

BENGAL HURKARU.



Volume XI.]

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1805.

[Number 58.]

MESSRS. JOSEPH BARRETTO & CO.
ACQUAINT the Public, that they have purchased the whole of the remaining Tickets of the First **CALCUTTA TOWN-HALL LOTTERY**; and with a view to accommodate the Public in general, they have divided a number of them into Half, Quarter, and Eighth Shares.
WHOLE, HALF, QUARTER, and ONE EIGHTH TICKETS, may be had on application to Messrs. **BARRETTO and COMPANY**.
Sa. Rs.
 WHOLE, at 125
 HALVES, at 64
 QUARTERS, at 32
 EIGHTHS, at 16
Calcutta, November 26, 1805.

MR. MACDONALD'S ANNUAL SCHOOL BALL,
 WILL BE HELD
AT CARLIER & SCORNEC'S ROOMS,
 To-morrow, **WEDNESDAY, the 4th Dec.**
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.

MR. L. SLOMAN, SURGEON DENTIST,
 (FROM BERLIN,) NOW AT
MR. LATHROP'S ACADEMY,
 No. 75, COSSITOLAH-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.
 ROWSMITH'S MAPS of INDIA, varnished and plain on Roll.

FOR SALE,
 BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
THE SWIFT SAILING AMERICAN-BUILT, BRIG MOLLY,

 If applied for, on or before the 10th Instant; she has lately been Docked and put in complete order; for her Inventory and Terms, apply to
Messrs. Harvey, Weatherall, and Co.
Calcutta, November 30, 1805.

FOR SALE,
 BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
THE GOOD BRIG REGINA.

 Burthen 117 Tons measurement. She is not a twelve month old, and built very strong of the best Materials, by a European, for the Shubandar at Rangoon; has lately been caulked and prepared for Sea, and has had new Europe Rigging given her: is a very eligible Vessel, in every respect, for any Person who may be in want of one of her size.—For further particulars, enquire of Captain **THOMAS CRIPPS**, at Messrs. **HARVEY, WEATHERALL and Co.'s**
Calcutta, November 25th, 1805.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET,
 Major Reade's
HOUSE,
 AT
BARRACKPORE,
 ENQUIRE OF
Messrs. Mackintosh, 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 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, 129 vols bound in 64; the same as the foregoing, price, *Sicca Rupees,* 400
BRITISH ESSAYIST, 45 vols. and **ELIGIBLE POETRY,** 18 vols. ditto.

ALEXANDER RAITT, JEWELLER,
 No. 80, COSSITOLAH,
BEGS leave to inform his Employers and the Public, that he cannot receive Company's Paper at Par, in Payment for **PLATE**, but will receive it at the Discount of the Day, making a reasonable Deduction for Ready Money.
A. R.'s LOTTERY for PLATE and JEWELLERY, will take place on the 31st of December; a plan will be sent on application to A. R.—375 Tickets (375 Prizes,) at 16 *Sa. Rs.* per Ticket
Calcutta, Nov. 28, 1805.

J. P. STUVEN
RESPECTFULLY beg leave to inform the Public, that he has taken a House (No. 4) in Radah Bazar, where he has opened a
BOAT OFFICE
 AND
PROVISION WAREHOUSE.
 Sound and good Budgerows, Pinnares 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.

ON FRIDAY NEXT,
WILL BE PUBLISHED,
 AT THE
HURKARU PRESS,
 No. 183, LOLL BAZAR,
 THE
MONTHLY JOURNAL,
 FOR
November, 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.

BOOK BINDING.
JOSEPH GREENWAY & CO.
HAVING recently received their Inventory 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 Cali, expressly for the Purpose.— Their Terms will be found moderate, and they hope by a strict attention to the Business, to afford satisfaction.

THE HURKARU.
 TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1805.
CIVIL APPOINTMENTS,
 NOVEMBER 21, 1805.
Mr. C. BARNETT, Assistant to the Magistrate of the City of Patna, and to the Register of the Civil Court at that Station.
Mr. A. CAMPBELL, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

General Orders, by the Vice President in Council.
FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 21, 1805.
Mr. J. Richardson, has been deputed to act as Paymaster to the Army in the field, in the room of Captain Staunton.
L. HOOK, Sec. to the Govt.

General Orders, by the Vice President in Council.
FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 21, 1805.
Mr. Walter Ogilvy, Presidency Surgeon, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Medical Board, until further Orders.
L. HOOK, Sec. to the Govt.

General Orders, by the Vice President in Council.
FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 21, 1805.
Mr. William Harper, Surgeon of the 3d Regiment of Native Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on the condition of his furnishing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.
 The undersigned Assistant Surgeons, at present doing duty at the General Hospital at the Presidency, are directed to proceed immediately to Calcutta, where they will receive further Orders from the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief:—
Mr. Thomas Rutherford,
Mr. Andrew Forbes Ramsay,
Mr. James Hector Mackenzie,
Mr. John Marshall,
Mr. William Pearson,
 Captain John Williams, of the 18th Regiment of Native Infantry, has permission to make a voyage to Sea for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for four months.
 The Honorable the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel D. T. Richardson, of the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, to the Military Secretary to the Governor General from the 17th ultimo.
L. HOOK, Sec. to the Govt.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.
FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 23, 1805.
Lieutenant A. Watson, of the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, has permission to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health, on furnishing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.
L. HOOK, Sec. to the Govt.

General Orders, by the Vice President in Council.
FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 25, 1805.
 The conditional permission granted to Lieutenant A. Watson, of the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, by the General Orders of the 23d Instant, to proceed to Europe on furlough for the recovery of his health, is confirmed.
 The conditional leave granted to Lieutenant Fireworker William Atkinson, of Artillery, by the General Orders of the 14th Instant, to reign the Honorable Company's Service, is confirmed.
L. HOOK, Sec. to the Govt.

Yesterday, accounts were received in town of the safe arrival in the river, of the ship **Rising Sun**, Captain **George Lee**, from **Mocha**, which she left on the 11th September; we have not been able to get any news by her, when this paper was put to Press.
 Accounts were received in town on Tuesday, of the arrival of the ship **Thomas Henchman**, Captain **Hodges**, from **China**.
 Passengers per **Thomas Henchman**—Messrs. **M. O'Brien** and **J. Broughton**, and **Mr. Atakool**, Armenian.
 By the arrival of this ship we learn, that all the ships from hence that were expected to reach **China**, had arrived there in safety; we have not been able to learn the date of the **Henchman's** departure, however we have the pleasure to say that the price of cotton still kept up. The **Henchman's** cargo, sold at sales 14. 5. per pecul. Captain **Hodges**, saw several ships coming into the road.—The **Waldegrave**, from **China**, left **Penang** for this port, three days previous to the sailing of the **Henchman**; she is supposed to be one of the number.
 The **Waldegrave** and **Bombay Anna**, sailed from **Macao** on the 13th of August.
 The **General Baird**, failed thence on the 16th September, for **Bombay**.
 The following ships were at **Canton**, when the **Henchman** sailed, viz. **Scobleby Castle**, **Cornwallis** (**Bombay**), **Ardasfer**, **Lowjite** Family, **Minerva**, **William**, **James**, **Drum**.

The Ganjava lost all her anchors but one, in a severe gale of wind.

The Scotland lost all her fore and main masts, in the same gale.

H. M. brig Harrier and the Phoenix frigate, were at Macoa.

The Harrier had taken a very rich Spanish brig, laden with bird's nests, &c. but we are sorry to add, she was unfortunately lost in the gale of wind above alluded to; it appears she had been driven on shore by the violence of the gale; but we do not learn that any lives were lost.

A few of the lascars of the ship Clyde, had arrived at Canton, with accounts of the loss of that ship.

Captain Hodges passed the ship Admiral Aplin, from Bengal, off Racharda, on the 23d October; and on the 25th, spoke the Mary, Captain Holland, off the Arrows.

The Ladrones had become very daring and formidable, so much so, that they had attacked and attempted to board H. M. brig Harrier, where of course they were soon repulsed with great loss, and fifty of them, who were prevented from making their escape, were made prisoners; they likewise had attacked a Portuguese brig, and in that attempt were repulsed also. The day on which Captain Hodges left Wampoa, they had burnt a village near that place, and were committing many depredations to an alarming extent.

ARRIVALS AT MALACCA.

September 24, ship Fortitude, Captain Hodges; failed on the 15th for China.

Sept. 27, H. M. brig Harrier, and the Eugenia, ditto ditto 29th ditto.

Sept. 30, ship Bombay Anna, from China; failed on the 3d October.

Oct. 10, H. C. ships Royal George, Capt. Gribble; Bombay Castle, Capt. Hamilton; and Wexford, Capt. Clark.

Oct. 11, H. C. ship Henry Addington, Captain Kilpatrick; ship Eliza, (formerly the Alert) from Bombay; ship Surat Castle, Capt. Idiffer, ditto; ship Friendship, Captain Suxpich, ditto, under convoy of H. M. ship Sir Edward Hughes.

Oct. 13, ship Waldegrave, and failed.

Oct. 18, ship Charlotte, from Bengal.

Oct. 22, H. M. ship Blenheim, Rear-Admiral Sir T. Troubridge; H. C. ships Exeter, Capt. Merriam; Warley, Capt. Wilson; Courts, Capt. Hay; Cumberland, Capt. Farrer, and Hope, Captain Prendergrast.

On Tuesday last, arrived in the river, the ship Lovely Hannahjie, Captain Lambert, from Penang.

Passengers per Lovely Hannahjie.—Sir Benjamin Sullivan, Captain Sullivan, Doctor Fowler, and Mr. Hawkins.

The ship Clyde, Captain Burnfides, is also arrived in the river, from the Isle of France, which she left on the 13th of October.

Passengers per Clyde.—Doctor Jaumerel, Messrs. Simpson, Thompson, and Johnson, and Mr. Ball, of H. M. ship Terpichore.

On Thursday evening, accounts were received in town of the arrival in the river of the American ship Two Brothers, Capt. Moses Foster, from Coringa, the 30th October.

Passenger.—Captain Joseph Dodds.

The ship Hunter, Captain J. Williams, is also arrived in the river, from Colombo; when the Hunter left Colombo, rice and all other Bengal commodities, were very low indeed, and little or no demand, at any price.

By the Clyde, Cartel, recently arrived from Mauritius, whence she failed the 13th October, we have the following heads of Intelligence:

The Napoleon Privateer, of 32 guns, and 300 men, was in the point of sailing on a cruise, supposed, between the Cape and St. Helena, with a view to intercept homeward-bound Indiamen.

La Gloire, formerly H. M. ship Trincomalie, fitted out for a cruise, supposed in the Bay of Bengal.

On the 9th of October, a heavy cannonading was heard to windward of the island, which lasted about a quarter of an hour, supposed to be two ships engaging; but no intelligence had been received.

The Bellona privateer had gone to Madagascar to victual and refit; and was supposed to have proceeded on a cruise betwixt the Cape and St. Helena, in concert with the Napoleon.—We know however, that she has made her appearance in the Persian Gulf.

The Brunswick and Experiment, prizes, had arrived at Mauritius.

The Upton Castle had been purchased by the Danes, for 23,000 dollars.

Great preparations were making at the island for a vigorous defence against an attack by the English, which was seriously expected. They had collected provisions in store, for nine months.

General Decaen had made large contracts for tents, cots, and other military equipments for a great number of troops, which were daily expected from France.

Port North West, full of Americans, Danes, and Spaniards,

The splendour and elegance of the Entertainment at Messrs. Cartier and Scornee's New Rooms, on Thursday evening, the brilliancy of the illuminations, the genuine taste displayed in the decorations, and the profusion of the choicest wines and of the rarest delicacies which the season afforded, were circumstances which may not have arrested in any particular degree, the attention of those who have, of late years, been familiar to the magnificence of our modern entertainments; but to a person, who has been absent from the Presidency during the last ten years, the improvement was as striking, as the effect was gratifying, and the value of it eminently enhanced by the crowded and appropriate display of fashion, grace, and beauty, which adorned this Assembly, and by the dignity and decorum with which the entertainment was conducted.

It was pleasing to contemplate exertions, evidently and successfully directed to promote the amusement and gratification of the Settlement, rewarded by so numerous and respectable an attendance; and it is to be hoped, where industrious and enterprising individuals, regardless of trouble or expense, manifest this strong desire to devote themselves to the service of the community, that they will meet with a proportionate remuneration, in the support, countenance, and encouragement, of a LIBERAL and GENEROUS PUBLIC. [Tel.]

On Saturday last, being the Anniversary of St. Andrew, an elegant Entertainment was given at Cartier and Scornee's, by the Sons of Caledonia, to a numerous party of upwards of two hundred. The evening was passed with that conviviality and good humour naturally to be expected on such an occasion, and the arrangement of the whole, did great credit to the Gentlemen who conducted the Entertainment.

Many excellent Songs were sung in the course of the evening—and the following Toasts were given on the occasion, with appropriate Tunes, played by an excellent Band:

Toast 1.—The Kirk of Scotland.

Tunes.—Tobar-na-Fearraig.—Below the bush in the Garden.

Toast 2.—The pious Memory of ST. ANDREW.

Tunes.—Birds of Invermay.—Keep the Kintyre bonny Lassie.

Toast 3.—THE KING.

Tunes.—God save the King.—The auld Wife's yon's the fire.

Toast 4.—THE QUEEN, and ROYAL FAMILY.

Tunes.—Flowers of the Forest.—My Joe James.

Toast 5.—The Immortal Memory of MARQUIS CORNWALLIS.

Tunes.—Gin living worrit.—Lochaber no more.

Toast 6.—The Land of Cakes.

Tunes.—Cauld hail in Aberdeen.—Athole Brose.

Toast 7.—The Lands of Beef and Potatoes.

Tunes.—The tight little Island.—Paddy O'Rafferty.

Toast 8.—THE DUKE OF YORK, and the Army.

Tunes.—The Duke of York's new March.—Niel Gow's Wife.

Toast 9.—The British Navy.

Tunes.—The wooden Walls of old England.—Jack's alive.

Toast 10.—The East India Company.

Tunes.—Dee'l tak' the Wars.—Tulloch Gorum—or may Peace and Plenty be their lot.

Toast 11.—Sir G. H. BARLOW, Bart. Governor General, &c.

Tunes.—Lord Cornwallis's March.—Speed the Plough.

Toast 12.—LORD LAKE, and the Bengal Army.

Tunes.—March of the 43d Regiment.—Offian's Hall.

Toast 13.—MARQUIS WELLESLEY's speedy and safe arrival in England.

Tunes.—Todlane bame.—Ouv'e the hills and far awa!

Toast 14.—Honest Men and Bonny Lasses.

Tunes.—A man's a man for a' that.—Kiss me fast ma mither's coming.

Toast 15.—The Beggar's Bannison.

Tunes.—O! the days when I was young.—Fy let's a' to the bridal.

Extract from the Frankfort Journals of the 24th and 25th July.

LONDON.—JULY 11.

Yesterday Parliament was prorogued to the 22d of August by virtue of a Commission.—The Lord Chancellor on this occasion addressed himself to both Houses in the following terms.

"My Lords and Gentlemen. We have received His Majesty's orders to express his satisfaction at the proofs you have given in the course of this Session of your Zeal to maintain the Interests of his States and the honor of his Crown, and particularly to return his thanks for the measures you have adopted for augmentation of the Land Forces at this important juncture."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

"His Majesty has enjoined us thank you in particular for the liberality and zeal with which you have voted the considerable supplies that the public service have rendered necessary."

"My Lords and Gentlemen.

"His Majesty cannot yet communicate to you the result of the Negotiations in which he is engaged with the Continental Powers; but you may rest assured that His Majesty will neglect no opportunity for forming connections which may re-establish a general and permanent tranquility, or which may, if it is necessary, furnish us with the means of repelling with vigour the continual usurpations of the French Government, which threatens every day more and more the Liberty and independence of all the nations of Europe."

The King and the Royal Family set out yesterday for Weymouth.

Lord Melville is gone to make a Tour in Ireland.

On the 8th of July the House of Commons proceeded to consider the articles of impeachment exhibited by a Committee appointed for that purpose against Lord Viscount Melville. The

articles were read over by the Clerk one by one, and severally agreed to by the House without a dissenting voice.

The Emperor and Empress, of the French returned to Saint Cloud on the 18th of July at Midnight.

Madras Government Gazette,

NOVEMBER 14, 1805.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, November 8, 1805.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following correction of rank shall take place in the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant T. Maret, to take rank from the 4th July 1804, and Lieutenant Elifha Bertier, to take rank from the 17th of September 1804.

His Lordship in Council directs, that the following appointments shall take place.

Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Ogg, to Command the Garrison of Bangalore.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon W. Scott, to be stationed at Nellore, vice Stuart, promoted and appointed to a Regiment.

His Lordship in Council permits Mr. Superintendent Surgeon Fleming, to proceed to Bengal, on leave of absence, for two Months.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

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

By order of the Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters—Choultry Plain: Nov. 7, 1805.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon McCabe, is to be considered as having been in Medical Charge of the Detachment from Native Corps at Sankernacol, under Lieutenant Colonel Dyce's nomination of him to that duty.

The following Gentlemen have arrived at the Presidency since our last publication:—

Lieutenant Sydenham, Persian Interpreter from Hyderabad.—Lieutenant Watson, Deputy Judge Advocate.—Lieutenant Porbury, His Majesty's 12th Regt.—Lieutenant Cracroft, 1st Battalion 22d Regiment Native Infantry.—D. Ainslie, Esq. Assistant Surgeon Horse Artillery.

MARQUIS CORNWALLIS.

[FROM THE MADRAS GAZETTE, NOV. 9.]

The mournful intelligence of the Death of MARQUIS CORNWALLIS was received at this Presidency on Thursday the 31st ultimo, when immediate orders were given by the Right Honourable Lady William Bentinck for the postponing of a Ball which it was the intention of her Ladyship to have given on that evening.

Early on Friday morning, an official confirmation of this important and melancholy event was received by Government. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council immediately issued orders for the flag of Fort St. George to be hoisted half staff high, and at five o'clock in the evening, minute guns, sixty-six in number, corresponding with the age of the illustrious deceased, were fired from the Battery of Fort St. George, and the flag ship of His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.

On Saturday morning, his Lordship gave orders for a funeral Sermon to be preached on the succeeding day, and directions were given that the usual decorations of the Pulpit and Pews should be removed, and the Church hung with Black Cloth.

On Sunday, the Right Honourable the Governor, His Excellency Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. His Excellency Sir John Craddock, K. B. and the Members of Council, met at the Council Chamber in the Fort, from whence they proceeded in procession to the Church.

The Church was filled at an early hour.—Lady William Bentinck, Lady Theodosia Craddock, and the Honourable Mrs. Strange, occupied the seat set apart for the family of the Right Honourable the Governor.

The Psalms were selected for the occasion, and the Gospel from the service of the Burial of the Dead was read as a second Lesson.—The Text was from the 2d Book of Chronicles, 35th Chapter and part of the 24th Verse.

"And all Judah and Jerusalem mourned for Josiah."

The sad and sombre appearance of the Church—the judicious and solemn selection for the service—the masterly execution of a grand and impressive Voluntary, and the general and deep mourning of a numerous and respectable Congregation, were demonstrative of the feelings of this Settlement at the mournful and irreparable loss, which India and the Nation has sustained by the death of this great, pious and exalted Nobleman.

On Monday, the Sheriff of Madras, in compliance with the request of several of the most respectable Inhabitants, gave Notice of the Settlement at the Exchange, for the purpose of considering of the proper measures to be taken for erecting a Cenotaph to commemorate the virtues and patriotism of this venerable character, and fixed the next day at two o'clock in the afternoon for that purpose.

On Tuesday, at the appointed hour, one of the most respectable meetings ever held in this Settlement, took place, immediately under the Portrait of this distinguished Nobleman in the large room of the Exchange.

The melancholy occasion of the meeting was stated in a short and pertinent speech by the Sheriff, who requested that the Gentlemen present, would appoint their Chairman.

Mr. Roebuck immediately proposed that Mr. Oakes be requested to preside at the meeting which was seconded by Mr. Cecil Smith, and unanimously approved.

Mr. Oakes having in consequence assumed the Chair immediately rose and expressed himself as follows:

A few months only have elapsed, since an address was presented by the Inhabitants of this Settlement to the Most Honourable Marquis Cornwallis, congratulating his Lordship on his life arrival again to take upon himself the Government of the British Empire in India, and expressing admiration of that genuine patriotism which alone could have prompted him to engage in so arduous an undertaking at his advanced period of life.

"His Lordship's gracious and dignified reply is fresh in our remembrance.—The venerable Marquis hastened to the scene of his important duties, his high reputation with the hostile powers give strong assurances of success in the negotiations with which his Government was to commence, and we anticipated a renewal of blessings to be derived from his justice, his moderation, and his firmness.

"A mournful Reverse, is presented by the Death of this illustrious Nobleman, in whom we beheld the brave and skillful General, the accomplished statesman, the tender parent, and the steady friend.— Integrity and benevolence were the characteristics of his mind. Vice trembled in his presence, compassion for distress commanded his bounty, sacredly true to his word and just in his actions, the Examine of his honour was never sullied.—He shone a bright Example of human excellence, the ornament of our nature.

"To recount the signal Benefits to the State conferred by his wisdom and prudence, or to give even the slightest sketch of his splendid achievements in the field, would exceed the bounds of verbal description.—History will record them, and in his faithful concluding Page, tell posterity, that his life was one career of Glory in the service of his country.

"None can be foremost in the expression of an ardent desire to do justice to his exalted character, with one accord we vote a Cenotaph to commemorate the rare union of virtues, by which the great and good Cornwallis was endued."

Mr. Roebuck next rose, and addressed the meeting in nearly the following words:

"I second the proposition of the worthy Chairman, and on the present solemn and momentous occasion beg leave to say a few words, very few are necessary, after the very eloquent and impressive address on this affecting occasion which has been delivered by our worthy President.—We have on this occasion but one Union of sentiment. At various times we have addressed Marquis Cornwallis impressed with an admiration of his talents and virtues—

—we are now met to pay a tribute to his memory, to show posterity that however high he was in our esteem and admiration while living, his memory is equally dear to us now he is no more."

To carry into effect the Chairman's motion, Mr. Roebuck proposed the following as the resolution of the meeting.

"That a Cenotaph be erected, sacred to the memory of Marquis Cornwallis, by whose splendid victories, inflexible justice and superior wisdom, the British Possessions in the East have been eminently benefited; whose political morals were as strongly marked by their purity, as his conduct was uniformly distinguished by patriotism and virtue; and who, at that period of existence, when most men retire from the fatigues of public duty, sacrificed the remains of his valuable life, in this distant and exhausting climate, to the calls of his King and country.

Which having passed unanimously.

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

Resolved, that a subscription be immediately opened for carrying into effect the preceding resolution in the most impressive manner, and that the Paper do lie at the Exchange for signature.

That a committee be also appointed for this purpose.

That the Committee do consist of the following Gentlemen:

Mr. OAKES, Mr. OBINS,

Hon. B. COCHRAN, Mr. DICK,

Mr. ROEBUCK, Mr. BUCHAN,

Mr. SMITH, Mr. GREENWAY,

Mr. WOOD, Mr. LINLEY,

Mr. TASWELL, Mr. COCKBURN,

Colonel AGNEW, Mr. PARRY,

Major THOMPSON, General PATER,

Mr. BALFOUR, Doctor GAHAGAN,

Colonel CAMPBELL, Lieutenant FRASER,

Mr. MARSH, The SHERIFF,

Mr. HURDIS.

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

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

The Committee then retired to an adjoining room, and continued in consultation for some time, on the best mode of carrying into effect the resolutions of the Meeting.

BOMBAY GAZETTE,

NOVEMBER 6, 1805.

On Sunday evening anchored in the harbour his Majesty's ship Grampus, Captain Caulfield, from a cruise; on anchoring, the usual complimentary salutes passed between the garrison and the Grampus.

We understand, the Grampus made Mufcat on the 24th of October, where she hoisted, and lay off and on, and sent her boat on shore for information; the only English vessel at Mufcat was the Honorable Company's Cruiser Queen; no intelligence had been received either of the Wasp or Prince of Wales, at Mufcat;—the safety of the Wasp is, however, pretty well ascertained, having been spoken by his Majesty's sloop of War Victor. The Bellona French privateer was last seen off Mufcat, on the 27th of September, standing to the Southward, and it was generally conjectured that the Malabar coast was her destination. Captain Peroud, who commands the Bellona, is one of the Legion of Honor, which title we believe was conferred upon him in approbation of his conduct, in capturing the Lord Nelson, English East Indiaman; and in consequence of this honor, when he landed at Mufcat, his boat was not manned as usual, by seamen; but he was rowed on shore by midshipmen!

The Bellona is reported to have been cruising about fifteen days off Cape Roffelgate previously to her appearance off Mufcat, waiting a period pointed out in his instructions for opening his sealed orders.

Information had been obtained from the Bellona of a Dow having been fitted out at the Isle of France, as a privateer, her sails (it is said) are of European Canvas, which of course will render her extremely conspicuous, and will serve to put ships on their guard, should they fall in with a vessel of that description.

The Minerva, Captain Cummings, had sailed from Mufcat for Bombay two days previous to the Grampus making Mufcat, and had on board Colonel

ter of his Majesty's service charged with dispatches, little more than two months from England; the arrival of the *Minerva* may be hourly expected; the intelligence by this opportunity confirms the account of the French fleet being in the West Indies, and that Admiral Nelson's fleet had reached the Island of Antigua.

His Majesty's ship *Fox*, Captain Dobbie, stood into the lower part of the harbour with the *Grampus*, and after speaking that ship, she hauled her wind and stood to sea on a cruise.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

FROM THE COURIER, LONDON, JULY 5.

The *Swan* cutter arrived the night before last from off the Texel, with dispatches, stating, that the Dutch fleet had evinced a disposition to put to sea immediately. They had come down to the fifth bay of the Texel, but were prevented from proceeding by the wind falling short.

It is probable that the next account we shall receive will be of the Dutch fleet being at sea. We know that orders were received a short time ago for all the troops under General Marinon, amounting to about 15,000, to be embarked on board the Dutch ships of war and transports. The troops have accordingly been embarked, and are said to be on board the fleet that is come down to the fifth bay of the Texel.

In addition to this intelligence, upon the accuracy of which we believe our Readers may rely; we have been informed that the accounts circulated in the French papers of Bonaparte's determination to remain in Italy for two months longer, are meant to blind us, and that he is expected at Paris much sooner, if he be not already on his way thither. At Paris however, he will not stop; for orders are said to have been sent to Boulogne to prepare for the immediate embarkation of the troops there on board the flotilla, and it has been notified that the arrival of the *Empereur* may be speedily expected.

A speculation has been hazarded, that the Texel fleet will put to sea first, and endeavour to land General Marmont and his troops either on the coast of Ellex, Suffolk, or Norfolk; and that whilst our attention is directed to that quarter, the Boulogne flotilla will endeavour to push over the coast of Kent and Essex. We give this speculation as we heard it, without a single comment. Whatever attempt Bonaparte's ambition or hatred to this country may urge him to make, we have the satisfaction to know that we are fully prepared to receive him, and that he will find here none of that *falsa admiratio, falsa formido* of his name, which influence and disgrace to many of the powers upon the Continent.

When we mentioned yesterday the account contained in the French Papers of the Combined Squadron having taken Trinidad, we accompanied our statement with an acknowledgment that no intelligence of such an event had been received in this country. Yet still we are not inclined to think such an event so improbable as some of our contemporaries seem to consider it. The combined squadron ran down first it is said, to the Cape de Verdes, and from the Cape de Verdes they might effect their passage to Trinidad, in as short a time as to Martinique. Sailors know well enough, that though twenty-two days be a quick passage from Cadix, it is a passage which is often made. But the enemy might have been longer than twenty-two days, and yet after being at Trinidad, have reached Martinique by the 14th May. The persons who utterly disbelieve the French account, furnish an argument in favour of the enemy's being able to reach Martinique in a short time from Trinidad, for they say that a vessel may arrive at Barbadoes or St. Lucia from Trinidad in three days or less. Another reason given for discrediting the French paragraph is, that no account of the capture of Trinidad had reached Barbadoes so late as the 26th of May. That is undoubtedly a strong reason against the intelligence; but the situation of the principal port of Trinidad should be recollected. Vessels are obliged to run up a river; a force therefore off the mouth of that river would prevent any ship from being able to leave the Island. It is not then wholly improbable that the capture of the Island might not be known at Barbadoes even so late as the 26th May. But we have heard a much stronger reason against the account in the French papers than any mentioned by our contemporaries. The combined squadrons having approached Fort Royal, Martinique, by the channel of St. Lucia, the usual passage for fleets direct from Europe seems to show that they had not been at Trinidad, for had they been there, they would most probably have passed to leeward of St. Lucia.

There is no doubt whatever that Lord Nelson has proceeded to the West Indies. A letter from an officer on board the *Belleisle* man of war, one of his fleet, to his friend, dated Lagos Bay, 10th May, says, "I have just time to say our destination is the West Indies, almost to a certainty. We have just victualled for five months. The fleet was never in better health or spirits. We are 11 sail of the line, and three or four frigates."

Other accounts state, that it was not till the 12th, that his Lordship took his departure, on which day several transports arrived with provisions for his fleet, and the greatest expedition was used to get them on board, his Lordship having been detained two days waiting for this supply. Upon the following day the fleet arrived off Cape St. Vincent, and that being the only opportunity of writing home, several officers availed themselves of it to apprise their friends of their destination. The Purser of Lord Nelson's ship wrote to his friends, that they had positive information of the route of the enemy, and desired that his next letters might be directed to him at Jamaica.

Another of the Jamaica fleet has arrived at Glasgow:—that part of the fleet bound to London has not yet arrived at the out-ports; though no fears are entertained for its safety.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 3.

Yesterday evening, at a quarter before six P. M. came in the *La Loire*, of 44 guns, Captain Matland, from a cruise off Ireland; and she brought

in with her a most beautiful French privateer ship of war, from Bourdeaux, out ten weeks, called *La Vaillant* of 32 guns, twenty-four 18-pounders mounted on the main deck, and 150 men: she had intelligence of her, fell in with, and chased her on the morning of the 25th ultimo, for twelve hours, from three A. M. to three P. M. when the *Melampus*, of 36, and *Brilliant*, of 38, heaving in fight, she struck to the Loire, after firing a few guns. She was captured 300 leagues W. S. W. off Cape Clear, in lat. 49 $^{\circ}$ 16. 20; she has taken, and sent for Bourdeaux, the Lord C. Spencer Packet, five weeks from Halifax. Mails thrown overboard. The Captain commanded the *La Elphion*, of 24 guns, last war.

La Vaillant is a most complete vessel, well fitted for action or chase, and sails remarkably fast: she is what the French call a privateer National corvette, and hoists a pendant.

Letters from the fleet off Brest, dated the 1st instant, state their being all well—enemy as usual.

The *Glory*, 98, Rear Admiral Stirling, had joined the Channel fleet from Spithead. Honorable Admiral Cornwallis was hourly expected out. The *Barthelemy*, 98, Captain Martin, sailed the 27th ultimo, from off Rochefort, to relieve the *Royal Sovereign*, 110, Rear Admiral Bickerton, which is to sail for England the moment the *Barthelemy* joins the Ferrol Squadron, under Rear Admiral Sir R. Calder. The whole fleet, in consequence of the arrival of the *Indefatigable*, 44, off Brest, with the account of the enemy being at Martinique (which news she obtained from the *Mercury*, 38, Honorable Captain Bouverie, homeward bound), are on the alert; and the *Lady Warren*, 32, Captain McKeller, arriving last Saturday, with ten frigates from thence. Admiral Lord Gardner ordered every ship to be completed with provisions, &c. for five months.

PORTSMOUTH, JULY 4.

The *Camilla* frigate, Captain Taylor, has made the signal to sail with the convoy for Portugal.

DEAL, JULY 4.

Sailed through the Downs, the *Hercules*, Bishop, for Oporto. Sailed the *Active* frigate to Leith; and *Utile* Sloop of war, to Dungeness. Arrived from off Boulogne, *L'Immortelle* and Arab frigates, with several gun-brigs, which remain in the Downs with the rest of His Majesty's ships as per last; and London, Langley, for Gibraltar. Came down from the river, and sailed, the *Union*, and *Varona*, for the East Indies. The *Zebra* bomb, is under sail, with the outward-bound and transports, under convoy to Portsmouth. The *Calais* and *Boulogne* squadrons are also under sail to their respective stations.

COURIER OFFICE, ONE O'CLOCK.

Accounts have just been received by the Telegraph, from Portsmouth, of the homeward bound Jamaica fleet, under convoy of the *Desiree* frigate, having passed Portsmouth half an hour ago.

Mr. Whitbread yesterday brought up the Articles of Impeachment against Lord Viscount Melville, which were ordered to be printed and taken into consideration on Monday. From his statement it appears that the Committee have prepared eight specific articles or counts upon the following eight specific charges: 1st, 10,000l. admitted by Lord Viscount Melville to be in his hands at the time when Mr. Trotter came into office; 2dly, 10,000l. for which his Lordship refused to account; 3dly, 22,000l. advanced to him without interest; 4thly, 22,000l. for which interest was paid; 5thly, 10 to 20,000l. advanced to him out of the mixed fund. The remaining three articles, we understand, charge a violation of law in the mode of drawing the Naval money from the Bank; a connivance at the misconduct of Mr. Trotter, in appropriating it to his private use, and a participation in the profits.

Mr. Trotter and Mr. Wilson have been examined before the Committee of Impeachment upon the subject of the charges about to be exhibited against Lord Melville.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JULY 4.

Lord Holland said he should now enter into a discussion with respect to the peculiar circumstances at present attending the West Indies, although at a future period, it might be matter of serious consequence, by what strange chance two of the enemy's fleets, should arrive there, and ride triumphant without being in the least molested. His present subject, however, was of a different description; it related to the instructions sent out from this country to our Colonies in the West Indies, by which he understood the hands of the respective Governors were tied up from allowing that species of trade between our islands and the United States of America, which was indispensably necessary for the support of the former, and particularly during a period of war. He conceived it to be perfectly clear, that our West India Islands could not support themselves, or their inhabitants be furnished with the necessities of life, unless they were allowed to procure from the United States of America those two essential articles, provisions and lumber. He considered the restriction upon that species of intercourse unwise, not only as tending to injure our West India Islands, and to deprive them of the necessary means of support, but as it displayed an unconquering spirit towards the United States of America. Some system, with respect to this subject, ought, he conceived, to be adopted, founded upon principles more consistent with an enlarged and liberal policy, and better calculated to secure the permanent interests of our West India possessions, and to draw closer the ties of amity with the American States. After placing these propositions in a variety of points of view, his Lordship concluded by moving for a number of documents, consisting of memorials from the Governor of Jamaica, and several other Papers.

Earl Camden said, that Government had continued to act upon the same system with respect to the West Indies as had been acted upon during the last and the beginning of the present war, a system which had been found to answer every purpose congenial with the interests of the Mother Country, and Colonies. In a recent instance, the Governor of Jamaica had thought it necessary, and had very wisely done so, to suspend the law for the purpose of admitting lumber and flour in neutral bottoms. This the

Governors of the West India Islands did, upon their own responsibility, and this was perfectly adequate to remedy the evils looked to by the Noble Lord. He thought however, it was now too late in the Session to discuss a subject of this importance, and therefore moved the Order of the Day.

Lord Holland explained, that the true interests of this country required, that as a general law our colonies should not be allowed to import, except in British bottoms; if that was once adopted, our trade and our shipping might be very seriously injured. This law of course, extended to our West India possessions; but in the instructions sent out to the Governors of our Islands, they were directed, in case they saw a necessity for so doing, to suspend that law for a time, for the purpose of admitting such articles as were indispensable necessary in neutral bottoms and none other. This had been recently and very properly done by the Governor of Jamaica, and in similar cases of necessity would be done by other Governors acting upon their own responsibility. The general principle remained the same, nor could he consent to alter it, that the goods imported into the Colonies ought to be imported in British bottoms, but he did not wish this principle to be overstrained, and therefore he admitted that it might in some cases be necessary to import in neutral bottoms. He thought however, this necessity whenever it did occur, was amply provided for by the instructions sent to the Governors of our Colonies.

The Earl of Limerick observed, that if the West India Islands were allowed, without restriction, to import provisions in neutral bottoms, the provision trade of Ireland, and consequently the prosperity of that country, would be very seriously injured.

The Earl of Suffolk said a few words in support of what had been advanced by Lord Holland.

Earl Stanhope declaimed with considerable warmth against the whole system of Government adopted by Ministers. With respect to the present subject, he thought they had addressed nothing whatever that was satisfactory.

The Duke of Montrose said he did not know whether it was the warm weather that influenced the Noble Earl to make such animating speeches, but as the Noble Earl appeared so extremely dissatisfied with the whole conduct of Government, he advised the Noble Earl to try a short residence in America, after which probably he would come back in better humour with his country. With respect to the subject immediately before the House, he repeated in substance what had been said by Earl Camden and Lord Hawkebury; and contended, that so far from restriction, rather too much indulgence had been extended to the West India Islands respecting their trade to America.

Lord Hawkebury distinctly explained that the law with respect to our Colonies was, that they should not import any articles unless in British bottoms, but that the instructions to the Governors went to this, that they should suspend that law for the purpose of admitting articles in neutral bottoms, which they found it was indispensably necessary to admit in that way, in all which cases they must act upon their own responsibility. The ground of his objection to the motion was, that if granted it would produce partial information, whereas much more information would be necessary for the discussion of this important subject, and for the production of that there was not time at this period of the Session.

Lord Harcourt observed, that the system upon which Ministers now acted with respect to the West India Islands was the same which had the support of the Noble Earl (Earl Camden), for many years during a former Administration.

Earl Stanhope explained, asserting that he was not out of humour with the country, but with the Ministers.

Lord Holland shortly replied, and the Duke of Montrose explained.

The House then divided for proceeding to the Orders of the Day.

Content,	14
Not-Contents,	8
Majority	6

Adjourned till To-morrow.

FRENCH NAVY, INVASION, &c.

Bonaparte says, that he has built and excavated harbours—that he has equipped a vast quantity of vessels for the express purpose of annoying, or actually invading this Country. He says too, that the expense of their equipments is paid, and that it will not again recur.

If this be so, is our situation in regard to the means of repelling invasion, so satisfactory as to dispense with the necessity of extraordinary charges for defence? Bonaparte asserts, and on plausible grounds, that his expenses this year will be less than last year. Is this likely to be our case? Is our army now in that state in which all our Statesmen agreed that it ought to be placed, and for which Mr. Pitt was uncommonly anxious, in so much indeed, that he actually produced a bill for the purpose, which being passed into a law, has turned out good for nothing.

What is the state of the Volunteer system on which so much reliance was placed, and which if the army be not what it was universally agreed it should be made, must be considered a principal source of defence and security, otherwise the country is not placed in that state of preparation which the exigency of the case requires?—Is not the Volunteer system now almost a dead letter, and in general is not the effective force of the Volunteers daily declining?

What reason is there to believe that the project of invasion is given up? Is it because Bonaparte never tried it, when Mr. Pitt expected it to be tried; Has there been any experiment of it made either on a great or small scale, and is Bonaparte (unless he is to be frightened by catamarans) a person to conceive projects, proceed to vast expense in preparation for it, and then give it up without making any experiment to prove it practicable or impracticable? Are Statesmen to reason like the cockneys of London, who, because the invasion which they expected has not taken place, as it was yesterday announced, now conclude that it will not and cannot take place at all?

We would ask men of reflection, what reasons they have besides those which operate on unthinking people, to suppose that no attempt will be made? When Bonaparte's preparations were not a fifth-part complete, Mr. Pitt talked like one possessed, about the danger of invasion—and, now, when his plans are matured, his armies ready, his mariners instructed, are we to be told there is no danger at all? If there ever was any danger, we are not afraid to assert, that it is now more imminent, more certain than ever it was.

At the gate of Troyes, by which Bonaparte entered in his way to Italy, there was erected in front a Triumphal Arch, surmounted by the Imperial crown. This monument was ornamented by a number of inscriptions, amongst which the following was conspicuous:—

Panda Triumphales auditus, urbemque beatam. Porto, vix Francis unus qui restituit rem.

A column and a pyramid decorated the two principal squares of the city. On the first was, *Imperator, Regi, Napoleoni fidei et invicti ararum, artium legumque instauratori Augusta Bona (Troyes) gratum animo hoc monumento posuit.*—The second was an emblem of France, exhibiting the bust of the Emperor to the inhabitants of Troyes.

It is remarked that on the creation of Lord Sidmouth, there was no file and title of a *Baron*. The same omission occurred in Lord Duncan's case, and was afterwards corrected.

Ministers have entered into Contracts for the erection of no less than eighty-seven Martello Towers, at intervals, between Hythe and Beachy Head and the scale of fortification which they have adopted along the whole line of the coast upon which a landing might be expected, is of a magnitude that will make the expense tremendous. It shews, however, their sense of the danger with which we are threatened.

The blood of the Bourbons is still said to be declined to mix and flow with the blood of the Bonapartes and Beauharnois; the Queen Dowager of Etruria being declined to be given in marriage to Prince Eugene Beauharnois.

The Gentlemen of the Navy Pay Office have presented their late Paymaster, Alex. Trotter, Esq. with a superb piece of Plate, as a mark of the high esteem in which he was held in that office.

A Gentleman at Witham, a few days since, received from Bristol the anonymous letter subjoined, with a one-pound Bank of England Note inclosed therein:—"One who inconsiderately wronged Mr. A. of half-a-crown, more than twenty years past, and has never forgot it, sends restitution, and thanks him for the use of his money."

It is mentioned in Letters from Stralsund, that a subsidiary treaty between Great Britain and Sweden, is under the consideration of his Swedish Majesty, but that previous to its conclusion, the King wishes to obtain the approbation of the Court of St. Petersburg. On the other hand, the King of Prussia uses all his efforts to prevent a Continental league against France.

We understand that in one of the fashionable *crimes* about to be brought forward, the disclosures and recriminations to take place are to reveal little more than what may be considered as mere "family secrets."

TURKEY.

The Ottoman Empire, which, 150 years ago, was formidable to Europe, appears at this moment ready to fall to pieces; that empire, however, still possesses almost all the physical means which contributed to its ancient power and splendour, though its affairs are no longer directed with talent or energy. The extent of Turkey in Europe is 182,760 square miles, and its population amounts to about 8,000,000. Turkey in Asia comprehends, 3,580,000 square miles and a population of 10,000,000; in all 18 millions of inhabitants, and 528,560 square miles of territory, exclusive of Egypt, which ought to be omitted in calculating the strength of the Porte.

The population of the principal towns in the Turkish dominions has been thus estimated by the most intelligent and accurate travellers.

EUROPEAN TURKEY.

Constantinople	400,000
Adrianople	130,000
Sofia	70,000
Silistria	60,000
Salonica	60,000
Belgrade	25,000

IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

Aleppo	200,000
Damascus	180,000
Buffora	150,000
Smyrna	120,000
Prusa	60,000
Angora	60,000
Tokat	60,000
Bagdad	20,000

There are 30 ships of war in the Turkish Navy, and the ordinary establishment of the Army amounts in general to about 150,000 men. Thus with territories more compact, and a wife Government, the Ottoman Empire would be fully able to maintain its independence, and repel any attack that might be made upon it.

The siege of Gibraltar, by a combined French and Spanish army, is at present a favourite measure of Bonaparte's Councils and the King of Spain has been induced to adopt it. Several of the ablest French engineers, including Carnot having been charged with drawing a plan of the intended siege, that of the latter is said to have the preference, and a duplicate of it, with the manuscript instructions and memorial, have been sent to General Bournoville at Madrid, who has presented it to the Spanish Cabinet.

The King has been pleased to appoint Mr. Buchanan to be One of the Six Ordinary Clerks of Session in Scotland, in the room of Sir James Colquhoun, bart. resigned.

The King has also been pleased to appoint Mr. Patrick Wishart to be Procurator Fiscal of the Commissariat of Edinburgh, in the room of Mr. James Balfour resigned.

A QUAKER'S TOAST.

A short time since, an honest quaker dined with six jolly Parsons at a village near Bath—As the glais went round, each *Reverend* gave his toast or sentiment; at length it came to old broad brim's turn to give his, but he insisted he would not, it being contrary to the principles of his persuasion upon this the *Reverend Divines* became very clamorous, and threatened the poor Quaker—Nay, friends, says Nathan, if I must give a sentiment, why I will then and taking up the glais, and looking slyly at his companions, he gave, "Forbearance to the Black Slug, that devourth one-tenth of the Husbandman's labour."

The prohibition against importing English, German, or other foreign newspapers into France—which must necessarily keep the people of that country in the dark, with regard to what is passing in the other parts of Europe, is an admirable stroke of policy in the enlightened Government of the Corsican.



THE CATAMARAN,
AN EXCELLENT NEW BALLAD,
In imitation and to the tune of "Malbroke s'en"
"va-t'en guerre".

DUNDAS is gone to Boulogne!
He has a paraly plan
To burn the French flotilla,
'Tis call'd Catamaran.

Like ladies in romances
Their knight's exploits to spy,
Aloft on Walmer castle
Stand PITT and HARROWAY.

DUNDAS is come off Boulogne;
He is a prudent man,
He wisely takes L'Amable
For his Catamaran.

DUNDAS our tars haranguing
Now shows his new-made wares;
As at some prating pedlar
Jack turns his quid, and swears.

"See fireships, my frog-toasters,
To entertain John Bull;
Of brimstone and of bottles*
They, like some heads, are full.

"See here my casks and coffers
With triggers pull'd by clocks!
But to the Frenchmen's rigging
Who first will lath these blocks?

"Catamarans are ready"
(Jack ruins his quid and grins)
Where snugly you may paddle
In water to your chums.

"Then who my blocks will fasten,
My cask, and casks lay?
My pendulous fet tickling?
And bring the pins away?"

"Your project, new!" Jack utters,
"Avast!" 'tis very late;
"Tis catching birds, land lubbers!
By falsupon the tail."

So fireships, casks, and coffers
Are left to wind and tide;
Some this, some that way wanders,
Now stern before, now side.

Ships, casks, and coffers blazing
Now bring Vauxhall to mind;
As if ten thousand galas
Were in one gal joined.

Aloft on Walmer castle
Stand PITT and HARROWAY;
The fireworks are beginning
With eager joy they cry.

"There in that blaze go fifty!
And there go fifty more!
A hundred in disaster
There run upon the shore!"

From them the joyful tidings
Soon flew to London town;
By hundreds and by thousands
They burn, sink, kill and drown.

Now longs DUNDAS for morning
His triumphs to survey;
But, lo! the French are lying
Jilt where before they lay.

Lord KEITH sent home a letter,
He scarce repress'd a laugh;
DUNDAS steals to his office
To work his telegraph.

Lord KEITH sent home a letter
Puff thought it very dry;
Back to his desk at Walmer
He flinks with HARROWAY.

To London came the letter
Though slow, as slow might be;
Alas! how fell men's faces!
It was a grief to see.

Just then their strains of triumph
Did Treasury bards prepare;
Alas! it was a pity
Such puffs were lost in air.

But now to them, who never
Did England's hopes deceive,
Our soldiers and our sailors,
Their business let us leave.

May PITT from colonelling
Retire upon half-pay;
And Admiral Lord MELVILLE
The yellow flag display!

* The fire-ships, it is said, had a great number of broken and empty bottles, which, we must presume could only be intended to cut the enemy's rigging in the explosion, without mangling the men. Lord Melville and Mr. Pitt are reported to have made, during the summer, several very handsome patriotic donations in this way.—*EDIT.*

† This is borrowed from the sublime and beautiful account, which the Oracle gave, on the authority of a neutral Captain who saw the spectacle, "that it was like ten thousand fireworks let off together." How much more glorious a notion must this convey to foreigners, of our formidable strength at sea, than the old trite, threadbare, metaphors of naval thunders, floating volcanoes, bolts of fire, clouds of smoke, and other similar stuff of vulgar ballad-mongers; such as celebrated the victories of former wars.—*EDIT.*

LONDON, JUNE 20th.

The report of an approaching union of political interests, continues to gain ground, and it was yesterday mentioned in such quarters, as to entice it to some degree of attention and respect in the most of in desirable an object for the Country being effected, a most sublime display of patriotic co-operation will naturally present itself to the people of Great Britain, who will in that case, see all those great characters who have to be taken the lead in conducting the Councils and discharging the rights of their Country, burying in one common grave, in this day of danger, all political animosities; and in suppressing that spirit of opposition, which, in times less perilous, may be essential to our free Constitution: The late conduct of Lord Sidmouth's friends is understood to have rendered this measure the more necessary. We lament that any disagreement should exist between such men as Mr. Pitt and Lord Sidmouth; but if an union of all the great political interests of the State should prove the result of this disagreement, the Country, we are persuaded, will have no cause to regret the event.

The Funds experienced a rise, yesterday, of nearly one per cent. To the rumours so confidently culculated of a considerable change in the Ministry, and the expectation that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would take an early opportunity of making an important and favourable communication respecting Russia, many persons ascribed, this temporary fluctuation. We should rather attribute it to some information having gone abroad of the Royal Message, which was yesterday delivered to both Houses of Parliament, with the nature of which it appears, the Speculators were not in the least acquainted.

LONDON, — 6th JULY.

Suett, of Drury-lane Theatre, "shook off this mortal coil," on Saturday morning. About a fortnight ago he was attacked with an apoplectic fit, from which he partially recovered, and retired to Chelsea for the benefit of his health. The body was brought to his house in town, yesterday, for the purpose of being interred with the customary honours of a theatrical funeral.

Governor Sir Charles Green is arrived in town from Surinam, which settlement he left in the most perfect state of tranquillity.

The place of Prime Minister in Ireland, vacant by the death of the late Dr. Browne, will not, it is said, be again filled up. Government having come to a determination of dispensing with that appointment for the future.

Captain Vincent, the Lieutenants, and Officers, who were on board the Arrow sloop when captured by the two French frigates, in the Mediterranean, have been exchanged as prisoners of war, by the Spanish Government.

Captain Vincent, who had the command of the Arrow sloop, is promoted to the rank of Post Captain.

Mr. David Scott, jun. having declined offering himself a candidate to represent the county of Forfar, the Hon. W. R. Maule is expected to be returned without opposition.

Saturday last, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge inspected the 1st battalion of the King's German Legion, on their parade at the barracks at Battle, after which he visited the Abbey, and then proceeded with Lieut. Gen. Don, and the Officers of his Staff, to Bezhill.

Yesterday a Quarterly General Court was held at the East India House, when the dividend for the half year ending 31st July next, was declared to be 5 per cent.

The undermentioned Proprietors were appointed a Committee for the inspection of the Company's bye Laws, &c.

J. J. Angerstein, Esq. C. S. Wegg, Esq.
W. Drew, Esq. J. Clements, Esq.
R. Hunter, Esq. Godfrey Thornton, Esq.
Sir H. Strachey, Bart.

The Chairman gave notice, that it was the intention of the Court of Directors to call an early General Court for the purposes of laying before the Proprietors the proceedings relative to the institution of a Seminary at Hertford Castle.

No further business offering, the Court, which was but thinly attended, adjourned sine die.

The circumstance of Sir Wm. Pulteney having died without a will, is of very unfortunate consequence to a youth whom Sir William had educated as his son. This young man bears a high character, and the interposition of the friends of Sir William's heirs at law is anxiously expected, and we believe, promised, in this young gentleman's favour.

General Fouché, the French Ambassador at Lisbon, carried with him five Cordons of the Legion of Honour, one for the Prince Regent, one for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, one for the Minister of Justice, and the other two for the two Dukes of the Kingdom. They have, it seems, been accepted.

It is mentioned in Letters from Stralsund, that a subsidiary treaty between Great Britain and Sweden, is under the consideration of his Swedish Majesty, but that previous to its conclusion, the King wishes to obtain the approbation of the Court of St. Petersburg; on the other hand, the King of Prussia uses all his efforts to prevent a Continental league against France.

His Prussian Majesty is said to have declared "That he will maintain, with all his power, the system of neutrality he has adopted, and that he will protect the tranquillity of Germany against all attempts to disturb it."

His Majesty has also declared, that he could no permit Sweden to prepare hostile armaments, or to make demonstrations against the French forces in the Electorate of Hanover.

The Journal des Paris intimates that the interest of France does not prevail at Constantinople, where "English guineas and Russian intrigues" are accused of influencing the mind of the Grand Seigneur.

A most alarming deficiency in the duty on Spirits is the result of the tax laid by Mr. Adington. The deficit is no less than 1,671,000l. a pretty convincing proof that it is not by the augmentation of duties that an increased revenue is to be expected. Mr. Pitt has devised a plan for the suppression of smuggling. Custom-houses are to be erected in the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and the most rigorous measures to be resorted to for the prevention of all contraband. A deputation of gentlemen from

Guernsey have had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in order to represent the fatal effects which the erection of a Custom-house will have on the trade of that Island—but in vain.

An Irish Gentleman in company, a few nights since, seeing that the lights were so dim as only to render the darkness visible, called out lustily, "Here, Waiter, let me have a couple of daycent candles, just that I may see how those others burn!"

It was currently reported a few days since that Mr. Pitt was to lay a tax on wearing boots, in the manner of a licence. This probably, was confounded with the tax on horses, but fashion seems to have disapproved these articles for ever. Gentlemen ride in pantaloons and nankeen trousers, while boots are fit only for walking the streets, or wearing in the House of Commons.

The Gentlemen of the Navy Pay Office have presented their late Paymaster, Alexander Trotter, Esq. with a superb piece of Plate, as a mark of the high esteem in which he was held in that office.

A Gentleman at Witham, a few days since, received from Bristol the anonymous letter subjoined, with a one-pound Bank of England Note enclosed therein:—"One, who inconsiderately wronged Mr. A. of Mill-a-crown, more than twenty years past, and has never forgot it, sends restitution, and thanks him for the use of his money."

THE BISHOP OF RAPHOE.—This venerable Prelate died in the 93d year of his age, at his seat at Raphoe, in the county of Donegal, in the North of Ireland. He was father of Admiral Whitshed, who assumed that surname in compliance with the will of the late Mr. Whitshed, of Old Berlington Street, who bequeathed to him all his fortune.

It may be gratifying to the Public to learn that Francis Cook, the blind Sailor, who was robbed by his comrade in London-street, and about whom so much interest was excited, has been restored to his perfect sight. His disease was considered by the most able practitioners in town to be Gitta Serena, and therefore past all hope of remedy. The cure was effected by an eminent Surgeon of Wivelscombe, in Somersetshire, of the name of Sully, who has lately performed some very extraordinary cures in this way.

Three engagements in the fashionable world have lately taken place. Some of them have been in contemplation since the Pic-Nic Society existed, and residence at Brighton fixed, the determination. The one is a Lady of high rank; the other a Lady who brought her husband a large fortune; she has gone off with a theatrical hero. The third is a Lady of title, and it is her second faux pas.

PETERSBURGH, — APRIL 16.

The number of persons who are to compose the Embassy to China, has been farther augmented by several learned Botanists and Mineralogists, and by six staff officers.

M. Tielker who is to join the Russian Embassy to China, in order to exhibit in presence of the Emperor the Panorama of Petersburg, intends, if the police of China permit, to take drawings of the greatest cities in that Empire, in order afterwards to make the Panoramas of them, which he designs to exhibit in the different parts of Europe.

It appears that an English Heifer, upon being lately opened, was discovered to have swallowed a guinea and a half. This is the more remarkable, as it is long since John Bull has been pampered with such sterling food.

From the number of *Crim. Con.* Trials now pending, it is evident that some few of our fashionable fair ones have chosen rather to follow the example of Mrs. Lee—than to embrace the sedate virtues of her Campbor-bag.

A suit has been recommenced against Lord Courtenay, to recover from him an estate of 16,000l. per annum. His Irish property, if undiminished, will in a very short period amount to 70,000l. a year.

MARRIAGE.

BETWEEN LADY HONORIA LAMBERT AND LIEUT. WOODGATE, OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

With the progress of that mutual passion which led to this now indissoluble connexion, we are unacquainted, but the circumstances that occurred at the altar will be found to be somewhat out of the usual routine of modern marriages. Her Ladyship is the daughter of the Earl of Cavan, and, on the 29th of April last, completed the 21 year of her age. Lieutenant Woodgate, of the Navy, served with the Noble Earl in Egypt, where he received a wound in his leg, which, without being amputated, obliges him, nevertheless, to make use of a wooden one. This wounded Officer, on Saturday last, gave notice to the Parish Clerk of St. Pancras, that he should, on the following morning, repair to the Church of that parish, to be married to the Honoria Lambert, for which he had a licence (which afterwards proved to be a special one), and requested the Clergyman might be in attendance at a quarter past nine o'clock, and particularly desired that no delay might take place. On the same day (Saturday) Lord Cavan called with a friend on the Parish Clerk, and inquired if he had not had notice of such an intended marriage? On being answered in the affirmative, his Lordship requested he might be permitted to wait in the Clerk's house, to see the parties pass to the church which was agreed to, and the next morning he attended, at an early hour; but, previous to his going to the Clerk's house, he had stationed some persons opposite the church door to recognize the parties.

About the appointed time (quarter past nine o'clock) his Lordship was informed by one of his friends, that the parties were in church; and, in a few minutes, he and two stout servants, the immediate attendants, and, on entering, demanded his daughter, which being refused by the Lieutenant and his friends, very high words ensued, and the argument was conducted with such violence, that it was thought proper to call in the constables resident in the neighbourhood. The Clergyman at length arrived; (but not until nearly one hour behind the appointed time) and joined the parties in the vestry, when, we understand, his Lordship, in the most positive terms, forbade the marriage. But, whether the Clergyman thought he was warranted in refusing to perform the ceremony, both of the parties being of age, or from what other motive he might have acted, we do not pretend to decide, but to the altar, in presence of the Noble Earl, was his daughter led, "making lath," and the lath was commenced; in the middle of which his Lordship rose, and in a loud voice, three times, forbade the marriage. He was instantly answered by the Parson, who informed his Lordship, that the couple were already betrothed to each other, and that it was his duty to finish the ceremony, which he accordingly did, and as soon as it was concluded, the *swallow the bread and wine* was his Prize. His Lordship left the church, after he was informed by the Clergyman that the parties were *betwixt head*, which was before the ceremony was quite finished. Lord Cavan was married very early in life, and has not yet completed his forty-second year; Lady Honoria is his Lordship's eldest child living.

STOCKS, JULY 6, AT ONE O'CLOCK: His 3 per Cent. Reduced, 58 1/2, 50, 40, 30, 20, 10, 5, 3 per Cent. Consols, 58 1/2, 4, 2, 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16, 1/32, 1/64, 1/128, 1/256, 1/512, 1/1024, 1/2048, 1/4096, 1/8192, 1/16384, 1/32768, 1/65536, 1/131072, 1/262144, 1/524288, 1/1048576, 1/2097152, 1/4194304, 1/8388608, 1/16777216, 1/33554432, 1/67108864, 1/134217728, 1/268435456, 1/536870912, 1/1073741824, 1/2147483648, 1/4294967296, 1/8589934592, 1/17179869184, 1/34359738368, 1/68719476736, 1/137438953472, 1/274877906944, 1/549755813888, 1/1099511627776, 1/2199023255552, 1/4398046511104, 1/8796093022208, 1/17592186044416, 1/35184372088832, 1/70368744177664, 1/140737488355328, 1/281474976710656, 1/562949953421312, 1/1125899906842624, 1/2251799813685248, 1/4503599627370496, 1/9007199254740992, 1/18014398509481984, 1/36028797018963968, 1/72057594037927936, 1/144115188075855872, 1/288230376151711744, 1/576460752303423488, 1/1152921504606846976, 1/2305843009213693952, 1/4611686018427387904, 1/9223372036854775808, 1/18446744073709551616, 1/36893488147419103232, 1/73786976294838206464, 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