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Nov. 12, bound after Nov. 19.



# BENGAL HURKARU.

Volume XI.]

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1805.

[Number 566.]

**PUBLIC SALE.**

To be sold by Public Auction,  
 By Messrs. T. THOMPSON & Co.  
 At their Auction-room,  
 IN TANK-SQUARE,  
**TO-MORROW,**  
 WEDNESDAY, the 20th November, 1805,  
 A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF  
**PRIME EUROPE GOODS,**  
 IN HIGH PRESERVATION,  
 IMPORTED  
 By Mr. JAMES LIVINGSTONE,  
 CHIEF OFFICER,  
 OF THE  
*Honorable Company's Ship*  
**PRESTON,**  
 COMPRISING

**FIFTY Bolts of Europe Canvass, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5,—Best Town-made Plated-ware, including Coffee-pots,—Teapots,—Sugar-basins,—Cream-ewers,—Bread-baskets,—Toilet-trays,—Egg-Liquor and Cruet-frames,—Mustard-tan-kards,—Salt Cellars,—Inkstands,—Eight, ten, twelve and fourteen-inch Waiters,—Fish-knives,—Patent Dessert-knives and Forks, and Table-forks,—Table sets of Queen's-ware,—Spare Articles of plain Queen's-ware,—Confectionery, from Hoffman—Superfine Broad Cloth, in Coat-pieces,—Superfine black round Hats,—Military Coated, Opera and Children's Hats,—Boots and Shoes,—Best Japan and block Tin-ware,—Fashionable Gilt and plated Buttons,—Vello's Vegetable Syrup,—Fine and coarse Cutlery, with a diversity of other Articles, that will be fully detailed in Catalogues, on the Day of Sale, and all Orders faithfully executed.**

AT THE SAME TIME  
 A SMALL INVOICE OF  
**SHAWLS,**  
 AND  
**SUNDRY EFFECTS**  
 AND  
 A Gentleman, left Calcutta.

**FOR SALE,**  
 AT THE  
**HURKARU LIBRARY,**  
**AUCTOR'S CLASSICI,** in 105 volumes, elegantly half bound, containing as follows:—  
 Ammianus Marcellinus, Apuleius, Aufonius, Jul. Caesar, Casimiri Carmina, Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius, &c. Celsus, Curtius, Ciceronis Opera, Claudianus, Valerius Flaccus, Flores and Ampelius, Frontinus, Aul. Gellius, Horatius, Justinus, Lactantius, T. Livius, Lucanus Lucretius, Macrobius, Martialis, Corn. Nepos, Ovidius, Perseus and Juvenalis Petronius, Phaedrus, Plinii. Hist. Nat. Plinii Epistolae, Platus, Quintilianus, Sallustius, Scriptores Historiae Aug. Scriptores, Rei Rusticae, Seneca Rhetor. Seneca Philosophus, Seneca Tragodiae, Silius Italicus, Solinus, Statius, Suetonius, Tacitus, Terentius, Val. Maximus, Varro de Lingua Lat. Valleius Paterculus, Aur. Victor, &c. Virgilius and Manilius, price, Sicca Rupees, .... 1,000

**PUBLIC SALE.**

**FOURTH DAY'S SALE.**  
 To be sold by Public Auction,  
 By WILLIAMS AND HOHLER,  
 At their Auction-room,  
 On SATURDAY next, the 23d November,  
 A FURTHER PART

OF  
**CAPTAIN CUMBERLEGE'S**  
 EXTENSIVE  
**INVESTMENT:**  
 INCLUDING

**LAVENDER** Water, in pints; Honey Water; Eau-de-Luce; Essences of Bergamotte, Rose and Jessamine; Windfor Soap; Aromatic Vinegar; Fine and coarse Cutlery; Looking Glasses; in Mahogany Frames; Ladies' Toilet ditto; Opera Hats; Pocket Compasses; Chariot and Buggy Harnesses; Elegant Table Shades, with cut glass feet; Cut Glass Sugar Pots; Muffineers; Salts; Doe-skin Gloves; Beautiful flowered Velvets, for Pelisses; White and coloured Thread; Tapes; Reeve's Colour Boxes; Blank Books, bound in rough calf; Bruxell's and Melin Lace Veils and Lace; Patent ditto; Sets of handsome bordered Queen's Ware; Hunting and Cavalry Saddles; Spare Saddle; Jockey and Buggy Whips; Ladies' Combs; Handkerchiefs; Bed-side Carpets; Gentlemen's black Round Hats; Artificial Flowers; Millinery; Coat Pieces of superfine Broad Cloth; Leather Breeches; Plated Ware:

ALSO,  
 An Invoice of bound and unbound **BOOKS,** including Pop's, Milton's, Butler's, Addison's and Chaucer's Works,  
 AND  
 VARIOUS OTHER  
**ARTICLES,**  
 Which will be fully described in Catalogues.  
 Orders faithfully attended to.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
 AT THE  
**HURKARU PRESS,**  
 No. 188, LOLL BAZAR,

THE  
**MONTHLY JOURNAL,**  
 FOR  
**October, 1805.**  
 Price to Subscribers, 1 Rupee, Non-do. 2 Rupees.  
 WHERE MAY BE HAD,  
 THE  
**PRECEDING NUMBERS,**  
 From the year 1797 to the present year.

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

MR MACDONALD'S  
**ANNUAL SCHOOL BALL,**  
 WILL BE HELD  
 AT CARLIER & SCORNEC'S  
 ROOMS,  
 On WEDNESDAY, the 4th Dec. next,  
**TICKETS,**  
 AT ONE GOLD MOHUR EACH.  
 Calcutta, November 17, 1805.

**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

**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.

**MR. L. SLOMAN,**  
**SURGEON DENTIST,**  
 (FROM BERLIN,) NOW AT

**MR. LATHROP'S ACADEMY,**  
 No. 75, COSSIJOLAH-STREET,  
 RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen, he performs all Operations on the  
**TEETH AND GUMS:**  
 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.  
 Ladies and Gentlemen waited on at their own Houses, on receiving their Commands, by applying as above.

**FOR SALE,**  
 AT THE  
**HURKARU LIBRARY.**  
**ARROWSMITH'S MAPS** of INDIA, varnished and plain, on Rollers, complete, price, Sicca Rupees, 70 & 80

TO BE SOLD, OR LET,  
 Major Reade's  
**HOUSE,**  
 AT  
 BARRACKPORE,  
 ENQUIRE OF  
 Messrs. Makintosh, Fulton and Co.

**WANTS EMPLOY.**  
 A YOUNG Man, who has been a long time in the INDIGO LINE, and can render every satisfaction to his employer. He will also undertake to Erect a Set of Works, if required. Enquire at the Hurkaru, or Star Office.  
 Calcutta, November 18, 1805.

**A CARD.**  
**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, where Orders will meet with due attention.—He will also undertake Contracts for Building, on as reasonable Terms as any Native Builder.  
 Calcutta, Nov. 4, 1805.

**FOR SALE,**  
 AT THE  
**HURKARU PRESS,**  
 A FEW COPIES  
 OF THE  
**CANARY BIRD,**  
 BEING A COLLECTION  
 OF THE  
**NEWEST SONGS,**  
 PRICE FOUR RUPEES

**FOR SALE,**  
 AT THE  
**HURKARU LIBRARY.**  
**BELL'S BRITISH THEATRE,** 34 vols. and **SHAKESPEAR,** 20 vols. with beautiful Engravings, elegantly bound, in a very handsome and neat Russia Case, with Lock and Key, price, Sa. Rs. 450  
**BELL'S BRITISH POETS,** 29 vols. bound in 64; the same as the foregoing, price, Sicca Rupees, .... 400  
**BRITISH ESSAYIST,** 45 vols. and **FUGITIVE POETRY,** 18 vols. ditto ditto, price, Sicca Rupees, .... 350

**BOOK BINDING.**  
**JOSEPH GREENWAY & CO.**  
 HAVING recently received their Inventor's 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.  
 They have also received a quantity of Morocco Leather of all colours, as well as Russia and Calf, expressly for the Purpose.—Their Terms will be found moderate, and they hope by a strict attention to the Business to afford every satisfaction.

# THE HURKARU.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1805.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENT,

NOVEMBER 8, 1805.

Captain T. Sydenham, Resident at the Court of His Highness the Scobahdar of the Dekkan.

General Orders, by the Vice President in Council, 20th WILLIAM, NOV. 7, 1805.

The following Cadets and Assistant Surgeons, have arrived at this Presidency, and produced the Certificates and Counterpart Certificates of their respective Appointments.

### CADETS OF INFANTRY,

| Name                      | Dates of Certificates |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Mr. Robert Seymour        | Dec 31, 1804          |
| David Dowie               | Jan. 3, 1805          |
| Thomas Gandy              | 5                     |
| Robert Fullarton          | 10                    |
| Richard Home              | 18                    |
| Andrew Allan              | 19                    |
| Ed. Taylor Bradley        | 21                    |
| James Vyse                | 21                    |
| John Macartney            | 25                    |
| R. Lowry Digkfon          | 26                    |
| Patrick Perie             | 26                    |
| W. Walkinshaw             | 28                    |
| John Patterfon            | Feb. 1                |
| William Cunningham        | 1                     |
| Arthur Smelt              | 2                     |
| William Gowan             | 4                     |
| Robert Leslie             | 4                     |
| James Zachariah Hawkins   | 5                     |
| James Baugh               | 5                     |
| David Sharp               | 7                     |
| James Eckford             | 9                     |
| Frederick Wollaston Frish | 11                    |
| Brabazon Rawdon O'Hara    | 12                    |
| Cathcart Methven          | 12                    |
| James Wilkie              | 13                    |
| James Stanley             | 14                    |
| John Baker Kerr           | 14                    |
| William Shepherd          | 15                    |
| Stephen Davies Riley      | 16                    |
| Patrick Dudgeon           | 19                    |
| James Fleming             | 19                    |
| John Thwaites             | 20                    |
| Robert Parker Pelly       | 21                    |
| Alexander Spiers          | 22                    |
| Henry Palmer Short        | March 1               |
| Hutton Watkins            | 1                     |
| James Watkins             | 1                     |
| Robert Arding Thomas      | 1                     |
| William Leslie            | 4                     |
| Duncan Gordon Scott       | 4                     |
| Henry Cook                | 7                     |
| John Peter Boileau        | 12                    |
| Charles Shore             | 12                    |
| John Herring              | 14                    |
| Charles Gordon            | 15                    |
| Francis Irvine            | 16                    |
| Thomas Alexander Cobbe    | 16                    |
| John Eglington Willis     | 18                    |
| William Burroughs         | 19                    |
| Thomas Hepworth           | 19                    |
| Peter Patrick Morgan      | 21                    |
| John Erasmus Webster      | 21                    |
| John Fulton               | 21                    |
| Henry Edmund Peach        | 22                    |
| Samuel Stone Ruffell      | 2                     |
| James Donaldson           | 21                    |
| Alexander Bannerman       | 25                    |
| Henry Hall                | 25                    |
| Charles Taylor            | 27                    |
| Edward Vigne              | 27                    |
| James Stewart             | 27                    |
| Robert Rofs               | 28                    |
| Henry Morton              | 28                    |
| George Thomas Purvis      | April 6               |
| Peter Young               | 8                     |
| Gavin Young               | 8                     |
| William Stirling          | 9                     |
| Charles Savage            | 23                    |
| Owen St. George Eyre      | 17                    |
| M'Dermott                 | 17                    |
| Edward Gwatkin            | 17                    |
| James Curran              | 18                    |
| Alexander Charles Trevor  | 19                    |
| Alexander Strachan        | 19                    |

### ARTILLERY OR ENGINEERS.

|                        |               |
|------------------------|---------------|
| Mr. John M'Dowall      | Nov. 21, 1804 |
| Nathaniel Spencer Webb | Dec. 22       |
| Kenneth Mackenzie      | Jan. 5, 1805  |
| William Tallentah      | 10            |
| Edward Pryce           | 11            |
| Charles Harris         | 17            |
| William Atkinson       | 25            |
| Donald M'Leod          | 19            |
| Robert Michael Ogilvie | 19            |
| Gramshaw               | 19            |
| William Curphey        | 19            |
| Hugh Playfair          | 23            |
| Charles Hay Campbell   | March 4       |

### CAVALRY.

| Name                | Dates of Certificates |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Mr. Hugh Inglis Ker | Feb. 13               |
| Patrick Young Waugh | 13                    |
| William Buckley     | 25                    |
| David Harriott      | 27                    |

### ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

| Name                   | Dates of Certificates |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Mr. Christopher Child  | Dec. 4, 1804          |
| William Henry Turner   | Jan. 7, 1805          |
| Andrew Forbes Ramsay   | 20                    |
| James Roberts          | Feb. 1                |
| William Ainslie        | 4                     |
| George Playfair        | 12                    |
| Jeremiah Reardon       | March 9               |
| James Anderson         | 11                    |
| James Hector Mackenzie | April 18              |

The above-mentioned Cadets of Artillery or Engineers, excepting Mr. K. Mackenzie, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenants in the Corps of Artillery, the Cadets of Infantry to the rank of Ensigns, and the Cadets of Cavalry to the rank of Cornets, the dates of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, Cadet of Artillery or Engineers, is appointed to the Corps of Engineers, and promoted to the rank of Ensign.

The following Officers and Assistant Surgeon, have returned to the Service with prejudice to their rank, viz.

Captain William Raban,

Henry Wilkins Hicks,

Lieutenant William Mitchell,

William Gould Patrickson,

Assistant Surgeon William O'Neil.

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

Senior Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry Dyson Marshall, to be full Colonel from the 20th October, 1805, vice Gruber deceased.

Senior Major of Infantry Charles Crawford, from the 16th Native Regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel from the 20th October 1805, vice Marshall promoted.

### 15th REGIMENT OF NATIVE INFANTRY.

Captain William Fraser, to be Major from the 20th October 1805, vice Crawford promoted.

Captain Lieutenant John Gibbs, to be Captain of a Company, from the 20th October, 1805, vice Fraser promoted.

Lieutenant Peter Bearsey Hume, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the 20th October 1805, vice Gibbs promoted.

The conditional permission granted to Major J. Reade, of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, by the General Orders of the 19th September last, to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the benefit of his health, is confirmed.

Lieutenant J. Harrington, of the 1st Battalion 14th Native Regiment, is permitted to resign the Honorable Company's Service at his own request, and to proceed to Europe on furnishing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

L. HOOK, Sec. to the Govt.

### PRESIDENCY ORDERS,

BY MAJOR GENERAL SIRE, BAILLIE.  
FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 16, 1805.

The Officer in charge of the Engineer Department having represented, that certain repairs are necessary to the Draw Bridge of the sortie, on the left of the Ravelin leading to the Chouring Road; it is directed that the Barrier Gate of that Road shall be shut for eight days, to commence from Tuesday next the 19th instant, and that Carriages shall only be permitted to pass out and come in by the Sortie on the right leading to the Course, until those repairs are completed.

The necessary Sentries to be posted and particular instructions given for this purpose.

A TRUE COPY,

J. MARTIN JOHNSON,

Fort Adjutant.

By the recent arrivals from Penang, we learn, that the Fortitude, Captain Hughes, of this port, had arrived at Malacca, on her way to China on the 24th September, and was to sail the next day.

The Ships Uday, Alexander, and General Wellesley, from hence, bound to China, had passed Malacca, six days before the arrival of the Fortitude. The Experiment had not arrived.

The Honorable Company's Ships Windham Ocean and Earl Howe, with H. M. ship Lancaster, bound for China, were waiting at Malacca, for the Madras and Bombay Ships.

The Daniel, from China the 9th August, had arrived at Tringonor.

The price of Cotton, at China, is stated to be 14 1/2 tale for Bengal, and 13-2 for Bombay; and a fall expected on the arrival of the large quantities exported from India.

Opium, nominal price, 1100 dollars, but on sales at the rate.

H. M. Ship Earl Howe, with Marquis Wellesley on board, was spoken with on the 8th September, by H. M. Ship Bienheim, after a chase of some hours.

On Saturday, accounts were received in town, of the arrival in the river of the following vessels, from Prince of Wales Island, having left that place on the 20th October:

H. M. ship Greyhound,

Country ships Mysore,

—Forth,

—Vigilant, and

—Margaret, Brig.

We do not learn, that any news has been received by these Vessels.

Passengers per Mysore:—Mr. T. Swaine.

Passengers per Margaret:—Miss M. Tillet,

—Captains Chivers and Watfon, and Mr.

Guers, of the country service.

We learn, that R. T. Farquhar, Esq. has arrived on the Greyhound.

The Margaret spoke the H. C. Cruiser Grappler, Captain Hamilton, from hence, near Penang.

On Friday accounts were received in town, from His Majesty's ship Psyche, Capt. Woodbridge, dated off the Sand Heads, giving an account of her having fallen in with, and chased, a Ship-privater, about a fortnight ago, in latitude 17° N. but the day being far spent, when the Psyche fell in with her, she made her escape before they could near her sufficiently to keep sight of her in the night. We have every reason to believe, that this was the Henrietta, which did so much mischief in the Bay, about this time last year.

By our last advices from Rangoon, we learn, that the Albatross had met in with, and taken possession of a ship (formerly the Mornington of Madras,) from the Isle of France, under Burmah colours, bound to Rangoon; as upon a strict examination it appeared that she was entirely French property.

We understand, however, that having on board a cargo of coconuts, from the Nicobars, it was judged expedient to send her up to Rangoon, under the orders of a Prize-master, to sell her cargo. Upon her arrival at Rangoon, it appears that Government immediately took possession of her, and refused to deliver her up to the Albatross, notwithstanding Captain Gordon had used every persuasive measure in his power to that effect; until at length wearied and disappointed in his applications made in a friendly manner, he had come to the resolution of using coercive measures, and was determined at all risks to take possession of both her and the Betsy, and accordingly had given the Government notice of his intentions, and stipulated a certain time in which to get an answer. The time stipulated, had not transpired when our last account were closed; we only know that taking advantage of the time allowed for an answer the Head Magistrate had sent a deputation on board the Albatross to wait upon, and explain matters to Captain G. but still persisting in their refusal to deliver up either of the ships; in consequence of which we may expect to hear by our next accounts, that both these ships are safe under the English flags, for we do not conceive that any difficulty will be found in carrying them from their moorings at Rangoon.

By the intercepted letters found on board the ship, (formerly the Mornington,) it appears that two ships of some force would soon leave the Isle of France to assist and release the privateer at Rangoon; from this timely information however, the Albatross will of course wait their arrival, and give a good account of them also. [Mir.]

Extract of a Letter, dated Mocha, 28th August, 1805.

Seid Mahomed Akil has just arrived with the Pigeon, off Bombay, which he has purchased at the Isle of France, laden with lead, iron, sugar, &c. This is a new vent for the plunder of the enemy, and furnishes a new proof, if any were wanting, of the rapidly increasing spirit and extent of the commerce of the Arabs.—I understand that to the above and several other fine ships purchased by them at the Isle of France, they have lately added the Upton Castle, off Bombay."

On the 17th ultimo, arrived at Bombay, the Dow Hussain from Muscat, from whence she failed on the 29th of September. By this opportunity came passenger, Captain J. Robson, late commander of the ship Endeavour, lately captured by the Bellona French privateer, Captain James Perrond, off Muscat. At the period of the Dow leaving Muscat, there were no English vessels in the Cove. On their passage, on the 7th instant, they saw a three masted vessel about three degrees to the Westward of Bombay; this vessel had every appearance of a cruiser, and when last seen, she was standing to the Westward.

The Endeavour fell a very easy capture to the Bellona, that ship by her very superior sailing soon came up with the Endeavour, at whom she fired six or eight shot, and as any resistance on the part of Capt. Robson must have been completely ineffectual, and that not the smallest hopes remained of effecting his escape, Captain Robson was reluctantly compelled to haul down his colours. Captain Perrond informed Captain Robson, that it was his intention to sink the Endeavour, which he believes he did. Captain Robson, together with his officers and crew were sent on shore to Muscat, on their parole.

The Bellona appeared to be exceedingly well manned, and the Endeavour was the first capture she made since leaving the Mauritius.

The following Ships—The Jane Duchess of Gordon, Captain Cameron.—Tigris, Captain Graham.—Ann, Captain Masson.—Glory, Captain Beever.—Diana, Captain Northampton, Captain Barker.—Sarah Christiana, Captain Mackeson.—Union, Captain Muter, and Euphrates, are destined for Madras and Bengal.

The Comet, Captain Moring.—Europe, Captain Gellson.—Streatham, Captain Dale.—William Pitt, Captain Edmeades; for Madras direct. The Sir William Pulteney, Captain Christopher, for Bombay and Bengal; and the Northumberland, for St. Helena and Bengal.

### Madras Government Gazette,

OCTOBER 31, 1805.

### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Vincenzo Corbett, Esq. Commercial Resident at Vizagapatam.  
Mr. George Coleman, Commercial Resident at Masulipatam.

Mr. John Dennis, Master Attendant at Vizagapatam.  
Mr. Leslie, Master Attendant at Pulicat.

### 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, in Malabar and Canara.

Head Quarters—Chooly Plain, October 22, 1805.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.  
The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having directed the Establishment of Lock Hospitals, under the control of the Civil Magistrates, as a measure of Police, to prevent the diffusion of Venereal Infection, the Commander in Chief directs, that Officers Commanding Stations and Corps, shall point out to the Magistrates, or to their Officers, such persons as they may have reason to consider as objects to be placed under the salutary restraints of this Establishment, that the Magistrates may adopt the necessary measures. The duty of the Military Officers will be indicative only, in the Limits of the Honorable Company's Territory.

In Armies or Detachments serving beyond those Limits, the Officers Commanding are authorized to form similar establishments under charge of their Principal Medical Officer; and to place under the wholesome restraint required by this Branch of Police, such disorderly Women as may be discovered disseminating infection, as followers of the Army, within the Limits of the Encampment.

In the exercise of this authority, Officers in Command will be particularly cautious to avoid interference with the Inhabitants of States in alliance with the Company's Government, and under the jurisdiction of the local authorities of those States.

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

The following Gentlemen have arrived at this Presidency since our last publication:—Colonel Wahab,—Captain J. Grant, Body Guard,—Captain J. Fotheringham, Engineers,—Lieutenant R. A. De May, H. M. Regiment De Meuron,—Lieutenants Swinton, Bailey and Garling, Military Institution,—J. Richardson, Esq. third Member of the Medical Board,—A. Berry, Esq. Superintending Surgeon, and D. Scott, Esq. Surgeon.  
Captain Wiffet, of the 1st Battalion 22d Regiment N. I. has left the Presidency.

Extract of a letter, dated Masulipatam, 17th Oct.

"The Tapals recently arrived from Madras, have been eight days on the road; this detention has doubtless arisen from the heavy fall of Rain which has been experienced in the Circars;—The Country around Bunder is entirely covered with Water;—the Tanks are all nearly full, and the ensuing Crop is of consequence, expected to be abundant."

### CEYLON APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. P. E. Thorne, Assistant to the Superintendent of Cinnamon Plantations.

Alexander Wood, Esq. Sole Commissioner on Ceylon for renting the Government Farms.

John Deane, Esq. to be Secretary to the said Commission.

John Macdowall, Esq. to Act as Pay-master General, during the absence of Mr. Wood.

Major General Maitland has been pleased to make the following appointments until His Majesty's pleasure be known.

The nomination by Major General Wemyss, of Lieut. McDonald to a Company by purchase in the 19th Regiment (vice Honner promoted) not having been confirmed, that Officer reverts to his former Rank, and is now appointed Capt. in His Majesty's 19th Regiment without purchase, vice Honner promoted.

Ensign Henry Sapte to be Lieutenant, vice Percival promoted in the 18th Regiment.

Lieut. Hugh Wemyss from the 1st Ceylon Regt. to be Lieut. vice Ball promoted in Colonel Baillie's Regt.

66th Regt.—Ensign and Adjutant Peter Duncan to be Lieutenant.

2d Ceylon Regiment—Lieut John Innes, from His Majesty's 66th Regiment to be Captain of a Company, vice Baynham deceased.

3d Ceylon Regiment.—Ensign F. A. Fanning from His Majesty's 50th Regiment to be first Lieutenant.

### BOMBAY COURIER,—OCTOBER 19, 1805.

Nine in the Morning of yesterday having been fixed upon as the auspicious hour for the landing of His Excellency Mohammed Nubbee Khan, Ambassador from His Majesty the King of Persia, to the Superior British Authority in India, a Deputation of Gentlemen, consisting of the Secretary to Government, Colonel Spry of H. M. 77th Regiment, the Commodore of the Marine, the Commandant of Artillery, Lieut. Colonel Wilson, Commanding His Excellency's Guard of Honor, the Quarter Master General, the Adjutant General, the Towa Major and the Mehmadar, R. Goodwin Esq. proceeded on board the Jehangeer at the hour of eight, to invite and to accompany His Excellency ashore, in a Bunder Boat, richly ornamented for the reception of the Ambassador. A second Boat followed for His Excellency's Brother-in-law Nazur Alee Khan, a third for the Select Servants of the Embassy, a fourth for the Ambassador's Band, and a fifth accompanied, with the Garrison Band of European Musicians.

After having been on board for about half an hour, the Deputation was admitted into the Ambassador's Cabin, and each introduced to His Excellency by name as well as by his official designation. The customary congratulatory

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

MARITIME INSURANCE.

M'ADAM AGAINST M'EVROY

Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, before LORD ELLENBOROUGH and a Special Jury.

Mr. Garrow said this was an action to recover the sum of 500l. which had been paid by the plaintiff to the defendant, under circumstances which he would state with as much brevity as possible.

Mr. M'Adam was an underwriter, and the defendant, Mr. M'Evroy, was now concerned in mercantile transactions, and occasionally procured ships to be underwritten, and underwrote them himself. Had he been always an underwriter, the jury would not this day have had the trouble of deciding upon his cause; but when men came into new situations, they did not always bring with them that knowledge which was possessed by those who had been in them all their lives.

Mr. M'Evroy having, in the former part of his life, been a surgeon, could not be expected to understand the laws by which Insurance Brokers were regulated. He might, perhaps, have known something about the warranty of a man's life, if an insurance was to be effected upon it; or he might be able to give a very good opinion upon those subjects which he practised formerly at the west end of the town. He had not learnt that when men made contracts with one another, it was their duty to state all they knew relative to those contracts.

This gentleman, tired with the practice of surgery, found his way to Lloyd's, and on the 2d of January, 1802, he was desirous of insuring a brig called the Nautilus, for four thousand pounds on the freight and ship. He proposed this insurance to a gentleman who fortunately could be called as a witness; he said fortunately, because in general most of the underwriters wrote on their own account, and therefore being the person who received the money for the insurance, they could not come forward to state any thing respecting the contract which might require explanation.

Unluckily for Mr. M'Evroy he had stumbled upon one who did not write on his own account, and who therefore could tell the jury all that passed between him and this most respectable surgeon and broker. To this gentleman the defendant applied, and desired he would sign a slip or memorandum of a policy on the Nautilus, from Demerara to England, warranted to sail with convoy; he stated, that when last he heard of her it was by letter from the Captain, and she was then safe at Demerara.

The learned counsel desired the jury particularly to take notice of this representation; for he charged that the defendant had not made it in consequence of accidental slip of the memory, but that he had fraudulently, and wilfully, concealed a fact which he had known to have been of the last importance. To prove this to the jury, it was necessary to observe, that this worthy gentleman, on the 30th day of December, or the last day of the year, had met a Mr. Dunbar, and they were talking of various mercantile concerns; and among others Mr. M'Evroy observed that he was agent for the Captain of the Nautilus, and he was about to make insurances upon that ship.—Why, said Mr. Dunbar, there is a letter in town about the Nautilus, which has been received by a Mr. Blackburn, and is at Mr. Thompson's; the defendant went to Mr. Thompson's, and received that information which the letter conveyed.

Perhaps, his learned friend could state the contents of that letter better than himself, because his client had a second time called at Mr. Thompson's, in order to peruse it, and having gone into his possession, had thought proper to put it into his pocket, and walk off with it. The letter was from a Mr. Sandiford, and was dated Martinique, November 3, 1801. It stated that the Demerara ships had arrived, and that the brig called the Nautilus, had sailed the day after the fleet left Demerara, intending to join convoy, but had not yet arrived at that place. The letter proceeded to infer the probability that some sugars expected by Mr. Sandiford were on board this vessel, and he therefore wished Mr. Blackburn to get her insured, if it could be done not at too high a rate. It added, that the brig having missed convoy, she sailed from Demerara with the Lord Nelson, on Sunday morning, the 24th of October, and kept her company till the afternoon, when she dropped anchor. That on the Monday morning a topsail vessel was seen, but she was soon run out of sight, and had not been seen since. Notwithstanding this letter, the contents of which Mr. M'Evroy had seen and read, he had declared that the last representation he had received was from the captain while he was at Demerara, and that he was there safe. Upon this statement of the fact, he had no doubt but the jury would compel the defendant to a restitution of the money he had received under an insurance so improperly effected.

Mr. M'Adam, jun. the son of the plaintiff, proved his signing a memorandum of a policy, for his father on the Brig Nautilus. At the time of signing it the defendant expressly said, the last time he had heard of the ship was by letter from the Captain from Demerara.

Mr. Dunbar stated that the defendant called on him, and said he was going to make an insurance on the Nautilus. The witness told him before he did so he had better see a letter that was at Mr. Thompson's; it was a letter written to Mr. Blackburn. He went to see it; the witness saw him a few days afterwards at Lloyd's. The witness asked him whether he had seen the letter, and he answered that he had. He then asked him whether he had communicated the letter to the underwriters, as he had heard he had effected the insurance at the current premium; he replied no he had not. The witness then told him his insurance was not worth a farthing.

Mr. Thompson proved the other circumstances precisely as stated by the learned counsel. He added, that he had attempted to make insurances on the Nautilus, at a premium of ten guineas to return five, if with convoy; but he was not able to get it done at less than twenty guineas. In fact, he made no insurance at all.

Mr. Erskine observed, that his learned friend (Mr. Garrow) had professed to the court and jury his intention of relieving them from any long consideration of this case, but, animated by that zeal and ardour for the exertion of which he was so eminently conspicuous, he had, instead of the short address he had promised, made a very long one, and rather unnecessary, in his opinion, at the expense of Mr. M'Evroy, who, in point of fact, was a person totally disinterested; though, as the stake-holder between the plaintiff and the owner, he was the object of the present action to recover back the money upon the insurance he had made. His learned friend had described him

as a surgeon, who would have been better able to have given his opinion upon subjects of a different description from those of ship-insurances, at certain places at the west end of the town. He had attacked him for leaving the trade of a surgeon to commence that of a broker. Upon the subject of taking to new trades his learned friend was not altogether without censure, for he seemed to have quitted the profession of the lawyer for that of the butcher, and had most unmercifully cut up his client. This case was a very important one, and he conceived it his duty to lay down some plain intelligent principles, by the application of which the jury might come to a just and legitimate conclusion with regard to the subject. He was ready to make the admissions he was about to state for the benefit of the underwriters, and to induce them not to make any delay in the payment of insurances where there was a claim upon them which they were bound in justice to satisfy. He admitted, that where an underwriter, from ignorance of those circumstances which would have constituted a legal defence, signed an adjustment and paid the money, he was entitled to an action similar to the present one, in order to recover it back. He admitted, that if a man had instructions to make an insurance, and he had received from his principal no letters than one, which had a reference to the subject matter on it, and he selected parts of those letters to communicate to the underwriters, withholding the remainder; if the parts which he withheld contained something so material as that in the opinion of a jury, it would have prevented any man from signing a policy of insurance, in such case the policy ought to be void. He contended, that a person who was making an insurance, was not bound to lay before the underwriters every thing he had heard from other quarters, independent of the communications of his principal, he was bound only to communicate the letters written by the owner, but not the letters written by a stranger, who had nothing whatever to do with the transaction; he was ready to admit, that if letters written by a stranger had been shewn to a person making an insurance, and he thought proper not to communicate them to an underwriter, he must exercise his judgment at the peril of the facts contained in them, not turning out to be true; if they were true and he had not communicated them, his policy was void; but if they were not true, he maintained, his policy was not effected by the withholding of them; and the concealment of that which was not true, and which, if it had been stated, would have made no difference with regard to the contract, could have no operation to the prejudice of the person effecting the insurance. This argument he would elucidate, by observing that his learned friend (Mr. Garrow) had a country house, in a very pleasant situation, at a short distance from town to which he often invited him and many of his learned friends, to partake of very good dinners, and most excellent cheer. His learned friend had, during the late dry weather exhibited evident symptoms of uneasiness and had looked forward with anxious solicitude to those genial showers, without which his pleasure garden must have lost its vegetation, and his kitchen garden been deprived of those succulent properties by which he had anticipated the means of supplying his hospitable table. In fact, his lawn was so dry, that he might have invited Monsieur Ventrils to have danced upon it, without the least apprehension of his catching cold. Suppose (which for the reasons he had stated he hoped would never happen) his learned friend should think proper to advertise this delightful mansion for sale, and should employ Mr. Christie or some other celebrated auctioneer, to dispose of it; suppose a man, previous to the sale, was to go to the broker and say to him, have you ever seen this place, which in your particulars you have described in such splendid terms? His answer might be, no. What! have you never seen it? You ought to see it before you put it up to auction, or you will disgrace yourself. I can assure you it is a deep miry clay, you cannot approach the house without being up to your knees. Suppose the auctioneer afterwards tells me the house without thinking proper to communicate this conversation, am I, because I may be displeased with Mr. Garrow's bargain, at liberty to say, O! this is an illegal contract. If I had communicated such a conversation to me, I would not have bought the house. Why the argument is ridiculous, the statement was untrue, and therefore could have no application whatever to the contract. What I said the learned counsel was it he must undertake to prove? He was bound to prove that no part of the letter withheld from the plaintiff contained a particle of truth. Suppose the existence of a case in which the public mind was agitated, and in which the insurance of commerce was conceived to be more than an ordinary risk, would it be right that a broker, who was in the habit of effecting insurances, should have it in his power to invalidate them by going round the town and collecting a variety of rumours and false reports, which were neither necessary or worthy to be communicated to the underwriters. The principle for which he meant to contend was this, that where there was no intention to defraud, and where the circumstances withheld from an underwriter were not founded in fact, the policy ought not to be vitiated. The warranty in this case was, that the vessel sailed with convoy on the 23d of October. Had she sailed on the 23d? Yes. Had she sailed with convoy? Yes. Had she sailed with the Lord Nelson? No. Had she any goods on board belonging to her? No. Had the any goods on board belonging to Mr. Sandiford? No. Was the bound to Martinique? No: the was under no one of the circumstances stated in the letter which his client was condemned for not having communicated to the underwriters. It was not therefore, because a person had wickedly, maliciously, or perhaps mistakenly, thought proper to write a letter, containing no one true assertion, that his client, who had deemed it unnecessary to take any notice of it, ought to be deprived of the benefit of his insurance. If the letter contained any one fact that he should not be enabled to negative, in such case he admitted this was a void policy, and surely such admission was sufficient for the security of the commercial world. If he went about and heard vague reports prejudicial to his property, he was not bound to slander his own property by repeating them. At the same time he admitted he acted at the peril of those reports turning out true. He was persuaded the principle for which he contended was sound, and consistent with law and justice.

Captain High said he had commanded the Nautilus, of which Mr. O'Brien was the owner; she was confined to Mr. M'Evroy. He said he left Demerara on the morning of the 23d of October, and proceeded to the fort, and from thence to sea, in order to meet the convoy, but the convoy never came. This witness did not support any of the facts upon which Mr. Erskine had founded his address to the jury.

The learned counsel gave up the cause, humbly remarking, that he had been in hopes his witness would have taken him under convoy.

Lord Ellenborough observed though it was not material to this cause that he should deliver his opinion, yet as he was anxious there should not be any misapprehension upon a subject so important to commercial men, he would just say a few words. He took the law to be this: that if what was contained in a letter from an owner to his agent, who was to effect an insurance on his behalf, and was material to the risk, the agent was bound to communicate it to the underwriter. So if particular facts came to the knowledge of the agent under circumstances which entitled to credit, he was equally bound to communicate them. With reference to the facts of this case, he thought the defendant was not justified in saying that the last information he had received respecting the ship was by a letter from the captain. He conceived that the defendant ought to have communicated what it was evident he knew respecting the ship in question, and not having done so, he was of opinion the policy had been obtained by a misrepresentation of the facts, and therefore this action was maintainable. The learned counsel for the defendant had put the case in the most forcible manner possible, but clearly if a man received that information which, from the circumstances attending it, he could not but consider as having a material effect upon the risk he was about to insure, he ought not to be permitted to say he had received no such thing, but something of a different nature. In order to avoid all mistakes, it was necessary that every thing within the knowledge of the assured should be communicated to the underwriter for those principles of justice, common sense, and plain dealing, which ought to pervade all contracts between man and man, were uniformly applicable to the decision of questions of this kind. He thought the letter written by the gentleman at Martinico, expressed a doubt as to the insurance being effected on the ordinary terms, for he had desired his agent to insure, provided he could do so without paying too high a premium. Undoubtedly the defendant knowing of this letter should have communicated it to the plaintiff.

Verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages 200l. with interest from the period the insurance had been paid over.

THE ASSIGNEES OF JARRATT V. GOODALL AND MARTIN.

This was an application to the Court for an injunction, under the following circumstances. Jarratt and others had entered into a concern in a privateer called the Catharine and Mary, to the command of which Mr. Goodall was appointed. On the 16th of June, letters of marque were granted for the capture of ships belonging to the United Provinces, and on the day prior to this grant, the privateer fell in with the *Cosphagus* and *Maria*, a Dutch ship, and captured her. Proceedings were had in the court of Admiralty for the application of the produce of this prize, which amounted to the sum of 2000.—The captor being made one day prior to the date of the letters of marque, the prize was not the legal property of the owners of the privateer, but she was condemned, and became the property of the Crown. It appearing, however, to the lords of the Treasury, that, after the value that had been displayed in this capture, it was not reasonable that the trifling anticipation in the letters of marque, should preclude the crew and owners of the privateer from the benefit of this prize, a royal warrant was issued, directing, first, the reserve of a certain sum for agency due to Mr. Jarratt; next, that the register of the court of Admiralty should pay the remainder of the proceeds into the hands of the defendants, Messrs. Goodall and Martin, for the benefit of the crew; and the proprietors; and thirdly, that these payees should give full security for the delivery of the fruits of the prize, in due proportion, to the respective parties therein concerned.

Messrs. Pigott and Weatherall applied to the court, that the register of the Admiralty might be directed to pay the whole of the funds into the hands of the Accountant General of this court, instead of having it exposed to the risk of remaining with the Defendants, as the Plaintiffs were entitled to a lien upon this property, until the amount of the outfit of the privateer was discharged; until an action at law had determined whether Mr. Jarratt was entitled to five per cent. agency;—and until all the accounts were liquidated with the representatives of that Bankrupt.

The Attorney General and Messrs. ROMILLY and RUSSELL resisted this injunction. They said all the accounts were settled excepting what related to the 1200. which they were willing to have impounded, but that it would be extremely severe on the Defendants, if after the gallantry they had displayed, the sum of 20,000 were to be locked up in the Court of Chancery. Captain Goodall had stated, that the consequence would be to him; that he must himself be made bankrupt, and to his brave companions in danger, that they must perish in different goals of the kingdom, instead of exerting their courage in the defence of their country. The Learned Counsel pointed out the condition embarrassed to which both the Court of Chancery, and of admiralty would be exposed, if his Lordship were to interfere on the present occasion, to prevent the Register of the Marine Court from doing what he was authorized to do, not only by the Judge of that Court, but what he was constrained to execute under a royal warrant. On these grounds they trusted; that the present application would not only be dismissed; but dismissed with costs.

LORD CHANCELLOR.—This is a motion of great consequence, and it is the more important, because it is new in its kind. The motion prays nothing less than this: that an injunction should be granted, to prevent the captain, the crew, and the Proprietors of this privateer, from receiving that money; which the King, under the warrant, has commanded they should receive. Every proper security is assigned to the present Plaintiffs, for it is ordered, prior to the delivery of the money to the Defendants, that bail should be given. The property was the King's; his Majesty has designed his right, in favour of certain parties, and he has pointed out a particular mode in which that right shall be surrendered.—Messrs. Goodall and Martin have at yet received nothing and the question is this, if, under these circumstances, even before the trust is created, the court is to issue the injunction proposed, which would be to do this—to

say, that his Majesty had no right to do what he had taken upon himself to perform. The motion is not only new but dangerous, and ought to be dismissed with costs.

BRITISH SEAMEN.

The following letter was written by a common sailor or board one of His Majesty's ships of war; and we have great satisfaction in making it public as it tends to shew what sentiments prevail in the Navy, and how much confidence may be placed in men whose ideas are so consonant to the principles of rectitude.

PORTSMOUTH.

SIR—If the following observations are worthy of a place in your paper, you will oblige me much by inserting them: The seafaring part of His Majesty's subjects are of so much importance to the nation, both in a commercial point of view, and as an insurmountable obstacle to the attempts of any foreign enemy, that the country which they enrich or defend must be dead to every sense of gratitude, if it affords them occasion to think themselves a neglected people, however, indifferent, a polished Citizen may treat a rough half-civilized Tar, the Legislature holds out the liberal hand of protection, and accounts him the most valuable of subjects.

When the country is threatened with destruction; and formidable preparations are making to deprive us of all that is dear, or valuable to men, the seaman is then found the only true Bulwark.—At the present moment, is it not a proud and triumphant thought to every British heart, that her seamen are riding in the front of her enemy's Ports, daring and defying them to come from under their coverings, blocking up their trade from every foreign advantage, while our own ports are crowded with daily arrivals from every part of the known world? This is not the only valuable of the British seaman; the advantages arising to commerce are wholly from his exertions, and the spirited genius of his country who employs him.

The Legislature confirms the value of the British seamen in public service, by granting them every protection and encouragement which their services merit: the seamen in the British Navy are much better supplied with provision, with cloaths, and with every other necessary, than the seamen in any other service in Europe; and I can affirm from actual personal knowledge, that seamen on board a ship of war enjoy more real advantages, and comparatively more real happiness, than those on the same parallel line of life do on shore. A man who enters, or is impressed into the service, enters on immediate pay; let him be shifted from ship to ship his pay still continues, and if the ship he belongs to is lost or taken by the enemy, and he is confined for years as a prisoner of war, his pay is still going on; he is still under his country's particular protection; he has the chance of promotion, and, if he loses a joint of his little finger, he has a smart ticket for it, which entitles him to reward adequate to his loss; if his arm or leg is lost, a proportionate allowance is given, and his country never leaves him till he is lost in obscurity by that which alike hides the haughty and the humble. Vulgar prejudice runs hard against this service: the principle objection is, the severity of the laws and discipline; but I can see no kind of severity in compelling a man to do that which his own breast must inform him is his duty. I allow that the laws in the hands of the injudicious are oftentimes abused, and carried to the extreme of severity, but where they are applied only as correctives of real aggression, there is nothing in them but what is absolutely necessary in every community. The ship which I serve in, is an example of regular discipline without the least severity; if a crime is committed, it is coolly inquired into, and punished accordingly and punishment in this ship is to seldom necessary than when it is wantonly applied on every trifling occasion. The captain and officers of this ship are an honour to the service they belong to, and will on all occasions from their humanity obtain the affection of any ship's company. Another motive which weighs much in favour of the prejudice to the public Naval service, is the high encouragement offered by merchantment in time of war, and the enjoyment of greater degree of liberty than in the King's ships, but this is a false reckoning, it is only in time of war that wages advance considerably above the pay in the King's service. If the ships is lost or taken by an enemy, the pay of the men is lost also, nor have the any pay when prisoners of war. Much time wasted between one voyage and another, so that their money is spent as fast as it is earned; they are liable to accidents by losing their limbs, in like manner as in men of war; and not the least provision is made as in the public service; with respect to the liberty they enjoy it is frequently abused into criminality, so that upon the whole, the British naval service holds out the fairest offers to her seamen that a greatful country can to the most valuable class of her subjects.

The following is a somewhat laughable instance of the propensity inherent in the modern French Character to give importance to trifles, and trifling men: "By an Imperial Decree, given at Aix-la-Chapelle, Sir James Douglas, a Scotsman, a mechanical Engineer, is admitted to enjoy the rights of a French Citizen. His petition stated that he had been two years established in France, and that he had obtained a patent of invention, for making during the space of fifteen years, the machinery for the manufactory of cloths, kerseys, &c. that he has formed a useful establishment at Paris, for the manufacture of English cloths," &c.

Thus an obscure Scots mechanic, a mere maker of cotton spinning machines, on being admitted to the privileges of a French Citizen, has also obtained the distinction of being created—by the French Government—a Scots Baronet! The next account of him may, perhaps, be his advancement to the Legion of Honor!

Lord Bagon's wood between Uttoxeter and Litchfield, contains sufficient oak to supply the Navy for nearly half a century. And yet,—

Government is said to have contracted for 50,000 tons of oak-timber for the Navy, to be supplied from Germany.

The prime cost of a bushel of Salt is four pence.—The duty upon it is to be fifteen shillings, that is, four thousand five hundred per cent, on the original articles.

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tulations having been interchanged, the auspicious minute having arrived, His Excellency expressed his wish to quit the ship. Having called for the Commander of the Jehangeer, he very politely thanked him for the attention and civilities he had received during the voyage, His Excellency left the vessel accompanied by the Gentlemen who had proceeded on board, with the exception of the Town Major, and joined by Doctor Jukes, who had accompanied the Khan from Bushire. The Town Major embarked in the second boat with Nazur Alee Khan. The fleet of boats sailed from the Jehangeer in regular order, the Ambassador's boat leading, and passed the shipping in the Harbour which had been judiciously arranged so as that each vessel might salute the Ambassador as he approached. The whole was admirably planned, correctly conducted and produced the happiest effect.

Having arrived at the Bunder Pier the Ambassador was received and welcomed on shore by the Master Attendant of the Marine, Col. Coleman of H. M. 84th Regiment, Doctor Moir, Lieut. Col. McQuarie of H. M. 86th Regiment, the Commander of H. M. ship Victor, the Paymaster General, the Accountant General, the Acting Custom Master, Capt. Frazer, A. d. de Camp to General Nicolls, the King's Brigade Major and the Aid-de-Camps to the Hon'ble the Governor. The Ceremony of introduction having been gone through by the Mehmandar, the Ambassador got into a State Palanquin prepared for his accommodation, and was carried to His Excellency's Tent pitched on Bombay Green, followed by the rest of the party, where he was received by the Superintendent of the Marine, General Waddington, Col. White-locks, of H. M. 77th Regiment, the Auditor General, the Hon'ble Company's Counsel, and Charles Forbes, Esq. who having been severally introduced to the Ambassador, the Superintendent of the Marine advancing a few paces before the Tent, the Ambassador, was conducted to a Couch where he seated himself, the Superintendent of the Marine upon his right hand, and the Gentlemen selected to receive the Ambassador in Chairs to the right of the Ambassador, and his Son-in-law, Meerza, &c. &c. to the left. The Tent was of Persian Manufacture, richly lined, and the whole formed a magnificent spectacle. The Ambassador expressed himself highly gratified at being encircled by so very respectable a company. Congratulations upon the occasion of His Excellency's propitious arrival having been offered, and the procession to accompany the Ambassador to the House prepared for his accommodation being ready to move, His Excellency arose and quitted the Tent, followed by the Gentlemen in attendance. Having mounted his Horse, and his example followed by the Gentlemen in his Suite who were prepared with Horses, and by His Excellency's own Suite, the procession moved on through a street formed by His Majesty's 77th Regiment, towards the Church Gate.

The Procession was preceded by His Excellency's Band—next followed the Tukhterwan, then the Yeduff.—His Excellency's led Horses, the Jelloadars,—the led Horses furnished by Government—the State Palanquin presented by the Governor for his Excellency's accommodation—the Heralds,—the Mehmandars—Choobdars,—His Excellency's running Footmen.—The Khan and his Brother-in-law, accompanied by the Gentlemen in attendance, the Meerzas,—the Goolam Shahs, &c. &c. &c.

From without the Garrison the Police Peons kept the road clear, and formed a street the whole of the way to Chintz Pogy.

The Ambassador reached the House engaged for his residence at about 11 o'clock. His Excellency's Honorary Guard was drawn out and received him with presented Arms. The Ambassador and the Gentlemen in attendance and his Suite, having dismounted, were ushered into the room of audience, where the customary complimentary ceremonies having been again interchanged, and the party seated, refreshments were immediately called for by the Ambassador. His Excellency evidently appearing much fatigued from the exertions of the morning, the Gentlemen in attendance solicited permission to retire, with the view to afford His Excellency an opportunity to repose from the fatigues of the day. The Ambassador having politely assented, the party took leave of His Excellency.

The Ambassador was superbly dressed, and displayed a profusion of ornaments of the most brilliant description. His Suite also was arrayed in the highest style of Persian magnificence.—The Hon'ble the Governor's led Horses, and those of the Gentlemen who accompanied the Ambassador, were most richly caparisoned, and added considerably to the grandeur of the Procession.—The concourse of spectators, Europeans as well as Natives, was immense, and one continued crowd from the Garrison to His Excellency's House, who ob-

erved the utmost decorum, and evinced every demonstration of respect towards the distinguished stranger who was the object of their curiosity.

On Monday last anchored in the harbour the Honorable Company's Cruiser Rodney, Lieutenant Davidson from Surat.—The Rodney on Thursday the 10th current, got over Surat bar, and on sailing, left in the roads the Honorable Company's Cruiser Princess Royal, Lieutenant Charles Sealy; during the passage down, the Rodney experienced light variable winds, which rendered her passage tedious.—By this opportunity come passengers: Mrs. Maddison, Lieutenant Colonel Maddison of His Majesty's 65th Regiment; Captain Robert Bentley of the Engineer Corps, and James Mackenzie, Esq. Surgeon on this Establishment.

A most melancholy accident occurred at Colabah on Monday evening. Two Sergeants belonging to His Majesty's 77th Regiment unfortunately fell into a well, and were drowned; although every exertion was made to get them out, as soon as possible.

We are informed that the Asia of this port has been purchased for His Majesty's Navy, and is now in dock, undergoing the necessary repairs to fit her for the service.

Yesterday arrived at the presidency from Poona, Captain Thomas Sydenham, late acting Resident at the Court of the Peishwa, and his Lady.

Letters from Malacca of the 5th of July last, mention the arrival there on the 3d, of the Lowjee Family, &c. which failed hence under convoy of the Bombay Frigate. They were to sail again on the 5th under Convoy. The Anna passed Malacca on the 30th May, for China. The Danish ship Balder from Tranquebar, bound for Manilla, had arrived at Malacca.

By letters from Malacca of the 29th of July, we learn that the Henschman of Calcutta, had arrived there on the 28th, and was to sail next day.

By Letters from Penang of the 19th of August last we learn, that the David Scott, William and Elizabeth from this port, had arrived at Penang on the 18th of that month, after a passage of twenty-three days. In Latitude 5½ North, Longitude 83½ East, during the night, they saw a very suspicious looking, low, flush Ship, under Top-sails and Fore-sail, standing to the North West. They shortened sail, and run easy all night, and in the morning saw nothing of her. They conclude her to have been a privateer from being under so little sail and passing astonishingly fast.

The James Drummond and Cumbrian, which left this along with the unfortunate Brunswick and Sarah, had passed the straits.

Advices from the Isle of France of the 29th of August mention, that an English Frigate had appeared off the Island. On the preceding day she had passed at the distance of 9 miles from Port North West, showing Spanish Colours, and took a small Brig from the Windward laden with timber.

There are Letters from the Isle of France as late as the 1st of September, and from Batavia of the 6th of the same month, but they bring little news of consequence. General Decaen is reported to be dead. He was in bad health when the Prime left the Island.

On Saturday last, Kuffel Woman convicted of perjury at the Sessions of the 18th day of July 1804, stood in the Pillory, in pursuance of her sentence facing the Court House of Bombay.

#### SESSIONS OF OYER AND TERMINER.

On Saturday last the Quarterly Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, commenced before the Honorable Sir James Mackintosh, Knight, Recorder, and his associates, Paul Shewcraft, Esq. Mayor, Helenus Scott and Patrick Hadow, Esquires, Aldermen; when the following Gentlemen were sworn in of the Grand Jury.

CHARLES FORBES, Esq. Foreman.  
Charles Watkins, Samuel Landon,  
William Broughton, James Hallett,  
George Waddell, J. G. Remington,  
John Smee, Thomas Malcolm,  
Richard Willis Cowart, Jonathan Michie,  
William Crawford, John Lecke,  
John Williams, Edward Nash,  
Michie Forbes, John Steward,  
Walter Borlase, Thomas Henry Spence,  
William Andrew Nesbitt, William Maughan, and  
Luke Ashburner, William Mainwaring.

The Hon'ble the Recorder then addressed a few words to the Grand Jury, on the subject of the only Bill that was likely to be laid before them, and the Court adjourned till Thursday the 17th.

#### DUEL AT DOHUD.

On Thursday the 17th came on the trial of Henry Irwin, Esq. Paymaster to His Majesty's 65th Regiment of Foot, accused of the Murder of Mr. John Young, Lieutenant of the same Regiment, in a Duel which took place at Dohud, on the Frontiers of Guzerat, on the 27th of March last.

The Indictment being read, the Hon'ble Company's Counsel addressed the Jury on the part of the Crown.

He began by observing, that of all the cases which occur for investigation in a Criminal Court, none are so painful to those who conduct the prosecution, as cases of this description, where a sense of honor, and the tyranny of custom have led to the commission of a crime, which the Law of the Country obliges us to consider, without regard to the sentiments of society, the state of manners, or the consequences which would have resulted to the individual who is accused, if his conduct had been different. All these, he was bound to tell the Jury, furnished no excuse, in the eye of Law, for the crime imputed in this Indictment. Men were expected to hazard every obloquy, to brave all reproach, to rise superior to every prejudice, rather than invade the peace and good order of society, by taking the Law into their own hands, and becoming, in any instance, their own avengers. It was far from his intention to presume to justify that phrenzy of fashion, as it had been called, which induces men to decide their petty animosities, at the hazard of spilling a fellow-creature's blood; but if he was expected to treat a crime arising from such considerations with the same degree of indignation, or to call on the Jury to view it with the same degree of horror, that he would a premeditated homicide, instigated by base and malicious motives, or proceeding from a wanton disregard of human life, he was expected to take a tone which truth and sincerity would, for ever, forbid him to assume.

Once, and he thanked God only once, since he had been in this place, had an offence of this description occurred to make an Indictment and a trial necessary. It was impossible that his information with respect to the particulars of such transactions should always be correct; and on that occasion, it was so extremely inaccurate, as the subsequent evidence and verdict of acquittal sufficiently demonstrated, that he thought it his duty to press the case for the Crown, that the great end of all trials, which is public example, might be attained. He should always pursue the same course, where he had reason to view what had happened in the same light. But where any thing occurred to alleviate the guilt he was compelled to impute, he should be just as sorry not to give the Prisoner the advantage of it, as he should be ready to aggravate his conduct, by stating facts, if such existed, of a different tendency. In the present instance, he had no hesitation to acknowledge that the unfortunate Gentleman at the Bar appeared to him to have been placed in a situation which was not only none of his own seeking, but which he had done every thing in his power to avoid. This was always matter for the indulgent consideration of a Jury in such cases. Indeed, though he should be sorry to say any thing that founded harsh of one who had more than atoned for any violence of which he had been guilty, the Deceased seemed to have conducted himself with the greatest possible intemperance, and to have shunned accommodation with a pertinacity which amounted to something very little short of absolute phrenzy.

Mr. Threipland then stated the origin of the quarrel, and the various particulars of the transaction, giving effect, with much candour, to whatever was favourable to the Prisoner, in the several circumstances of the case; and concluded by expressing the highest approbation of Mr. Skrine's (one of the Second's) conduct, who had done every thing to prevent the fatal catastrophe that could suggest itself to a humane, considerate, and liberal mind.

The first witness called was Captain Story. He stated, that on the 26th March last he was applied to by the late Lieut. Young, to attend him to the ground that evening in an affair with Mr. Irwin. Captain Wilson, who is since deceased, attended that Gentleman. It was agreed between the Seconds previous to the Duel, that if they could not effect an accommodation between the parties after they had fired two shots each, they should refuse to act any longer in the business, and leave the ground. That after two shots had been fired, they attempted to accommodate matters, but Mr. Young said he was not satisfied. That they then informed the parties, that they would have no more concern in the business, and left the ground. That the witness as he was going off saw the parties speaking to each other, but heard nothing that passed.

Julian Skrine, Esq. of the Hon'ble Company's Civil Service was then called. He recollected some hints of Mr. Irving's without the line of the Camp near Dohud, which were pulled down by Mr. Young, he believed without any proper authority. That he was employed by Mr. Irving to carry a message to Mr. Young on the 27th March last. That on entering Mr. Young's tent he told him that he had come on rather an unpleasant business; Mr. Young replied that he knew perfectly what the business was, and that he came from Mr. Irving. That the witness tried to convince Mr. Young of the impropriety of his conduct, and particularly of the epithet Scoundrel which he had used the preceding evening. Mr. Young did not deny that his conduct had been improper, or that he made use of that expression, which he owned to be unjustifiable and unprovoked, but said he never would apologise. The witness requested him to consent to make any apology, however slight, and that it would be received. Mr. Young said that he would rather be cut to pieces. The witness then told him, that if he would only say that the words complained of had been used by him in a passion, he should be content; Mr. Young said that he had been a soldier twenty-two years, and never would make an apology. During the conversation something fell from Mr. Young as if he had taken offence at certain expressions used by Mr. Irving the preceding evening. Of this the witness informed Mr. I. on his return, and again called the same day by Mr. I.'s desire to inform Mr. Young, that if he had used the words in question, they were not intended. That he was not sensible that he had used them; but if he had, that he was ready to apologise for them. Mr. Young said, it was of no consequence; that he for his part would make no apology. In going to the ground, Mr. Irving said to the witness, that Mr. Young had very little to fear from him; and bid him remember that whatever happened, he had done all in his power to prevent a Meeting. That Mr. Young's obstinacy was such that should he fall it must be regarded as a Murder. The Seconds agreed that the parties should step six

paces from each other; that Mr. Tatterfal, Mr. Young's Second, should then give the words *halt, front, fire*. On the word *front* being given, Mr. Irving made a half wheel, presenting his right side to Mr. Young, but with the muzzle of his Pistol upwards; Mr. Tatterfal repeated the word to *front* once or twice, that during this interval, which might occupy 15 or 20 seconds, Mr. Young had brought his Pistol to the level, and seemed to the witness to be taking a deliberate aim. Mr. Irving observing this said, "I hope you don't intend to let him take an aim at me." The word *fire* was almost immediately given. Both parties fired. Mr. Young fell. Mr. Irving immediately went up, and offered him his hand, which he refused. Mr. Irving at the desire of his second then left the ground. Mr. Young said "I hope that damned fellow won't return."

Mr. Thomas Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, was the next witness. He said he was called to attend Mr. Young on the 27th March. He found him sitting on the ground supported by Mr. Tatterfal. The wound was on his right thigh a little above the knee. He thought the wound not dangerous at first; the bleeding had stopped before the witness arrived on the ground. To prevent any accident from its return he applied the tourniquet. Till the eighth day the wound was doing well. But when the witness called on the 7th of April, he found that Lieut. Young had lost an amazing quantity of blood. His bed and the floor of his Tent were covered with it. He said that during the night, finding himself uneasy, he had removed the tourniquet. The artery was taken up immediately. The hemorrhage was from the femoral artery. In three quarters of an hour he died. Had not the tourniquet been removed, there was great probability of his recovery.

#### EVIDENCE FOR THE PRISONER.

Lieutenant Colonel Maddison of his Majesty's 65th Regiment, said that Mr. Irving's Tent was without the lines,—that it was placed there by the witness's permission. That the witness had ordered Mr. Young to pull down several huts, and the witness's own Haystack, which he thought incumbered the lines; that Mr. Irving's huts were not among those pulled down, and remained for some time after, and the witness gave no orders for their removal. Mr. Irving, one morning that the witness passed, asked if his Tents were in the way, and that if so, he should remove them. The witness said, it was unnecessary, as he did not think they incumbered or endangered the lines.

Mr. Irving having declined addressing the Jury, the Hon'ble the Recorder recapitulated the whole of the evidence, which had been adduced. He then remarked that this was one of those unfortunate cases in which Criminal Jurisprudence had long maintained a struggle, he was sorry to say an unsuccessful one, with the customs and feelings of society. It had been correctly stated that those feelings formed no excuse or justification for such a crime. But however clear the breach of the law was in every case of this nature, those to whom its violation was imputed, were entitled to derive advantage from all such alleviating circumstances, as had occurred to palliate that conduct which nothing could entirely justify. No case had ever displayed circumstances of this description in greater abundance than the present, and tho' the law remained the same, it was impossible to repress the feelings in favor of Mr. Irving, which the whole view of his conduct was calculated to excite. He could by no means however advise the Jury to give way to these impressions; but there seemed to be one circumstance in the case which would reconcile a verdict acquitting the Prisoner from the capital part of the offence, with the known and acknowledged law of the land upon the subject. It appeared from the Evidence of Mr. Thomas, that Mr. Young was in a fair way of recovery, when his own want of care, or characteristic violence of temper in removing the tourniquet which had been placed upon the wound to prevent the effusion of blood, occasioned such a hemorrhage, that he expired from this cause, which was imputable to himself alone, and not from any probable or natural consequence of a wound, which Mr. Thomas swore he never reckoned either mortal, or very dangerous. The Jury however would consider the whole circumstances of the case, and he was fully persuaded they would return such a Verdict as they could justify to their consciences.

The Jury retired and soon after returned a Verdict of NOT GUILTY.

#### ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

LONDON,—MAY 8.

Measures have been taken for carrying into effect the order of His Majesty in Council for laying an Embargo in all the ports of the kingdom, on all vessels except cruisers, and those laden with grain and provisions. About 12 or 1500 men, have been pressed in the Thames, and a press was likewise ordered in all the Ports of the kingdom.

Mr. Pitt yesterday underwent an examination of about two hours, before the Committee of the House of Commons. Mr. Long was likewise examined.

MAY 9TH.

Admiral Sir James Saumarez has arrived in London from Jersey.

The Convoy from the Mediterranean which arrived some days ago, had a very narrow escape. It had only one day's start of the Toulon Squadron when it passed the Straits of Gibraltar.

BARBADOES,—MARCH 25.

The fleet from England composed of 143 sail arrived yesterday under Convoy of the Profelyte frigate, and Elk sloop of war.

LONDON,—MAY 10.

Official advices have been received of the departure of two other ships of the line from Racheport

We understand that petitions will be presented to both Houses of Parliament, from William Jones, Esq. now a prisoner in the jail of Cork. This gentleman, who was formerly a Member of the Irish House of Commons, has been in custody since July, 1803, and perhaps a stronger case of wanton oppression was never laid before the Parliament or People of this Country. Mr. Jones is one of those persons who were arrested in consequence of the alarm which the riot in Dublin produced among the Members of the Irish Government; who like a blind man that received a blow, struck at all within their reach, unknowing whom they struck, or from whom the blow came.

The following extraordinary account is taken from a New-York Paper of the 2d April. "Last Sunday morning, a Mr. W. of this city, arose before his wife, and had breakfast prepared. The tea was poured out ready for drinking against the came down. Just as they were seated, a knock called him to the door; while he was there, the wife happening to taste her tea, found it too sweet for her, and therefore exchanged her cup for his, he being in the habit of drinking his tea sweeter than she was. He returned, swallowed the contents of his cup somewhat hastily, when looking earnestly at the sediment, he turned to her with a face of horror, and asked, "If she had changed the cup." Being answered in the affirmative: "Then I am gone," said he; and he died in less than two hours."

Four waggons, laden with dollars, from a Spanish prize at Plymouth, were brought to the Bank yesterday, each drawn by eighteen horses, and said to contain, in the whole, forty ton weight.

From the instructions lately transmitted to the different Brigade Majors of Yeomanry in Ireland, we lay the following extract before our Readers.

"You are to receive from each Commanding Officer, a report of the character and conduct of every individual in his company, and to impress on his mind the necessity of immediately removing any whole principles of loyalty are doubtful, whose conduct has been irregular and disorderly, or who shall be unfit for service if called out."

ESTABLISHMENT OF PRINCE OF WALES'S OF ISLAND, IN SUNDAY RIGHTS.

The Chairman reported to the Court, that the Court of Directors had come to the resolution of the establishment of the Government of the Settlement of Prince of Wales's Island upon the same footing as the other Governments of the Company's Settlement in India, by the establishment of a Governor, Council, &c. which after many years experience, and the most mature deliberation, was found absolutely necessary, in order to render that island of real advantage to the Company's possessions in the Eastern part of India, and productive to their commerce and revenue. The Secretary read the report, stating the several official stations related to be appointed, with salaries thereunto annexed. The Chairman entered into a statement of the motives which induced the Court to adopt this settlement. The island had been in their possession, he said, since the time of Sir John Macpherson's earnest recommendation of its importance, eighteen years—and had in fact been productive to the Company of considerable expence. The proposed establishment, however, was designed and calculated to render of high importance, both in a commercial and political point of view. The intention was to form it into a naval arsenal for the ships of war on that station—for it contained not only an extensive basin, capable of holding the greatest number of ships we could possibly at any time have occasion for in that quarter of the globe, but it abounded in timber, and was extremely convenient to Pegue, which contained the most extensive forests of Teak in Asia. It afforded besides what the Company's trade extremely wanted in that quarter—namely, a windward port for protection of their trade, and further defence of their settlements from invasion—which from the want of such a port, they were often exposed for many months together—the ships for their defence being obliged to go to a vast distance to refit. It was a situation extremely convenient for the Malay trade—it commanded the whole trade of the Coast of Coromandel and Bay of Bengal and was well adapted to form an emporium for the whole commerce of India on the eastern side. Its produce in Pepper alone was from one to two thousand tons a year—whilst, from Bencoolen, which cost the Company such immense sums of Money, the produce in this article never exceeded three cargoes in a year. With respect to the establishment proposed though, from the number of official stations on just read over, it might appear that this was an official establishment, totally, yet he could assure the Court, that there was scarcely any official situation added to the number which already existed in the island—but the salaries annexed, though apparently high, were but moderately liberal, considering the expences those Officers respectively must be unavoidably exposed to in the country—and that they must be strictly excluded from all commerce, by which means only the settlement could become lucrative to the Company. He added, that for any expences incurred for the accommodation of Government in that quarter, the Company would be reimbursed by the Government at home—that however, it would be the object of the Company cautiously to feel their way, in the course of their progress, and not launch, in the first instance, into an expensive system, upon mere experiment, but let experience alone point out the occasion for progressive expediture. This measure was deemed necessary upon the fullest deliberation by the Court of Directors, who had given him instructions to form an arrangement upon the subject, upon which he and his worthy Deputy were actually employed, when they received an application from Government upon the subject. With a very great part of the papers which had passed on this subject, much political reasoning was blended, which he trusted the Proprietors at large would feel it, would not be wise to expose even to your, much less to the public, eye. For the present, he presumed, it would not be desirable to go to any discussion upon the subject, as Gentlemen could be better prepared to discuss it at a future y. He should, according to the ordinary usage, say, that the Resolutions be now approved, subject to the consideration of the next Court of Proprietors.

Mr. Johnson wished to know if this motion was sent as an introduction to any discussion on the subject now, or if it was meant to postpone all discussion to a future day? He conceived, from the short time the Court was in possession of what had been just read to them, upon a subject of so much importance, they could not now be prepared to go into the discussion. But in all events, he should object to the word approve, in respect to resolutions which had not been examined, nor any time whatever taken to consider a subject of so much importance.

The Chairman said, the motion for approval was merely pro forma pending a future discussion, and bound no man to implicit concurrence on a future day. He had no objection now to hear the sentiments of any Gentleman on the subject.

Mr. Kemble asked, if pepper was the only valuable produce to be expected from the establishment? If so, pepper was already so plentiful and at so low a price, that the Company lost by it.

Mr. Johnson was against the formation of so expensive an establishment, without some better and more explicit grounds were stated in support of it. He was also against any reliance on the promises of Government, who, he said, had so often broken faith with the Company. He supposed they wanted, in the present instance, only to deprive the Company of their right of patronage; to thrust their hands into the Company's pocket, and induce them to incur expences which they never would reimburse. If he thought the measure was the pure suggestion of the Board of Directors themselves, he should be inclined to give it his confidence and support, from his opinion of their integrity; but suspecting it to be rather an intrusion from his Majesty's Ministers, he was, in the first instance, against its adoption. With respect, however, to the boasted advantages of this settlement, he was at a loss what to say upon the slight information already before the Court. If his information was right, however, the island produced no large ship-timber, and the tide rose but nine feet, which rendered it unfit for docks; and as to the necessity for making this situation a naval arsenal, he was astonished to find that after all that had been said of the importance and competency of Trincomalee, it should now be spoken over as of no importance whatever.

The Chairman said that with respect to the Articles of Pepper, it was a commodity with which this market must be supplied by the Company, or they would not deserve to hold their charter a week. Though low now, it would not always be so. It was an article which the Company's warehouses could not be without; and no man would be more clamorous upon the want of a supply, than the Gentleman who made the objection. With respect to what had fallen from another Gentleman, he could assure him the measure was not the result of an instruction from Government, and that no instructions not even from that Court, would induce him to adopt a measure he did not approve. With respect to the timber of the island, he could assure them it produced it in abundance, large enough for ships of eight hundred tons. As to the subject of the nine feet tide, there was not an Engineer on the river Thames, who could not tell him, that could be no impediment to the formation of docks, if they were necessary; a circumstance by no means resolved upon in the present case as some of the first naval arsenals in Europe were without docks.

After some further desultory dispute, the motion of the Chairman passed.

Another motion was made, and seconded by Mr. Johnson, for requesting that the Papers deemed necessary by the Directors, for the information of the Court, preparatory to discussion, be printed; which was rejected upon a shew of hands. [Times.]

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THE TERMAGANT.

TOM, disputing one day with his termagant wife, said, "DOLL, you're the torment and plague of my life."

"Not a day can elapse, but, with arguments new, Some brawl or contention's occasioned by you; In your face is most fully display'd, The wicked, ill-temper'd, extravagant jade, With faults so apparent, in my fury I cry'd, 'I'm surpris'd you should ever have made me your Bride.'"

"Indeed," reply'd TOM, "what you say's very true."

"It is what has surpris'd many more besides you!"

MASTER BETTY'S HAMLET.

produced last night, at Drury-lane, for his Benefit, one of the most crowded houses we ever witnessed. Of his supposed powers for this arduous character, the opinions, before the drawing up of the curtain, were various and contradictory. We went thither with the full belief that, if this extraordinary Boy had studied the character attentively—under the same able Master who has already led him to fame and fortune—the young actor would easily surmount every difficulty; our conjecture was well founded, for his performance on the whole afforded the highest gratification, although there was by no means an uniformity of superior genius throughout.

His entrance, which, from his dress, his youth and the boldness of the adventure, was exceedingly prepossessing, and was honored by the most flattering testimonials of partiality. He certainly looked the character remarkably well, although it might be objected to him, that he was rather too juvenile for what we conceive the Author intended. The first line which he delivered—

A little more than kin, and less than kind—short as the speech is, had an uncommon effect, by arresting the attention of the audience, and which effect operated throughout very powerfully in his favor. When he uttered—

For I have that within which passeth show—it was delivered as if he felt an extraordinary oppression on his mind, which endeavoured to conceal what he found he could not.

The first Soliloquy— O! that this too solid flesh would melt—Thaw and resolve itself into a dew! &c. &c. had every impressive effect which his best friends could wish; particularly in that part in which he says—

That it should come to this! But two months dead!—may not so much, not two! His mode of conveying here his feasibility, operated with every strong regard for his tender years

and misfortunes. When drawing the contrast between the late and present King—when he mentions "Hyperion to a satyr"—he certainly was very successful in gaining upon the minds of his auditory. In the latter part of this Speech, he shewed great art, but not so much of nature as might have been expected.

On the first discovery of his Father's Ghost, when he suddenly exclaims—

Angels and Ministers of grace defend us! &c. Master Betty was uncommonly great, and acquitted himself with such admirable propriety as to draw reiterated bursts of applause from all parts of the House. This was one of the finest efforts of acting and speaking we ever witnessed. None but those who were present can form an idea of the wonderful effect produced when he addresses the Ghost, in these words—

I'll call thee Hamlet, King Father (kneels) royal Dane. O, answer me! The whole of the Speech was justly conceived, and delivered in a manner far superior to that of any Actor now on that stage—not even excepting the mighty John Kemble. Not only the whole of this highly interesting passage, but the whole scene with the Ghost, was played in a style which reflected the greatest honor on the Actor.

His scene with Polonius, where he observes— "for the satirical rogue says that old men have grey beards"—and that with *Reverent* and *Golden-fern*—were performed with very great skill.

The Soliloquy— O what a rogue and pleasant slave am I— was very admirably delivered, and very loudly applauded.

One of the most celebrated Soliloquies in the Play. To be or not to be, that is the question— was begun with little or no judgment, and became rather disgusting than attractive. Young Betty, however, before he had delivered ten or twelve lines, recovered himself not only in general estimation, but elicited some strokes of excellence which may defy any other performer to attain.

His scene with *Opelia*—"Get thee to a Nunnery"—was but indifferently played, and did not produce that effect which might have been naturally expected.

His advice to the Players was not one of the happiest exercises of his extraordinary powers. He failed, till he came to that part in which he says: "Have so strutted and bellowed, that I have thought some of Nature's Journey-men had made them." &c.

The Closet Scene with his Mother was one of the best played of the evening, especially that part in which he draws a contrast between the two Kings. And when he says—

Have you eyes, the house appeared in a general convulsion of admiration and applause. Every censure was well put, and every remark distinguished by such emotions as are seldom experienced from the modern race of Players.

His conversation with the Grave Diggers was also less pertinent than it might have been by more correct study. The memorable passage—"Alas poor Yorick!"—fell from Master Betty's lips too coolly to interest the attentive observer. The remainder of these charming philosophical remarks came also too indifferently and carelessly from the Actor.

The grand concluding scene between *Laertes* and *Hamlet*, brought forth every effort of Master Betty's skill. He was here also very unequal; but the great superiority with which he conducted himself, astonished every person present. When he says:—

Then, venom, to thy work— he expressed himself with such a firm resolution as to demonstrate the detestation in which he held his Uncle, when he stabbed him for having been the means of poisoning his Mother, and proving his own ruin. Young Hamlet then fell, evincing the same noble spirit and the same virtuous propensities, which had distinguished him in his unfortunate career through life.

He has now proved, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that he possesses a mind capable of the very first efforts of the art. The cavilling and illiberal Critic may rack his brains to discover blemishes; but after the twentieth time, we may discover some new beauties.

Attempt to assassinate the Dey of Algiers.

ALGIERS, MARCH 27.

On the morning of the 16th, the Dey being alone about half a league from the town, in the midst of the new fortifications now constructing, was suddenly attacked by four Turks well armed. After firing two pistols at him, the assassins fell upon him sword in hand, and wounded him in ten places. The guards at the works instantly ran to his assistance, and killed two of the assassins on the spot; the other two effected their escape.

The Dey was first conveyed into his garden, situated at a short distance from the place in which the assassination was committed, and the night following was carried to his palace. For several days he suffered the most violent pain; but it is now said that none of his wounds are mortal. He has had two of the fingers of his left hand cut off, and by the greatest good luck, the pistol bullets struck on his breast a purse of money which lessened their force. This affair has caused a great ferment in the city; one of the assassins who had taken flight was arrested on the 19th, and strangled on the spot! the soldiers at the Barracks to which the four murderers belonged, at first shewed a desire to deliver him, but were diverted from that intention by entreaties and menaces. As people here very rarely put themselves to the trouble of enquiring into the cause of such crimes, it is not known if the attempt was the consequence of any regular plot. What is undoubted is, that the uncommon dearth of provisions excites general discontent. Nearly eight hundred men, all Mahometans from the interior of the country, are employed daily in working on the fortifications, as well as in improving two country houses. Till now the Dey has despised the representations of his Ministers and favorites, who entreated him to suspend these works, till the scarcity was over, and not to go out without guards. Some days ago there

arrived here fifty heads and a hundred ears, which the Bey of Constantine had made be cut off from some Kabiles made prisoners in a fight with the rebel Marabout

FRACAS AT NORTHAMPTON RACES.

Northampton Spring Races.

LEVI E. DOWBIGGIN.

At the above offices, on Monday the 4th of March, this cause, which had excited considerable interest, came on to be heard before Sir Alan Chambre and a special jury. The action was brought for an assault committed by the defendant on the plaintiff, on the second day of the last Northampton races; and it appearing to the court and jury, from the evidence on the trial—which lasted five hours—that the assault was most violent, and had been committed under many aggravating circumstances, a verdict was found for the plaintiff, with L.500 damages, besides costs of suit.

The defendant in the above action wishing to report his account of the trial, we shall not be so wanting in impartiality as to deny him the satisfaction; nor can M. Levi be offended with us, as his account appears first.

HORSE WHIPPING.

Mr. Levi, junior, 22, St. George Dowbiggin, Esq. at Northampton offices, March 4, 1805, before Mr. Justice Chambre, and a special jury.

It is impossible to convey a true idea of the interest this cause excited in the county of Northampton. An immense concourse of people assembled round the courthouse before the doors opened, and access was procured with extreme difficulty. It appeared the defendant's name, *Boce* purchased a commission in the Queen's Regiment of Dragoon Guards, in which he served with the highest reputation, and enjoyed the warmest esteem of the officers. The plaintiff, entertaining a rooted antipathy against the defendant, ascribed his reputation with the greatest clamour, with the manifest intention of preventing his admission into the army.

The plaintiff, who was more than once charged with having defamed the reputation of the defendant, which was fully substantiated in court, and as often having the balance to deny it, was publicly horse whipped by the defendant, on the race ground at Northampton races. The jury, after five hours hearing, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, L.500 damages. However the plaintiff may exult in the decision of the jury, the ill success of the defendant is universally lamented.

GEO. DOWBIGGIN.

Current value of Government Securities, NOVEMBER 11, 1805.

Table with columns for security types (Six per Cents, Old Eight per Cents, etc.), and columns for Buying, Discount, Ditto, Selling, and Par values.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th instant, Mr. Alexander Lorimer, to Miss Eliza Matilda Love. On the 14th instant, Mr. Thomas Colfer, to Mrs. Elizabeth Sophy Brown.

BIRTHS.

On Thursday last, the Lady of Major Thomas Morgan, of a Son. Same day, Mrs. Scott, of a Son. Same day, Mrs. Gonzalez, of a Son. On the 5th instant, Mrs. A. M. Robertson, of a Son. At Banda, in Friesland, on the 2d instant, the Lady of Colonel J. F. Mettelbaek, of a Daughter. At Madras, Mrs. Light, of a Daughter. At ditto, the Widow of the late Mr. King, formerly a surgeon on that establishment, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Madras, on the morning of the 29th of October in the 26th year of his age, the Reverend Thomas F. Hartwell, of the Presidency of Bengal. As a Clergyman, he was universally and justly respected; for while he inculcated in the House of God, the purest Doctrines of Christianity, he was, in his Private Character, a bright example of the precepts he taught; as a Friend he was esteemed; and as a Companion, admired.

The heart that appreciates his Virtues, will for a while, lament his fate; but it will derive a lasting consolation, in the reflection, that he is gone to meet the blessed reward of a good and upright life.

On Wednesday last, Mr. William Waite, a man of the strictest honor and integrity; with a heart, warm and sincere; which, his many other amiable qualities render'd him, while living, esteemed and respected, and will long endure his memory to his friends and acquaintance, by whom he is sincerely and deservedly regretted.

On Wednesday last, Mr. John Macgrath. On Thursday, the 7th Instant, Mr. John Par. minter.

At Berhampore, on Tuesday, the 5th instant, the Infant Son of Captain and Brigade Major Burton. On the 25th ultimo, at Berhampore, Captain Richard Lambert, Barrack Master at that Station.

On the 30th October, on board his Buggerow, on his way to Chittagong, near the Island of Sumitp J. T. Watson, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service; whose numerous, amiable, and estimable qualities did the greatest honor to his head and heart, and endeared him to a large circle of friends, by whom his loss is deeply and deservedly lamented.

On the 29th ultimo, at Soultgunge, on her way to Purnea, Mrs. A. Wedderburn, sincerely and deservedly regretted by her relations and friends.

On the 24th ultimo, at Rampoora, Lieutenant Frederick Robert Turnbull, of the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Died on his passage homeward bound from China, Captain Andrew Hannay, of the Honorable Company's Ship Marquis of Ely.