq.

On Monday arrived the Ketch Jane, Captain Kingsmill, from Vizagapatam;—Passengers, A. G. Blake, and Thomas Wissett, Esqrs. of the Civil Service.

The Ship Packet, Capt. Beckford, arrived on Sunday from Calcutta.

Madras Government Gazette,
OCTOBER 17, 1805.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. John Dennis,—Deputy Post Master at Vizagapatam.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, Senior Judge of the Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Southern Division.

General Orders by Government.

Fort St. George, October 4, 1805.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel Forbes, of His Majesty's 80th Regiment, to Command the Forces in Malabar and Canara.

His Lordship in Council directs, that the Troops serving in Wynaad, be pleased under the immediate Command of the Officer Commanding the Forces in Mysore.

Captain Hay, of the 18th Regiment of Native Infantry, having been placed in charge of the Escort of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore by order of the Commander in Chief, His Lordship in Council is pleased to confirm Captain Hay, in that appointment.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant R. G. Wilson, of the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Assistant to the Commanding Officer of the Cadet Company, vice Newal, resigned.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to permit Captain Osborn, Secretary to the Officer Commanding in Malabar and Canara, to proceed to Bombay, on leave of absence for two months.

Mr. W. Read, a Cadet on this Establishment, having reported his arrival from Bombay, His Lordship in Council is pleased to notify the same in General Orders.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) G. STRACHEY, Sec. to Govt.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters—Choultry Plain 1. October 11, 1805.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Medical Officers are posted to Corps, as follows.

Surgeon J. Annesley, to the 1st Regiment N. C. vice J. Johnston,
" John White, 2d do. vice J. Carnie,
" Richard Stooe, 3d do.
" William Yates, 4th do. " M. Fitzgerald,
" W. Colquhoun, 5th do. " J. Street,
" A. Jones, 6th do. " G. Wilson,
" A. Taylor, 7th do.
" W. D. Greaves, 6th N. I. vice W. Yates,
" W. Betty, 7th do.
" C. Rogers, 12th do.
" H. Gordon, 13th do.
" John Andrews, 14th do.
" John Foljimbe, 17th do.
" Alex. Stewart, 21st do.
" G. Wilson, 22d do.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Wyllie, to the 2d Regiment Native Cavalry.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Murray, of His Majesty's 19th light Dragoons, is authorized to draw from the 1st of August last till further Orders, the established allowance for having afforded Medical Aid to the Cavalry Recruits under the command of Captain Mason, at Arcot.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, Adj. Gen. of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT,

Fort St. George, October 8, 1805.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Major Vesey, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, to be Barrack Master and Canara.

October 11, 1805.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant E. Fraser, of the Madras European Regiment, to be an Assistant to the Officer Commanding the Cadet Company.

October 14, 1805.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having resolved, that all Natives of Military Service of the Honorable Company at the Presidency, shall be permitted to receive in part of their pay, a Monthly Allowance of Grain from the Public Stores, at the rate of 70 Pagodas per Garce to the fighting Men, and of 80 Pagodas to the Followers, His Lordship in Council is pleased to publish his Resolution for that purpose, in order that the Heads of Corps and Departments may prepare the requisite Indents by the 1st and 15th of every month, and that the necessary deduction, may be made from the pay of such persons as may avail themselves of this indulgence.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

(Signed) G. STRACHEY, *Sec. to Govt.*

By order of the Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, October 17, 1805.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Captain Deacon, of the 2d Battalion 16th Regiment, will relieve Lieutenant Macleane, of the Madras European Regiment, from the charge of Detachments of Native Corps at Sankernacoil.

Proportions of Recruits, and of remount Horses, under the charge of Captain Mason, at Arcot, are to be transferred by that Officer on the 21st instant, to the 5th and 7th Regiments of Native Cavalry agreeably to detailed instructions on the subject, which will be transmitted from the Adjutant General's Office.

Cornets Crowther, Uthoff and Irvine, of the 5th Cavalry Regiment, and Cornet, White, Riddle, Munro, Newmarch and Temple, of the 7th Regiment of Cavalry, will join those Corps respectively.

The 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th Repiments of Cavalry, will each detach an experienced Farrier to Bangalore, where they will receive instructions for their further guidance, from Major Walker, the Agent for the purchase of remount Cavalry Horses.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, *Adj. Gen. of the Army.*

The following Gentlemen have arrived at the Presidency since our last publication:—Captain De Meuron Bayard, Regiment De Meuron.—Captain J. Wahab,—A. Bing, Esq. Superintending Surgeon.—John Hannay, Esq. Artillery Surgeon.

The following Gentlemen have left the Presidency since our last publication:—Colonel Keith,—Lieutenants Swinton, Baillsy, Garling, and Thompson.

To the Editor of the Government Gazette.

SIR,

I have much pleasure in announcing through the medium of your Paper, that there is now growing a plant of the Columbo Root in Dr. Berry's garden, which is the first that has ever been in India, and for which the public are indebted to the care and attention of Mr. Fortin, who first ascertained its native Country and brought a Succulent root from Mosambique in Africa.

This plant which is not yet known or described by Botanists it is hopped, may now become a valuable article in the cultivation and commerce of British Asia. The shoot which it has put forth has the appearance of a Convolvulus.

I am,
Sir,
Your very obedient
humble Servant,
JAMES ANDERSON.

MADRAS, *October 14, 1805.*

BOMBAY GAZETTE,

OCTOBER 9, 1805.

Yesterday morning anchored in the harbour the ship Sir Edward Pellew (late the Fortune,) Capt. Bontine, from Bushire, from whence she sailed on the 4th ultimo, in company with his Majesty's sloop of war Victor, Captain Bell, the Jehangeer, Duncan, and Rahimshaw, and parted company with the fleet about three days ago, a little to the Northward of Goa, in a very heavy gale of wind, in which the Duncan was entirely dismasted.—The Persian Ambassador and his suite were on board the Jehangeer.—It was Captain Bell's intention to have put into Goa, for a supply of water and refreshments—it is supposed that the Duncan must return to Bombay to rapair her damage.

On their passage, off the Coins in the Gulph of Persia, they spoke the Honorable Company's cruiser Fury, with a packet:—the Fury is the only vessel they have seen since leaving Bushire.

The Sir Edward Pellew having suffered considerably in her rigging during the gale of wind, she was unfortunately not in a condition to offer any assistance to the Duncan, but as the Victor sloop of war and the other ships were in company, and as the Duncan was afterwards seen clear of the wreck of her masts, no apprehensions are entertained with respect to her safety.

On Monday morning the wind continuing southerly, blowing very hard, and the Sir Edward Pellew having parted from the convoy, she bore up for Bombay, and anchored in the harbour yesterday morning.

The Sir Edward Pellew has on board a part of the Persian Ambassador's retinue with their horses.

BOMBAY COURIER,

OCTOBER 12, 1805.

The transports destined to convey His Excellency Mahomed Nubbee Khan, Ambassador from His Majesty the King of Persia to the Superior British Government in India, having been obliged from stress of weather and other circumstances to bear up to Bombay, the Jehangeer, in which His Excellency is embarked, arrived in the harbour on Thursday, under convoy of His Majesty's ship Victor.

On the Jehangeer's appearing in the offing, a deputation composed of lieutenant colonel Wilson, Mr. Goodwin, Acting Secretary and Translator in the Office of country Correspondence; Syed Tuckey, a respectable Persian Merchant, residing in Bombay, and the eldest Son of the late Mirza Mehedi Ali Khan, proceeded on board to congratulate His Excellency on the part of the Hon'ble the Governor, on his safe arrival at Bombay, and to ascertain His Excellency's wishes in respect to his landing.

We understand that it is the intention of His Excellency to defer his disembarkation for some days, until every arrangement shall have been made to enable him to pay his visit of ceremony to the Honorable the Governor in the most distinguished manner, conformably to the etiquette and splendor of the Persian Court.

On Saturday last, the 5th current, arrived in the harbour the Brig Charles, Syrang Shaik Alee, from Goa.

On Sunday, arrived the Chacer, armed Boat, from Surat.

On Tuesday, arrived the ship La Fortune, captain A. Bontine, from Bushire, carrying part of the Suite of the Persian Ambassador. She left Bushire on the 4th September, in company with His Majesty's sloop of war, Victor, capt. Bell; Jahangeer, Duncan and Rahimshaw, bound for Calcutta. Having experienced very heavy weather to the North of Goa, in which La Fortune had suffered in her rigging &c. she was obliged to put into Bombay.

On Wednesday the 9th, arrived the Rahimshaw, capt. Megson, and the Duncan, capt. P. Brown; the Duncan dismasted; and on Thursday, His Majesty's sloop of war Victor, capt. Bell, and the Jehangeer, captain T. Howel, having on board His Excellency the Ambassador from the King of Persia to the Most Honorable the Governor General of Bengal; and part of His Excellency's Suite. The Victor was saluted from the Battery on anchoring, and returned the salute.

On Wednesday, arrived the Portuguese ship Marquez de Angenja, Joao Pedro Puegas, commander.

On Thursday, arrived the Brig Active, captain Thomas Rolland, from Cochin, which place she left on the 15th ultimo. On her passage up the Coast, was chased into Cananore on the 23th, by a ship and a brig, supposed to be French Privateers. Passenger by the Active, captain Lighton.

On Wednesday last, a Meeting of the Officers of the Fencible Regiment was held, at the Theatre, when they were addressed by their Commanding Officer lieut. Colonel Lechmere, in an animated and energetic speech, on the present aspect of public affairs.

The patriotic spirit which first prompted the Members of this respectable Corps to embrace a professional character, and submit to the restraints of Military discipline, required little stimulus to adopt with ardor the loyal proposition of an unreserved tender of their services to Government, which was cordially and unanimously agreed to.

A letter was accordingly written to Government by the lieutenant colonel, in the name of the Regiment;—and, as it was understood that His Majesty's Ship Fox was detained in Port for want of a Detachment of Marines, it was proposed by Major Forbes, and determined with the same unanimity, to volunteer a Detachment to serve on board that ship; and enable her to proceed to sea in quest of the enemy.

We understand that Government have been pleased to express their high sense of the laudable zeal and spirit manifested in the *unreserved* tender of the services of this Regiment, at the present important crisis, and have readily availed themselves of these means of aiding the equipment of His Majesty's ship Fox; her Commander captain Dobbie, has gladly embraced an offer which will enable him to put to Sea, and the Detachment consisting of one captain, one lieutenant, and sixty Grenadiers, will embark accompanied by the good wishes and applause of the whole Settlement.

Where all were Volunteers, it was difficult to select, but the lot has fallen to two Officers *(Captain Shank and Lieut. Inglis)*, who we are fully persuaded, will do honor to their Corps, should an opportunity happily occur of calling forth their exertions in the service of this country.

It is with satisfaction we add, that emulating the example of their Officers, the Rank and File composing this detachment are all Volunteers, 49 of the 60 being *Hindoos*.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board his Majesty's sloop of war Albatross, dated the 18th August, off Rangoon Bar.

"We are here on the look out for a French Privateer, now up at the Town of Rangoon, and daily expected out; we have just boarded two ships, come out of the river, the Castle of Good Hope, and a new ship, built at Rangoon, called the Shah Pyree; the former under English colours, and the latter under the Pegue flag; by these vessels we have received information, that the French Privateer had actually weighed and was dropping down the river at the time these vessels came away, but that in consequence of some requisition made by the owners or others concerned in these ships, government directed the Captain of the Privateer not to move farther, until he had permission to that effect,—Monsieur, no doubt had in view the capture of these ships, and will most likely be detained until they may be supposed to be out of danger; we however, must regret that he did not come down, as I think, we should not only have disappointed him of his expected captures, but have most completely spoiled his cruise; as it is, we are determined to wait for him some time; and as we now apprehend he must know of our being off the Elephant, we shall move our situation so as to induce a belief of our having quitted the station, which may induce the Frenchman to come out, and in that event, we shall no doubt give a very good account of him.

By a late departure, the following passengers have proceeded to Europe:—Mrs. Stewart; Mrs. Mitchell; Captain Thomas Barrow, late commander of the Honorable Company's ship Sir Edward Hughes; Captain D. Mitchell, Bombay Military Establishment; and Miss E. M. Stewart, and Miss Ogilvie, children.

Additional Heads of information received by the overland despatch to the 10th of June 1805.

Talien is lately dead at Alicant, where he resided as agent for commercial affairs.

The Lady of *Jerome Bonaparte* arrived at Dover, the latter end of May last.

It is said that Sweden in concert with Russia has adopted a system of defence.

Previous to the departure of the Russian General Winzingerode from Berlin, the King presented to him his picture on a snuff-box, set in diamonds His Majesty likewise delivered to him, with his own hands, a letter which he had himself written to the Emperor Alexander, containing the *ultimatum* of the Prussian Cabinet on the subjects which have lately been in discussion between the two Courts.

The negociations which have already taken place, are principally those which had in view the re-establishment of peace between England and France.

Sir John Colpoys—Chairman of the Navy Club, sent cards of invitation to the members, requesting their special attendance, as Lord Viscount Melville was to honor them with his presence.

Sir William Pulteney, the richest commoner in Great Britain—died intestate.

The celebrated Doctor Paley, died early in June.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

MILAN,—MAY 24TH.

The following is the Formula of the Oath taken by the Emperor Bonaparte, on the day of his Coronation as King of Italy.

"I Swear to maintain the interity of the Kingdom to respect, and cause to be respected the Religion of the state, to respect and cause to be respected the equality of rights, and political and civil rights, and civil rights and the irrevokability of the sale of national property: not to establish any impost, or levy a tax, otherwise that by law established and solely to govern with a view to the interest, the happiness, and the glory of the people of Italy."

The resolution taken by the city of Verona respecting a monument to be erected in honor of the Emperor and King Napeleon, is to the following effect,—That the street immediately beyoud *Place Neuve*, shall be called *rue Bonaparte*, and in the hexagon of that street opposite Place Neuve there shall be constructed a most magnificient Temple dedicated to the glory of Bonaparte—the Council of *Bergame* have decreed the erection of a Triumphial arch, at the gate of Ozio, which is for ever hereafter to bear the name of the gate of Napoleon.

Prussia, it is said, persists in her determination to oppose the military projects of Sweden, while Sweden has demanded the assistance of Russia by virtue of the first and third articles of the treaty of 1799. to vindicate her independence against the menaces of Prussia.

MADRID,—4TH. MAY.

The Court Gazette contains the following report, addressed by Lieutenant Pennarenda to the Prince of Peace.

"In conformity to the orders which I received from the Captain General of this Kindom, on the 23d April I weighed from the roads of Valence with the division of guarda costas, under my command, in order to give chase to some English cruisers, which according to the accounts I had received, were cruising between Cape Canet and Orepira I steered so as to conceal my intention, and by the favor of the darkness of the night I succeeded in getting the English cruisers between my division and the land. At day light on the 24th I discovered a sail about three leagues to the Southward of Cape Canet, on whom with all my division I bore down upon under a press of sail. In about six houas I found myself within gun shot of the chase, when we shewed our colours, and the strange sail hoisted English colours, when a brisk and well directed cannonade immediately commenced on both sides The enemy, however soon made all sail from us, keeping firing her stern chasers and we pursued, and when within about a pistol shot distance she struck. On taking possession of the prize we found she had received several shot between wind and water and notwithstanding every exertion was made to save her, she unfortunately sunk, immediately after we had shifted the prisoners.

PARIS—3D. JUNE.

The Official Journal, has published the following report, made to the Minister of Marine, by Lieutenant Langlois, commanding the brig Sylph.

"I hasten to lay before your Excellency the result of my late cruise on the coasts of England, Scotland and Ireland. I weighed from Dunkirk on the 15th April, on the 9th. I captured and sunk 2 English ships, the Margery and the Hunter, from Dryburgh in Scotland, in ballast bound to Rigs, each of them about 140 tons. I took on board the crews of those vessels amounting to 16 hands.

"On the 14th. I fell in with and captured the ship James of London of 264 tons, with a crew of 28 men, in ballast, from London, bound to Quebeck, after having taken out of that ship provisions necessary for the subsistence of the prisoners. I sunk the ship.

"On the 18th. off the Isle of Achil I captured the ship Bowman, of 210 tons from Liverpool, bound to Limerick, laden with coals and articles for agriculture after having taken out the ships company which consisted of 11 men, sunk the ship.

"On the 19th, I fell in with the French cruiser the Napoleon, Capt. Quoniam, belonging to Bourdeaux, who informed me, that after an obstinate engagement he had captured an English letter of Marque from Liverpool, bound to Demerara, and made 50 prisoners.

"On the 22d I boarded the ship Ann, Capt Ryan, from Ross, bound to St. John's in Newfoundland, having on board a crew of seven men, and sixty four passengers besides fifteen women and children. Finding it impossible to take on board such a number of prisoners, determined me only to take from the ship three hostagos, who, also with the capt. signed a list of the prisoners, with an engagement to send to France a similar number of French prisoners. I afterwards dispatched the prize to an English port.

"On the 4th of May I took and burnt six leagues from the land, the ship Jenny and William of London of eighty-five-tons, from Cork bound to Westport laden with flax seed; she had on board a crew of four men.

"On the 12th. I captured the ship Frienda, Captain Kavanagh, having on board ninety-three people inculding her crew, from Waterford, bound to Newfoundland, the following day I took the ship Good Intent, belonging to Dartmouth, Captain Richard Phelan, also from Waterford, bound to Newfoundland, the latter vessel had on board one hundred and fourteen people including her crew.

"I adopted the same conduct towards these two vessels, and for the same reason, that I had formerly done with respect to the Ann; and I dispatched them for England having detained four hostages from each ship.

"On the 20th I was chased the whole day by an English frigate, but sailed better than her, I lost sight of her in the night. On the 22d. I entered the Port of passage in order to put on short fifty-seven prisoners, amongst whom were the hostages which I had detained selected from the most distinguished of the officers and prisoners."

MILAN,—*15th May.*

Among other benefactions published of our gracious Sovereign, the following is mentioned Pierre Durat, a young invalid, who, in fighting under his Majesty in Italy, Egypt, and Syria, had received *twenty two wounds*, anp who had *lost* before Aboukir *both his arms*, bowed to his Majesty when entering his carriage being asked by the Emperor where he had been maimed in that manner? he answered, "Sire! I am proud to say under your Majesty in Egypt; and I only regret that I have not two arms more; they should be employed in chastising your Majesty's remaining enemies." The Emperor ordered immediately General Duroc to take down his name, and to give him ten louis. The next day, he received an Imperial Patent, allowing him a pension of 200 livres, 81-a-year

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KNIGHTS OF THE CRESENT.

* MARQUIS OF WELLESLEY

* Earl of Elgin,	Sir Eyre Coote,
* Earl of Gavan,	Sir John Cradock,
* Lord Nelson,	Sir John Warren,
* Lord Keith,	* Sir David Baird,
* Lord Hutchison,	* Sir John Stuart,

THOUGHTS RESPECTING SPAIN.

It may appear rather paradoxical to assert that the destruction of the Spanish power in America, would be a benefit even to Spain. Of all the nations in Europe Spain is the poorest—as well as the most indolent. Her American possessions have destroyed all spirit of industry and enterprise—and though, like *Croesus*, she can turn every thing into gold, she is forced to depend upon other nations for the commonest necessaries of life.

Her decline may be dated from the period of the discoveries of *Columbus*; and it is a curious fact, that the conquest of Mexico and Peru, and the possession of the mines of Potosi and La Plata, were speedily followed by a national bankruptcy, in the reign of Philip the 2d.

The exclusive possession of America has been equally detrimental to the national character of Spain. By encouraging idleness, it has rendered pride and gravity the prominent and unamiable features of the Spanish character.

But it would be hypocrisy to say that the benefiting Spain enters at all into *our* contemplation—we see that she is at present under the controul and influence of France—we suspect that she will, at no remote period, be *annexed* to France; and we wish to prevent the foreign possessions of Spain from following the fate and fortunes of the mothe country.

The rendering South America independent, will produce the desired effect. The immediate consequences of this independence would be the opening of the trade to the enterprize and spirit of the European nations: of course that nation would be the *most* benefited, whose naval power and resources were the *most* extensive.

But it is not for her abundance in the precious metals alone that South America is so valuable; every article that that can contribute to the hapiness, the comfort, or the luxury of man, is to be found in those fertile regions. But the policy or indolence of the Spaniards, have cramped and confined the natural energies and resources of the country.

MODERN SONNET.

SUBLIME, SYMPATHETIC, POLITICAL AND MORAL!
TO A DEAD JACK ASS.

Farewell! thou amorous animal farewell!
Thy *patience* so much longer than thine ears;
None but a Yorick's tender pen would tell,
And call from *Brother's* eyes, a flood of tears!
Thou hadst more worth than *Macedonia's King*,
Than *Julius Cæsar*, or than *Bonaparte!*
The friend of man and not his foe I sing!
They drew a *dagger*, and you drew a *cart*.
Detested names, ah! what a fatal three!
Thank Heav'n, before the, *two* are gone to dust;
The other soon I hope will follow the,
For follow thee assuredly he must!
Yes he must die, tho Frenchmen cry alas!
Thus falls the *Hero*, and thus falls the *Ass!*

The avarice of gold and silver, the *auri fames*, like AARON's rod, has swallowed up all other pursuits, and Spain has never derived one-third of the advantages which she might have obtained from the possession of so valuable a territory. To this must be added, the oppressive system of Government she has adopted, which has so materially diminished the interest the natives have in the cultivation and improvement of the soil which they inhabit.

But if, unhappily, it should not be deemed advisable to carry so grand and beneficent a plan into execution—a plan so worthy of the valour, the vigour, the wealth, and the genius of this free nation, at least we shall hope that we shall insist upon the trade of South America being thrown open.

Not that that would be one-fiftieth part so beneficial to this country and to Europe, as the rendering the country independent; for Spain; remaining still the sovereign of the soil, might and would take every step that could check, restrict, or impedeous—however easy it would be to prove that a free trade would be infinitely more beneficial even to her than her present narrow and confined system.

NORTHERN POWERS.

The revenues of the Russian Government are undetermined, but its resources are very great. Russia is yet a new country, but few of its natural treasures are explored, and none of them exhausted. Her military operations depend less than any other country upon financial calculation; her peace establishment comprizes 700,000 men and 50,000 military servants; and possessing as she does 20,000,000 taxable male peasants employed in agriculture, her military force may be extended to any desired degree.

The Swedish army at present consists of 14,000 regular infantry; and 2000 cavalry; 25,000 militia infantry: and 12,000 national cavalry; there are 7,500 sailors in the King's service, and 15,000 more enrolled for the navy. in addition to which 2,000 seamen could be drawn from the fisheries on the on the coast of Sweden and Finland.

The Danish army in Denmark and Holstein, amounts to about 25,000 regular troops, and 12,000 militia; and in Norway to about thirty thousand regulars and militia. There are six thousand seamen il the Royal service, and 20,000 more may at any time be assembled from the fisheries. The merchant service employs 18,000 more in about 300,000 tons of shipping.

Russia has in the Baltic 30 ships, of from 60 to 120 guns, and upwards of 700 gallies, gunboats, and other small armed vessels.

Sweden has a navy of 20 ships, carrying from 40 to 74 guns, and nearly 300 gallies.

Denmark has 27 sail of the line, and above 50 floating batteries, gallies, &c.

Within the last ten months, there have been erected in different parts of France 62 Statues and 24 Obelisks in honour of his Majesty the Emperor.—One has lately been placed upon the Mountain of Geneva. Fifty-two Cities and Towns have demanded the honor of changing their names into that of *Napoleon*: there are already two hundred and twenty *Napoleon* or *Bonaparte* squares, and the number of Bonaparte streets amounts to upwards of 600.

CORONATION OF BONAPARTE AT MILAN.

MAY 24

In order to celebrate the present grand Epocha, and manifest by public demonstrations the universal joy, the spectacles during the ensuing week will appear and be distributed in the following order.

MAY 26.

Day of the Coronation—there will be a general Illumination in all the City, and fireworks will be exhibited in the Forum Bonaparte.

Monday 27th Repose.

MAY 28.

In the afternoon in the Circus of the Camp-de Mars, a horse and a Chariot race,—a scent of a Baloon.

MAY 29.

In the morning, in the hall of the Minister of the Interrior, will be destributed rewards to the persons the most distinguished by their industry in the various manufactures; had portions to the young Ladies, belonging to families that have ten children in life. The rest of the day, and during the night, there will be popular diversions in the public gardens and walks at the East Gate.

Thursday 30th Repose.

MAY 31.

In the evening, at the Theatre, a Ball and Concert given by the Commune of Milan.

Saturday 1st June Repose.

SUNDAY 2D. In the evening, Fete of the Ministers.

MAY 24TH. The Coronation had luckily been changed from the Thursday, which was the day originally appointed. It blew a hurricane without intermission, and the rain never ceased. This morning the day appears under more favorable omens. The sky is calm and serene, and the most beautiful sun will illuminate the Fetes that are to be celebrated on this great day. Already all the citizens have quisted their houses; the square of the Dome, the palace walks, the adjoining street, are covered almost entirely with our population, and resound with acclamations of public joy.

All the citizens will enjoy the happiness of seeing their Monarch, who will go on foot to the Metropolitan Church, crossing a gallery constructed for that purpose and open on both sides.

After the ceremony of the Coronation, the Emperor-King will go into his carriage, followed by a numerous retinue, and will offer his thanks giving in St. Ambrose's Church. The procession in going and returning will traverse great part of the City.

MILAN, MAY 26.—The fairest of days has shone on Milan, st is without equal in the past, and offers the happiest augury for the future. Napoleon Emperor of the French, chosen and proclaimed King of Italy, on this day incircled his glorious forehead with the Iron Crown of the Lombard Kings: he seated himself on the antient throne which he has re-established: he has sworn before God and his new subjects, to be for them a just and watchful Sovereign, to have for his new subjects the bowels of a tender and beneficent father. His sentiments have hitherto agreed with his actions, and never has he ceased, he never will cease to make his duty and his rights accord.

Mere description can give no idea how brilliant was this happy day. From eight in the morning till late at night, a succession of public ceremonies, all of extraordsnary, or rather of unexampled, magnificence has filled up the whole space, begsnning from the consecration and august coronation, which was performed in the cathedral.

The Emperor consecrated King or Italy renewing the pious custom of the antient sovereigns of these countries, went with a superb retsnue to the Church of St. Ambrose: the procession and return presented to an immense and overjoyed croud of spectators, so beautiful and varied a combination, such subjects of amusement, admiration and interest, that even old men, accustomed to praise past events, as unequalled, testified the most lively enthusiasm. In vain did night attempt to spread her shade over our city, she yielded to the brightness of a general and magnificent illumination, which marked in charawers of fire the contours and admirable form of the Dome. The greater part of the palaces and houses presented devices and inscriptions in unison with the splendor of the illumination. The first of the days consecrated to the most lively national transports, terminated by immense and brilliant fireworks in testimony of the public joed on the very spot where heretofore was often kindly, the horrible and murdrous faggot.

PARIS, JUNE 3.

The official Journal, has published the following report, made to the minister of Marine, by Lieutenant Langlois, commanding the brig Sylph:

"I hasten to lay before your excellency the result of my late cruise on the coasts of England, Scotland and Ireland. I weighed from Dunkirk on the 5th of April, at 4 P. M. On the 9th, being then in latitude 54, 35 north, I captured and sunk two English ships, the Margery and the Hunter, from Dryburgh, in Scotland, in ballast, bound to Riga, each of them about one hundred and forty tons. I took on board the crews of those vessels, amounting to sixteen hands.—On the 14th, in 58, 23, I fell in with and captured the ship James, off London, of two hundred and sixty-four tons, with a crew of twenty-eight men, in ballast, from London, bound to Quebeck, after having taken out of that ship provisions necessary for the subsistence of the prisoners, I sunk the ship. On the 18th, off the Isle of Achil, I captured the ship Bowman, of two hundred and ten tons, from Liverpool, bound to Limerick, laden with coals and articles for agriculture; after having taken out the ship's company, which consisted of eleven men, sunk the ship. On the 19th, I fell in with the French cruiser the Napoleon, Capt. Quoniam, belonging to Bourdeaux, who informed me, that after an obstinate engagement he had captured an English letter of Marque, from Liverpool, bound to Demerara, and made fifty prisoners.

On the 22d, in latitude 51, 56, I boarded the ship Ann, Captain Ryan, from Ross, bound to St. John's-inn, Newfoundland, having on board a crew of seven men, and sixty-four passengers, besides fifteen women and children. Finding it impossible to take on board such a number of prisoners, it determined me only to take from that ship three hostages, who, also with the Captain, signed a list of the prisoners, with an engagement to send to France a similar number of French prisoners. I afterwards dispatched the prize to an English port. On the 4th of May, in latitude 53, 08, I took and burnt, about six leagues from the land, the ship Jenny and William, off London, of eighty-five tons, from Cork, bound to Westport, laden with flax seed, beer and liquors; she had on board a crew of four men, and a man and woman passengers. On the 12th, I captured the ship Friends, Captain Kavanagh, having on board ninety-three people, including her crew, from Waterford, bound to Newfoundland; the following day I took the ship Good Intent, belonging to Dartmouth, Captain Richard Phelan, also from Waterford, bound to Newfoundland; the latter vessel had on board one hundred and fourteen people, including her crew. I adopted the same conduct towards these two vessels; and for the same reason, that I had formerly done with respect to the Ann; and I dispatched them for England, having detained four hostages from each ship. On the 10th, I took and burnt a small vessel, of thirty tons, on board of which I made four prisoners: this vessel had been captured a few days before by the Hope cruiser, from Jersey, Captain Dumont. On the 20th, I was chased the whole day by an English frigate, but sailing better than her, I lost sight of her in the night. On the 22d, I entered the Port of passage, in order to put on shore fifty-seven prisoners, amongst whom were the hostages which I had detained, selected from the most distinguished of the officers and passengers."

PETERSBURGH, MAY 13.

The Embassy going to China, consists of two hundred and thirty-nine persons, amongst whom are one Colonel and five officers of the Emperor's suite. The embassy will proceed in three different divisions, the first will begin its march on the 13th or 16th of this month, and the last towards the latter end of June. The point of re-union is Irkurk Keatcha, a place situated on the frontiers, and from thence it is 1100 *versts* to Pekin. Five hundred horses are placed at the different stations for the Embassy.

Extract of a letter from General Ferrand, Commanding the Spanish part of St. Domingo, to the Minister of Marine.

ST. DOMINGO,—MARCH 28, 1805.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that since the 16th of Ventose, the revolted Negroes, under the orders of Christophe, Clairvaux, Petion, and Jean Phillippe Dair, to the amount of 8000 men have invaded the Spanish part of St. Domingo, and have blockaded this place. Every measure of defence has been adopted, and the garrison and the National Guards, have conducted themselves with a degree of bravery, far beyond my warmest eulogy; but since the reinforcement brought by Admiral Missiessy's squadron, I find myself perfectly secure from any attempt. The Negroes have raised the siege, and fearing for the Cape, and their other establishments, have retired into the French part of the Island.

(Signed) FERRAND.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The debate in the House of Common yesterday, though not very spirited, was of considerable importance. Before it began, Mr. Pitt gave notice of his intention to move on Monday next, for leave to bring in a bill for the continuance of the powers of the Commissioners of Naval inquiry. He should also move, "that a committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the expenditure in the Military and other departments of the Public Service. The House would then have an opportunity of either being satisfied that no abuses did exist, or if they saw the evidence of such an existence they would have it in their power to correct those abuses."

In the course of his speech Mr. Pitt made the following explicit declaration:—I heartily concur, Sir, in the appointment of a select committee, to continue farther the subject of the TENTH REPORT. I am particularly anxious for a most minute investigation into that part of it, in which according to the statement of the Honorable Gentleman, I am myself implicated. On that subject, I am eager that the Honorable Gentleman should bring forward every thing in his power. I hope that in the many years of my life which have been devoted to the public service, I may presume, without flattery to myself, to think that I have so conducted myself as to evince that I am beyond any corrupt or sordid motive. Far am I however, from wishing to rely on any charge like the present on character. I have no desire whatever to screen myself from inquiry, but solicit it, as the greatest favor which can be bestowed on me."

A Gentleman with an iron leg, having lately been examined by Mr. Curran, and giving his testimony with much shrewdness; but at the same time with much reluctance, Mr. C. observed, that he believed his *iron leg* was the *softest* part about him. The witness, nettled at the sarcasm, said, he did not *understand* such compliments; to which the Advocate archly replied, that he believed he *did not*, as the compliment was *iron*-ical.

Upon a division on Mr. Pitt's amendment, there were—For it 200—Against it 151—giving the Minister a maj. of 78—On a second division, whether the Committee be appointed by ballot of not, the Ministers being for the former mode, the numbers were, for the ballot 251—Against it 120—a majority of 131 for Ministers.

The London Courier of the 27th April, mentions the capture of many of the enemy's schuyts and gun brigs, with upwards of 60 soldiers in each; and likewise of the Spanish Ship Asia, from Lima to Cadiz, with 200,000 dollars, bars of silver, and ingots of gold, besides a valuable cargo.

Government Notifications.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable The Governor in Council is pleased to announce, for the information of those interested in the Shipping of the several Presidencies in India, that for the purpose of improving and extending the effect of the Light House, on Collaba, the Light will not be exhibited during the ensuing month of December.

Published by Order of the Honourable The Governor in Council,

(Signed) F. WARDEN,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE, *September 26*, 1805.

By Order of The Honourable
The Vice President in Council,

THOS. BROWN,
Actg. Chief Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, *November 1*, 1805.

PROCLAMATION,

BY THE HONOURABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 1, 1805.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to prohibit, until further orders, the departure of all Ships and Vessels, of every description, from the River Hoogly, and from the anchorage at Sagur.

By Order of the Vice President in Council,

THO. BROWN, *Act. Chief Sec. to the Govt.*

FORT WILLIAM,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT, NOVEMBER 6, 1805.

Notice is hereby given, that the Batta and other Allowances for September, 1805, and the Pay for October, of the Troops at the Presidency, and at the other Stations of the Army, including Benares, will be issued on or after Monday, the 18th Instant.

By Order of the Vice President in Council,

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

FORT WILLIAM,
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, NOVEMBER 6, 1805.

Notice is hereby given, that the Sub-Treasurer and Acting Marine Paymaster, will be furnished with Cash to enable them to discharge the Salaries and Allowances of the Civil and Marine Departments for September last, on or after Monday, the 25th Instant.

By Order of the Honorable the Vice President in Council,

THOS. BROWN, *Sec. to the Govt.*

Notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 22d of November next, will be put up to Public Sale, at the Naval Store Keeper's Yard, precisely at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, a quantity of ANCHORS, GRAP-NAILS, IRONMONGER'S WARE, COMPASSES, TIME GLASSES, COPPER PUMPS, AND LANTHORNS, VITRY, RED BAIZE, FEARNOUGHT, LEATHER BACKS, VERDIGREASE, RED AND BROWN PAINTS, BOAT OARS, PIG LEAD; together with a quantity of condemned Europe SUNN CABLES, HAWSERS and CORDAGE, and sundry OLD STORES; a List of which may be seen at this Office.

CONDITIONS OF SALE:

Upon every Lot sold, one Sicca Rupee to be paid down to bind the bargain, each Lot to be paid for on or before the 22d December, 1805, in default whereof the purchaser shall forfeit twenty-five per cent. upon the amount of the Lots uncleared; and the Lots will be re-sold at the risk of the first purchaser, who shall make good all losses and expenses that may attend a re-sale, and forfeit any advantage which may arise.

By Order of the Marine Board,

J. SHORE, *Act. N. S. K.*

FORT WILLIAM,
Naval Store Keeper's Office, Nov. 6, 1805.

Notice is hereby given, that Thursday and Friday, the 14th and 15th Instant, being HINDOO HOLIDAYS, no business will be transacted at the Treasury on those days.

M. CAMPBELL,
Sub-Treasurer.

TREASURY OFFICE, *November 6*, 1805.

Current value of Government Securities,
NOVEMBER 11, 1805.

		Buying.		*Selling.*	
Six per Cents.	Discount.	9	0	9	8
Old Eight per Cents.	Ditto.	3	10	4	2
Eight per Cents. Loans, of 1806.		2	0	2	8
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, & 1804.		1	12	2	4
Ten per Cents.	Pm.	2	0	1	8
Do. for 2 years,	Do.	0	8	Par	

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th instant, Lieut. William Peter Kempe, of the Bombay, Establishment to Miss Eliza Helena Statham.

On the 10th instant, Mr. Valentine Silvestee, to Miss Ann Mary Macgowan.

BIRTHS.

On Sunday fennight, Mrs. Miles, of a Son.

At Madras, the Hon. Mrs. Strange, of a Daughte.

At ditto, the Lady of P. Cherry, Esq. Judge and Magistrate in Zillah Ganjam, of a Daughter.

At ditto, the Lady of Edward Watts, Esq. of a Son.

At ditto, Mrs. Polock, of a Son.

An the Mount, Madras, on the 17th ult. the Lady of George Read, Esq. of a Son.

At Coel, on the 20th October, the Lady of Robere Carshore, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 10th instant, at Chouringhee, the Lady of Captain G. Fagan.

On Tuesday last, Miss Jackson, aged 14 years.

On the 4th instant, Mrs. Joano David

On the 6th instant, Miss Elizabeth Yielder.

At Bombay, Captain Daniel R. Blachford, of the Engineers, on that Establishment.

At Lucknow, on the 19th October, Colonel Richard Grueber, of the 1st Regiment Bengal N. I.

Lately, in the Upper Provinces, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Mercer, His Majesty's 22d Regiment.

On the 11th instant, at Amboor, of a contagious fever which has raged for some times at the Foot of the Ghaut, Mahomud Hussin, Native Commandant of the old 15th Battalion of Foot.

He was a man of an upright character, of generosity and humanity—a good Officer and a faithful Servant to wards the English Government, which he had served with fidelity, zeal and attachment for near 40 years.

He had latterly retired on his Pension and resided at Amboor, where he was equally beloved and respected by Natives as by European.

Since the removal of the English Garrison from Amboor— he has continually shewn his attachment to the English by Hospitality and attention, towards all European Travellers, treating them with whatever his humble Board afforded—a few Fowls—some new Milk and Plaintains.

To sum up his Character, he was one of the very few Natives of India, who would tell you the Truth at the risque of your displeasure.

Lately at Bombay, Sorajee Muncherjee, a very respectable Parsee merchant. The benevolence of this man's disposition, manifested itself on many occasions. During the great scarcity which prevailed some time ago, at his own expence he fed upwards of two tho usand poor people daily.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

On the 3d June, the Honorable William Lambe, Son of Lord Mesburn, to the Honorable Miss Ponsonby, daughter of Lord Bessborough.

James Innis, Esq. Banker, in Tair, to Miss Jane Baillie, youngest Daughter of Alexander Baillie, Esq. of nock beck.

☞ 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 it's 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.*

Supplement to the Bengal Hurkaru.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1805.

LONDON, MAY 13.

It is ſaid that the Treaty with Ruſſia ſo long under diſcuſſion, has at length been brought to a kind of concluſion. On Thurſday a Meſſenger arrived, bringing a copy of the Treaty ratified by the Emperor. It is ſaid to relate to an alliance offenſive and defenſive, ſubject however in its execution to certain events. The Emperor of Ruſſia engages to unite with England, with a certain number of ſhips, and all his land forces againſt France, unleſs Bonaparte ſhall acquieſce in certain conditions of peace, that have for their object to provide for the general intereſt of Europe. It is added that with the purpoſe of aſcertaining Bonaparte's deſigns on this ſubject, M. Novozilkoff has ſet out for Milan in quality of Miniſter Plenipotentiary of Ruſſia, to offer Bonaparte the Mediation of the Emperor Alexander, for the re-eſtabliſhment of peace Certain perſons pretend that it has been ſtipulated that the Subſidies granted to Ruſſia will only be paid in caſe Auſtria or Pruſſia unite in the coalition againſt France. This condition appears to us very wiſe and politic, if it really is part of the Treaty, for it is impoſſible to conceive how Ruſſia can attack France without the aſſiſtance of one or other or both of the great powers that border on France. But on the other hand this clauſe appears to deſtroy the whole effect of the Treaty, if it be true as is ſaid that the Emperor of Auſtria has acknowledged Bonaparte as King of Italy.

It is ſaid that this Treaty is to be ſubmitted to Parliament. But if this Treaty be only conditional, as we have explained it to be, it leads in the firſt place to negotiation rather than war, unleſs the pacific part of the Treaty be entruſted wholly to our ally. Yet can it be ſuppoſed that the Emperor of Ruſſia, after having concluded ſuch a Treaty with England, ſhould ſubmit to Bonaparte any plan of pacification that was ſubject to long diſcuſſions, and not of a nature to be accepted or rejected on the ſpot. We are afraid that Bonaparte, while teſtifying a deſire to negotiate, will repulſe every kind of mediation, and even it would not be ſurpriſing if the ſeaſon of hoſtilities which is already advanced, ſhould ſlip away wholly in overtures and projects.

The price of corn has fallen in Spain.

General Lannes is appointed Commander in Chief.

We collect from letters dated from Alicant on the 4th May, that the celebrated Tallien, the man by whoſe intrepidity the monſter Robeſpierre was hurled from his throne, was about to pay the debt of nature in that city. He was not expected to ſurvive many days, the effects of a droply in the cheſt, under which he had ſuffered for ſometime. The Phyſicians had given him over, and the Sacrament had been received by that repentant democrat with a degree of exemplary contrition which ſurpriſed and edified even the moſt bigotted of the inhabitants of that part of Spain.

The fair American Recluſe, Madame Jerome Bonaparte, is at preſent very little ſeen. This intereſting young Lady has hitherto confined herſelf to the ſociety of a few friends, by whom ſhe is equally admired and reſpected for her many amiable qualities. She is now at Dover.

The long conteſted cauſe between Miſs H. H. Williams and the Printers and Booktellers of Metz has lately been decided, by the Arreſt of the Supreme Tribunal of Reviſion at Paris, which has confirmed the ſentences of the various departmental tribunals in Miſs Williams's favor, and adjudged to her, according to the law, the price of 3000 copies of her laſt publication, intituled "the correſpondence of Lewis XVI." The bookſellers pleaded their right of reprinting, on the principle that the letters being proved to be authentic documents of a public functionary, were the property of the public: that no action could be, ſince the author of theſe letters had been dead upwards of ten years; and that the proſecution had been inſtituted, not by Miſs Williams, as the law requires, but by the Grand Judge, Miniſter of Juſtice. Theſe various objections were overruled, and the penalties which the law inflicts awarded to their full amount againſt the defendant.

A Paragraph having appeared lately, relative to Arthur O'Connor having procured a paſſport for Mr. Waller, now a priſoner at Verdun, we are requeſted by ſeveral friends of Mr. Waller now in town, to do away a harſhneſs and haughtineſs in his manner of rejecting it, by giving the facts as they are mentioned by himſelf.

Extract of a letter from John Waller, Eſq. late M. P. for the County of Limerick at Verdun.

An old friend of mine, now high in the French ſervice, with whom I have had no intercourſe theſe ſeveral years, by chance learned my ſituation, and uſed his intereſt ſo effectually that my paſſport was ſent to me, but under the circumſtances we are I feel it my duty to decline uſing it. I cannot however forget this act of friendſhip, and wrote to acknowledge it. I then found that he was aware of what might happen, and never intended that his name ſhould have been mentioned, and which was done by an unlucky miſtake which he fully explained. I think I have done only my duty, tho' the greateſt piece of ſelf-denial I ever practiſed.

KING'S THEATRE.

On Saturday evening, May 11th, the beautiful opera of *La Clemenza di Sciptone* attracted a moſt ſplendid Company; and certainly no lyric performance for years paſt abounds in ſuch exquiſite muſic as this opera. The execution of Mrs. Billington is not to be paralleled by any artiſt in the muſical world.

The Ballad had a new and moſt abrupt *finale*. In conſequence of a peremptory meſſage from the Biſhop of London, that the entertainment muſt not be protracted beyond midnight, ſo as to encroach on the Sunday, the curtain dropt at 12 o'Clock, *Sans ceremonie*, in the middle of the ſecond act:

"The fidlers ſtopp'd
The Dancers hopp'd
Not knowing what to do."

It was not the opera only that was checked on Saturday. The Noble Marchioneſſes who have for ſome time paſt, given concerts on the Sunday evening, were appriſed that if they continued this profanation of the ſabbath, they would be proceeded againſt with the utmoſt rigor of the Law. A long and curious correſpondence took place, which was followed by an interview with the Marchioneſs of Stafford. The reſult of the whole was, that Lady Saliſbury, whoſe turn it was to give the Concert laſt night, having no longer the privilege of the Lord Chamberlain, thought proper to countermand the invitations ſhe had given, and there was no Concert at her houſe.

CHARACTER OF THE FRENCH ARMY

During the time of *Turenne* and *Conde*, war was a ſeries of movements and ſieges; under *Frederick* it aſſumed a more mechanical character; it was then the practice to ſurround and circumvent an enemy, to conquer without a battle, to ſubdue without a blow. The French Revolution, from neceſſity, gave it a new character, and war conſiſted in ſpeedy and deciſive battles, in the occupation of important poſts, and not in the minute detail and manœuvring of a campaign, which generally made to terminate ſucceſsfully, rather by money than force.

The French army was officered by men, who ſtarted into military characters without education; who knew nothing of the diſcipline of the Schools, or the hereditary tactics; who fought the enemy *after their own manner*, and in a manner ſo evidently improved, that it inſured ſucceſs, and deſervedly ſuperſeded the old ſyſtem.

The ſtubborn indocility of the Auſtrians, who ſtill adhered to their old ſyſtem, was the principal cauſe of their defeats.

Moreau is known to have practiſed more of the old and regular tactics than *Bonaparte*; this was probably owing to the ſcene upon which he was engaged; but the conſequence was that the victories of *Bonaparte* were always complete and overwhelming; thoſe of *Moreau* were ſeldom more than repulſes.

The great ſuperiority of the French is in adapting their tactics to the genius of whatever country they are engaged in. Whilſt the Archduke Charles beſieged Kehl for ſix months, and loſt the flower of his army before it, Bonaparte over-ran and ſubdued Italy in leſs time, without waſting time before a town or a fort. By not ſecuring *depots* in an invaded country he was expoſed to famine, and to the hazard of leaving an enemy in his rear; but the impreſſion left by his victories upon their minds, awed them into a kind of ſupineneſs and deſpondency, and made them acquieſce in his predominance, as in ſomething inſuperable and predeſtined.

It was to the ſuperiority of his tactics, and not to the diſcipline of his troops, that he owed his ſucceſs; for the French ſoldiers were raw conſcripts, compared with the veteran Auſtrians but they foiled them by their very novelty; for it is not to be queſtioned if the French ſoldiers, undiſciplined as they were, had fought upon the old ſyſtem of attack and defence, but that the Auſtrians would almoſt have exterminated them.

It is worth remark, that, in the French army, thoſe little minutiæ and *frivolities of diſcipline* which were almoſt primary with the Auſtrians, and which we have borrowed from them, and hold in ſimilar eſtimation, were wholly neglected. A rigid uniformity in the cut of their coat, the poſition of their cap, or tie of their neck-cloth, was not the firſt thing inſiſted upon. The French ſoldiers were allowed a great portion of freedom: and though military diſcipline was ſtubbornly maintained, they were puniſhed for breaches of that diſcipline only, and not for offences perſonal to themſelves.

To exhibit a ſmartneſs on the parade was not required of thoſe who were active in their duties, and the firſt leſſon which was taught the ſoldier, was to act independently of his rank and file, and to conſider himſelf not exempt from action, becauſe no one was near to give him orders.

A French ſoldier knows the ſcheme of every engagement.—Individual intelligence and activity is his firſt merit; ſecrecy is no object in a French Army.

When a French ſoldier reaches his poſt, inſtead of lying lazily on the ground, he proceeds to reconnoitre, and from that vanity which is inherent in his character, reſolves to know what is going forward, what are the expectations of victory or repulſe, the meaſure of his danger, and his chance of ſurmounting it. The plan of the expected battle occupies his thoughts, and forms *the goſſip of the camp*; his mind keeps him active in his duty, which is rendered the more perfect by his intelligence.—Whatever reſult he forms, it has no tendency to abate his courage, for however free his ſpeculations, *his obedience is unalterable*.—If they are attacked, they have the incalculable advantage of knowing their ground, and thus it often happens that the ſoldiers, even when they have loſt their officers, conduct themſeves not only with bravery, but with great military knowledge.

B

Volu