BENGAL HURKARU.

Volume XI.] *TUESDAY, DECEMBER* 10, 1805. [*Number* 569.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Repairs proposed to be made to the Eastern Canal, commonly called TOLLY'S NULLAH, will be immediately commenced, and all Persons are accordingly required to cause their Boats now lying there, to quit the Canal with the least practicable delay.

E. THOROTON,
Magistrate.

Calcutta, December 9, 1805.

چون درینولا مرمت کهال تالي گنج
خواهد شد لهذا اشتهار داده میشود
که همه مهاجنان و دیگر کسان کشتیهاي
خودهارا از کهال مرقوم بجاي دیگر
برده بدارند و درین دن کسردن
کشتیها تغافلی نسازند درینباب
تاکید مزید شناسند تاریخ نهم دسمبر
سنه ۱۸۰۵

যোকাম টালীরখাল মেরামত হইবেক অতএব খবরদেওয়া জাইতেছে জে সকল মোহাজন ওগায়রহ নৌকের নৌকা খালের ভিতর থাকে বাহির করিয়া লইয়া জাইবে মেরামত সুরু আতিমিগী হইবেক নৌকা বাহির করিতে দেরি করিবেনা বখত তাগিদ জানিবে ইতি

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.
Tickets.	WHOLE,	at	125
	HALVES,	at	64
	QUARTERS,	at	32
	EIGHTHS,	at	16

Calcutta, November 26, 1805.

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.

BOAT & LASCAR OFFICE,
AND
PROVISION WAREHOUSE.

J. P. STUVENS

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal encouragement he has met with since he commence Business; and respectfully informs them, that he has removed his *Office* from No. 4, Radah Bazar, to HASTING'S STREET, immediately opposite OLD POST-OFFICE STREET, where he solicits the continuance of their support.

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 an 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.

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.

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

FOURTEENTH
Madras Asylum Lottery,
FOR 1805.

TICKETS not Drawn in the First Class, will now be Exchanged for Second Class Tickets, at Arcot Rupees Forty-eight each, and Prizes in the First Class, paid at the Exchange of the Day,

BY
Messrs. P. LUMSDAIN & CO.

Tickets will be forfeited if not Exchanged before the Drawing of the Second Class commences.

Calcutta, December 9th, 1805.

ALEXANDER RAITT,
JEWELLER,
No. 80, COSSITOLLAH,

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.

ON FRIDAY NEXT,
WILL BE PUBLISHED,
AT THE
HURKARU PRESS,
No. 188, *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 Indent of BINDING MATERIALS, per CASTLE EDEN, including a great variety of Fancy Ornaments of the last Fashion in England, for Backs, &c. they beg therefore to offer their Services to the Public in the above Line, which they can now confidently assure those, who may be pleased to favor them with their Orders, to execute with the utmost neatness and elegance.

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, DECEMBER 10, 1805.

General Orders, by the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, NOV. 28, 1805.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Gascoyne, of the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, has permission to proceed to St. Helena, and eventually to Europe, for the recovery of his health, under the existing Regulations on that subject, on furnishing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

Major William Sneyd, of the 2d Battalion 14th Regiment Native Infantry, has permission to retire from the Honorable Company's Service, and to proceed to Europe on one of the ships of the present Season, under the existing Regulations, on furnishing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

Captain Lieutenant J. R. Mocklar, of the 7th Regiment Native Cavalry, has permission to make a voyage to Sea, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for Six Months.

L. HOOK,
Sec. to the Govt.

General Orders, by the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, NOV. 29, 1805.

Colonel G. Harcourt, Commanding Officer of the Troops in the Province of Cuttack, has permission to proceed to Fort St. George, and to be absent for Three Months.

L. HOOK,
Sec. to the Govt.

General Orders, by the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, NOV. 29, 1805.

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

13th REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Captain Lieutenant William Thomas, to be Captain of a Company from the 2d November, 1805, vice Irwin, deceased.

Lieutenant Barrè Richard Latter, to be Captain Lieutenant from the 2d November, 1805, vice Thomas, promoted.

Captain Samuel Kelly, of the European Regiment, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on producing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

L. HOOK,
Sec. to the Govt.

The Select Committee appointed at the last Meeting of the General Committee of the British Inhabitants of Madras, constituted for the purpose of carrying into effect the following resolution of 7th April, 1804. viz. "That in gratitude to His Excellency the "Most Noble Richard MARQUESS WELLESLEY, a COLUMN OF GRANITE "be erected, for the purpose of commemorating the splendid events of His Lordship's "Government; and of recording the names "of those distinguished leaders, who under "his auspices, have carried his plans into "execution; and of those gallant Officers, "who fell gloriously in their Country's "cause, leading on their fellow Soldiers to "Victory; and that the Shaft of the Column "be of a single piece, 50 feet long"—having ascertained the several points referred to their investigation, request a Meeting of the General Committee at the Exchange in Fort St. George, on Monday the the 2d of December next, at two o'Clock in the Afternoon.

E. WOOD, *Sec.*

The Committee constituted for the purpose of carrying into effect the resolution of the British Inhabitants of Madras, for erecting a CENOTAPH, to commemorate the virtues and patriotism of the late Venerable and Most Noble CHARLES MARQUESS CORNWALLIS, having met at the Exchange this day, pursuant to adjournment, and having unanimously agreed to the following Resolutions, publish the same for general information.

RESOLVED, That the Subscription Paper voted at the General Meeting of the British Inhabitants on the 5th Instant, be sent to the Exchange for Signature, on Monday next the 18th Instant, and that it do lie there for that purpose, until further notice.

RESOLVED, That counterparts of the Subscription Paper be sent to the several out stations of this Presidency.

RESOLVED, That an Advertisement be inserted in the Public Papers, stating that the Committee would be thankful to any Gentleman, who may favour them with Plans and Elevations for the intended Cenotaph, and requesting that the same may be delivered in on or before the first of February 1806.

RESOLVED, That a Gold Medal, valued at £. 100, be given for the most approved Design; and that the Plans be sent in an envelope, addressed to the Secretary, each having a particular mark, and be accompanied by a sealed letter, stating the name of the Author, and bearing on it's superscription, a similar mark to that on the Plan.

E. WOOD, *Sec.*

Madras, November 15, 1805.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
DECEMBER 7, 1805.

On the 4th Instant, commenced the Second Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery, and also an Admiralty Sessions for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, for the year 1805.

The Grand Jury received their Charge from the Honorable the Chief Justice, who, at considerable length, pointed out the many advantages this great Metropolis enjoyed over all others of equal Extent, Population, Commerce, and Wealth, in the known World, observed that few Offences were committed within it which called for the interference of Public Justice, and attributed this blessing in a particular degree to the example of Morality and Good Conduct shewn by the higher orders of the British Inhabitants of these Provinces, in aid of the Administration of the Law; His Lordship concluded, by taking leave of the Grand Jury, being the last time he should meet them on such an occasion.

On the 5th Instant, all the business of the Grand Jury was concluded, but previously to their being discharged, William Fairlie, Esq. the Foreman, submitted to the Chief Justice, that he was charged by the Jury to present an Address to His Lordship, and requested his permission to read it, which was expressed in the following words:—

To the Honorable SIR JOHN ANSTRUTHER, BARONET, *Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, &c. &c. &c.*

MY LORD CHIEF JUSTICE,

The Grand Jury feel that they cannot completely satisfy the trust which the Law confides in them without offering you, the expression of their thanks and gratitude for the vigilance, ability and attention to the public welfare with which you have discharged the important duties of your Office, during a period of almost eight years.

With a sensible degree of satisfaction, we have observed in the course of that time, an improved and more active Administration of Justice introduced, an efficient Police established, and the British Character, advanced in the esteem and respect of its Indian Subjects.

The eminent part which you have borne in the accomplishment of these public benefits, entitles you to the grateful acknowledgments of this Community, as having contributed in a material degree to effect the beneficent objects of the British Legislature, in securing to the Inhabitants of one of the wealthiest and most populous Cities in the World, the practical blessings of the English Law, and in diffusing the sense of its protection through every part of those extensive Provinces which are subject to the Supreme Government of Bengal.

With the view to perpetuate the testimony we have now the honor to bear to your virtues, talents and integrity, we are prompted to solicit your permission to place your Portrait in the Town Hall of Calcutta, whenever that Building may be prepared to receive it and until then, in that Court House over which you have presided, with so much honor to yourself, and advantage to the public interests of your Country.

We have the honor to subscribe Ourselves, with sentiments of sincere respect and attachment,

Your most faithful, and
Obedient humble Servants,

(Signed) W. FAIRLIE, FOREMAN.

C. D'OYLY,	M. T. WEATHRALL,
D. BURGES,	J. McTAGGART,
THOS. GRAHAM,	WM. HOLLINGS,
J. H. FERGUSSON,	J. W. SHERER,
M. G. PRENDERGAST,	EDW. EGERTON,
JAMES LOCKHART,	H. HODGSON,
ROBT. M'CLINTOCK,	DAVID CAMPBELL,
J. MELVILL,	FRANCIS HORSLEY,
J. HUNTER,	J. EWER.
JOHN GILMORE,	

CALCUTTA, *December* 5, 1805.

To which the Chief Justice made the following Reply:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY.

I should be devoid of every feeling which ought to actuate the breast of an Englishman if I were insensible of the high honor you have this day done me. The applause of our fellow Citizens is the highest honor and the greatest reward which can be bestowed upon any man in a public station. But when that applause comes from men of your description, and your high character, it is indeed doubly honorable. Upon the present occasion, I am afraid however, that I owe more to the kind partiality with which this settlement has honored me since the moment of my arrival among you, and to the enlarged and liberal manner in which you view even the slightest efforts for the public Service, than to any merits of my own. If my efforts have been at all successful in promoting, or in advancing, any of those great public objects to which you allude in your Address of this day, much must be ascribed to the example which your virtues, and those of men like you, hold out to the public. I owe much to the assistance derived from the fair and honorable practice of the Gentlemen who follow the profession of the Law in this Country; I owe much to the high and liberal spirit of the Gentlemen of the Bar, which has not been exceeded in any part of the British dominions; but I owe a great deal more to the virtues and the talents of my honorable Colleagues on the Bench with me, with whom I have sat here ever since my arrival in this Country, during which time many questions of great public interest, and of great private importance, have been agitated, discussed and decided, without one difference of opinion; and if I have succeeded in deserving the high honor you have conferred upon me to-day, it must be ascribed to the situation which I hold having made me the vehicle of their opinions, and the organ of their sentiments.

With regard to myself, Gentlemen, allow me to add, that my heart must cease to beat, and my blood to flow, before I cease to remember with gratitude and affection, the high honor which your approbation has this day conferred upon me.

On Friday last arrived at Kedgeree, the Danish ship Cron Prince Frederick, Captain Thomas Fasting, from Copenhagen, the 7th of May, and the Cape of Good Hope, the 20th September.

Passengers from Copenhagen:—Mr. H. C. Bang, *Factor*; and Mrs. Bang;—Mr. J. Rehlling, *Magistrate*; and Mrs. Rehling;—Mrs. Fasting; Mr. A. John;—and Mr. B. Barrard.

Yesterday the agreeable accounts reached town of the arrival in the river of te Hon. Company ship Lady Castlereagh, Captain Murray, from England, and last from St. Helena, the 15th September, whence she sailed in company with the H. C. ship Admiral Gardner, from which she parted company, in bad weather, in the lat, of Madras; her arrived may also be hourly expected.

By this arrival we have had the satisfaction to learn, that the following ships from India had reached the Island in safety.

H. C. ship Worcester, and } from Bombay,
Extra ship Skelton Castel, }
——Tottenham, and } from Bencoolen
——Lord Eldon, }

Captain Jasper Sweete, Commander of the latter ship, we are concerned to state, died on his passage; and it is added, that the Crews of both the ships from Bencoolen, were in a very sickly state.

The Teignmouth, H. C. cruizer, which was dispatched hence as a Packet for England, arrived at St. Helena on the 5th September, and sailed three days afterwards.

A Carael had arrived at St. Helena, with the crew of the H. C. extra ship Experiment; of whose capture, accounts appeared some time ago.

The Georgiana Packet was stationed at the Island.

Passengers from England:—Messrs. Thomas Inglis, George Ellice, and T. S. Cutlibert, *Writers.*

Messrs. James Hamilton, Jed Kerle, R. Norris, John Sanderson, A. G. Wavel, George Young, J. Trelauney, George Stubbins, W. Guise, J. A. Tideman, R. Kennaway, Alexander Horsburgh, J. L. Byers, G. W. A. Lloyd, Charles Edw. Clayton, and William Gregory, *Cadets.*

On Sunday last arrived off town the sloop Hope, Captain G. H. Lane, with dispatches from Rangoon, which she left the 16th November.

Passengers:— Captain Racambeau. of the ship Regina.

We understand, all was tranquil at Rangoon, and every thing going on as usual.

The Betsey was still at Rangoon,—but we are informed, that the Burmah government had ordered that she should leave the river on the 17th November; and had required the Frenchman, in charge of her, to proceed to Ava.

The following ships were at Rangoon, when the Hope left it:—

Cornwallis, — Marchioness Wellesley,—Commerce,—and Capt. Grant's new ship, just launched.

The following are the names of the commanders, officers, passengers, &c. captured by La Caroline; and who have arrived here, on the Pallas:—

C. Churchill, Esq. collector of Vizagapatam;— Capt. Thomas Macneelance, late commander of the Waldegrave;—Capt. D. Dundas, do. do. of the Commerce;— Messrs. John Jackson, Robert Smart, Alexander Macgregor, and Galbreath Macneelance.

We are highly concerned to state, that a Parsee, passenger, who reached town early yesterday, from the Cron Prince Frederick, brings accounts that she was boarded in Balasore roads, by a boat from an American ship coming in here, having on board the commanders and part of the crew of three country ships, which have unfortunately been captured by the French privateer *Henriette*, commanded by *Surcouff*; these gentlemen, the Parsee who brought this intelligence to Calcutta, states, are Captain McNeelance, of the Waldegrave; Captain ——, of the Phœnix; and Captain Dundas, of the Commerce; all of which we understand, are very valuable ships, and by which the merchantile interest of this port, we are concerned to hear, will sustain very serious loss.

The boat abovementioned, boarded the Dane for the purpose of procuring a supply of provisions, which the Captain of the Cron Prince Frederick, very generously furnished;—as the prisoners of war were put on board the American from the privateer, without the necessary supply.

We have not yet learnt the name of the American ship, but understand, she is from America—and as she has a pilot on board, we hope to be enabled to lay before our Readers, some further particulars, in the course of the day.

The Parsee, who brought to Calcutta the foregoing intelligence, was a passenger from Bombay, on board the Brunswick, at the time of her capture; and went in that ship from Madagascar to the Cape of Good Hope, where the Brunswick arrived on the 17th of September, and was driven from three anchors, by a violent gale of wind, upon some rocks in False Bay, where she remained in a most perilous situation, having seventeen feet water in her hold; very little, if any hopes, could be entertained of saving her.

The Brunswick, it now appears, was not taken to the Isle of France, (previous to her going to Madagascar,) after her capture, as stated in some former accounts.

Admiral Linois, in the Marengo, and the Belle Poule, were lying at the Cape of Good Hope, and were in daily expectation of being joined there by the Atalantic, when the Cron Prince Frederick left it.

On the 26th Nov. off Cheduba, the Cron Prince Frederick, was hailed by a two masted French privateer, which doubtless was the Henriette; on the same day, the Dane was spoken by an English Frigate, which immediately gave chase to the privateer.—We entertain therefore very sanguine expectations that Mons. Surcouff, will not escape; and that at least some of his prizes will be overtaken by our cruizers, before they reach the port to which they have been destined by the enemy.

We are concerned to state that the intelligence of captures brought by the Parsee above alluded to, has proved too well founded—indeed his account was so clear and circumstantial, there were no grounds for doubting the facts he stated.

The Pallas, the American referred to, has come into the river, and the arrival in Town of Captains Macneelance and Dundas, of the ships Waldegrave and Commerce, and some of the Officers of the Phœnix, confirms the accounts of the capture of these valuable ships.

The Phœnix, it appears was captured by the Henriette privateer, on the 24th September last, in lat. 4, 20 N. and long: ——, and her 2d and 3d Mates were landed at Soosoo, from whence they proceeded to Tappanooly, when they embarked on board the Commerce, to experience, as it proved, a second captivity; the Commerce, having been taken by the Caroline, Captain Surcouf, on the 16th Nov. in lat. 18, 50 N. and long. 91, 10 E. within three days sail of Balasore Roads.

Three days after the capture of the Commerce, in lat. 19, 20 N. and long. 90, 20 E. the Waldegrave was captured by the same privateer, which on the 26th Nov. at midnight, fell in with the Pallas, on board of which vessel she embarked 103 prisoners, with the very scanty supply of 5 fowls, 2 kegs of bread, and a flask of wine. The Pallas having been 169 days at sea, was consequently very short of Provisions for her own crew; so that, with such an accession of people, it may easily be imagined the distress which was experienced; in fact, some of the lascars were nearly three days without provisions, and some actually perished.

At 10 on the morning of the 27th, the Pallas met with H. M. ship Psyche,—the privateer then in sight from the mast head, and was distinctly pointed out to the Psyche, which immediately went in chase with all sail set, and from her superiority of sailing, with nearly a whole day before them, the most sanguine expectations are entertained, that an end has been put to Mons. Surcouf's cruize.

The Honorable Company's cruizer Viper, Lieut. Smee, was also captured by the Henriette, who landed her crew with those of the Phœnix, at Soosoo, the beginning of October—and then, by the information of the Malays, went to the N. as given out to them, in pursuit of the Commerce, but she had proceeded to the Southward. It unfortunately proved, however, that no vigilance, or precaution was to save her from the hands of the enemy.

The value of captures which have been announced within these ten days last past, amounts to no less a sum than eleven Lacks of Rupees, of British Property, which have fallen into the hands of the enemy, almost at our door.

The Melville, captured four days after leaving her Bengal Pilot, is valued at - - - - - - - - - -	3,50,000
The Waldegrave, within two days sail of the Roads, - - - - - -	350,000
The Commerce, the same, - - -	1,50,000
The Phœnix, - - - - - - - - -	2,50,000
Sicca Rupees	11,00,000

And we fear many others, not yet known; for whilst the Bellona, the Napolean, the Henriette, and Caroline, and perhaps other privateers, are cruizing, there is no knowing to what extent they may have carried their depredations,—the consequence to the trade, and the general prosperity of this great Mercantile Community, are consequently, justly apprehended to be of a very serious nature.

We regret to add, that there were several Englishmen amongst the Crew of the Caroline, and many Americans.—The Gunner and two Seacunnies of the Waldegrave, immediately entered, and gave information of the ships expected from China, which the Caroline intended cruizing for, when the Psyche came in sight.

We are sorry to state, that Capt. Haig, of the ship Melville, arrived in town late last Tuesday night, with the disagreeable intelligence of the capture of that ship, by the Bellona privateer, on the 14th ultimo, only four days after leaving the pilot.

By private Letters received from England per Overland Packet, we learn, that the inferior sort of Bengal Indigo, fetched from 7 to 9 shillings per pounds; second sort, 9 to 11, and the best from 12 to 13 shillings: a price far exceeding the expectations of the most sanguine speculators.

On Thursday, Captain Reid, of the ship Henry Wellesley, reached town with accounts of the arrival in the river of that ship, last from Penang.

The Henry Wellesley, left Penang on the 7th ult.

Passengers:—Mrs. Reid and two Children,—Mrs. James,—and Mr. Chippendale.

The H. C. extra ship Travers, Captain Saunders, from hence, had arrived at Bencoolen, previous to the departure of the Princess of Wales, from thence:—Thomas Parr, Esq. Resident of Fort Marlbro, and his Lady, were passengers on the Travers.

The Bellona sailed from the Isle of France last March; and cruised two months to windward of the Island of St. Helena; during which time, she captured three South-sea whalers; two of which were dispatched to the Mauritius, the crew of the other being ill of the scurvy, Captain Peroud took out the best of her stores, spiked all her guns, towed her to about twenty leagues to leeward of St. Helena, and then directed the master to proceed to Rio de Janeiro.

Captain Peroud, on his return to India, touched at Mosambique; there took on board a supply of water and provisions, and then proceeded to the entrance of the Red Sea, where he cruised ten days, without falling in with any thing:—the Bellona then steered to Muscat, and there captured the Endeavour, which ship they scuttled, on the 16th October.

In lat. 9:30 N. long. 85:18 E. she captured H. M. Schooner Culloden's Tender, in charge of Mr. John Sutherland, master's mate, bound to Penang with dispatches, and sunk her—the Packets were thrown overboard and sunk, previous to the French getting possession of the vessel.

On the 14th Nov. in lat. 17:58 N. long. 87:30 E. the Bellona captured the ship Melville Captain Haig, (having left his pilot only, four days:)—she was dispatched to the Mauritius the same day, with thirty men from the privateer.

On the 24th Nov. as Captain Peroud was proceeding to Soosoo, with an intention of landing there the prisoners of war, he had captured; he fell in with the ship Princess of Wales, Captain Wise, having sailed from Bencoolen on the 5th of October:—the ship being in ballast, and Captain Peroud conceiving her to be a vessel of small value, he proposed sinking her; but at the intercession of Captain Haig, he was prevailed upon to give her up, to convey the prisoners of war to Bengal.

The Princess of Wales at the time she struck, had on board a quantity of gold-dust, which it appears, was fortunately saved by the following circumstance:—some of the crew of the ship having stolen this, secreted it in the hold, which was discovered on the 30th Nov. by an anonymous letter that was dropt in Captain Haig's cabin, during the night of the 29th. The official letters on board the Princess of Wales were thrown overboard; but some of the private letters saved.

The Princess of Wales parted company with the Bellona at half past 9 P. M. on the 24th Nov. she was then steering to the southward, on her return to the Isle of France, having been out nine months, she was almost entirely destitute of provisions and stores.

The following are the names of the commanders, officers, passengers, &c. captured by the Bellona, who have arrived here on the Princess of Wales:—

Captain James Haig, late commander of the Melville.

Captain George Wise, ditto ditto, of the Princess of Wales.

Mr. John Sutherland, master's mate, late in charge of H. M. Schooner Culloden's Tender.

Mr. Charles Bagshot, Midshipman of ditto.

Mr. John Kilpatrick, late 1st officer of the Melville.

Mr. Christopher Haris, late 2d ditto of ditto.

Mr. John Couzins, 1st officer of the Princess of Wales.

Mr. William Mitchell, 2d ditto of ditto.

Mr. William Jones, master in the pilot service.

Messrs. Gibson, Thomas Gibson, James Palmer, and James Anderson, passengers on ditto.

The following is a correct list of Passengers, who have recently proceeded to Eu-

rope from this Presidency, on the undermentioned Ships :—

Per H. C. Extra ship Carmarthen, Captain Lochner : —Mrs. Elizabeth Bacon,—Mrs. H. Portbury,—Mrs. E. Denny,—A. Gardiner, Esq. senior merchant,—Lieutenant James Paterson, Native Cavalry, —Lieutenant Alexander Watson, 5th regiment,—Captains E. Bacon, and E. S. Portbury, country service,—Mr. J. D. Finny,—Mr. William Atkinson, and Mr. W. G. Hickie, conductor of ordnance.—*Children :* Misses Grace Wilton and Amelia Harvey,—Masters St. George O'Halloran, Henry O'Halloran, Edward John Bacon, James Mercer, John Gordon, and John James.

Per H. C. Extra ship General Stuart : Captain John Rogers,—Mrs. Hayes,—Mrs. Wale,—Mrs. Jessup, —Mrs. Bayley,—Miss Sherrard and Miss Pemberton, —Commodore John Hayes,—Colonel Wale, H. M. 67th regt.—C. Bayley, Esq. civil service,—R. Vansittart, Esq. civil service,—Major Reade, 7th regt. N. I.—Captain Brisco, H. M. 73d regt.—Mr. S. Harris,—Mr. R. Lockhart.—Lieutenants Maughan and R. Ternan, H. C. Bombay Marine,—*Children :* Misses Hayes, Boileau, M. Bayley, H. Bayley, and H. Smith,—Masters Boileau and J. Reade.

Per H. C. ship Castle Eden : Captain Colnett—Mrs. Larkins, and child ; Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, W. Dodwell, Esq. of the Madars civil service;—Messrs. Adam Muller, Gregory Jackson, C. Chisholm and W. Knox.—*Children :* Misses E. B. Jackson, and Caroline Dring,—Masters W. Knox Ord, and S. H. Jackson.

On Tuesday last, Henry Churchill, Esq. was nominated Sheriff for the ensuing year.—He has appointed Mr. Hickey, his under Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT.

On Wednesday, the 4th instant, was holden at the Supreme Court of Judicature, the second Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, for the present year, and also an Admiralty Session, when the following gentlemen were sworn of the Grand Jury:—

WILLIAM FAIRLIE, Esq. Foreman.

C. D'Oyly,	J. M'Taggart,
D. Burges,	W. Holings,
T. Graham,	J. W. Sherer,
J. H. Fergusson,	E. Egerton,
M. G. Prendergast,	H. Hodgson,
James Lockhart,	D. Campbell,
Robert M'Clintock,	F. Horsley,
J. Melvill,	J. Ewer,
J. Hunter,	M. Campbell,
John Gilmore,	Henry Ramus,
M. T. Weatherall,	G. Tyler,

The charge to the Grand Jury, was delivered by the Honorable Chief Justice.

Same day, William Sandell, was tried for an assault, and found guilty—when he was sentenced to two years imprisonment, and to Pay a fine of one hundred Rupees.

On Thursday last, came on the trial of two Malays, for the murder of Captain Jonnstone, his officers, crew, &c.—they were both found guilty—*death*. They were executed on Saturday last, in the Loll Bazar, and their bodies are to be hang in chains.

On Friday last, an European was convicted for the wilful murder of a native woman, and were also executed yesterday.

We understand, there were no other trials of any material consequence.

The Session closed on Friday last.

MADRAS COURIER,

NOVEMBER 20, 1805.

On Saturday arrived the American Ship Sansom, Captain Thomson, from New York, which she left on the 20th of June.

On the 3d of July, in Latitude 36 North, Longitude 32 30 West, the Sansom fell in with and was boarded by the Leviathan, one of the Ships of LORD NELSON'S Squadron, which was then steering E. S. E. for the straits of Gibraltar, and in pursuit of the combined French and Spanish Fleet, which the gallant and indefatigable Admiral had closely pursued, from the period of their escape from the West Indies.

LORD NELSON'S Squadron consisted of eleven sail of the Line, and two Frigates.

At the time the American ship left the fleet, they were steering East South East, apparently for the Straits of Gibraltar.

The French fleet, is commanded by Admiral Villeneuve ; and the Spanish, by Admiral Gravina.

To the above interesting intelligence, we subjoin an Extract from the latest New York Paper.

LIST OF THE FRENCH SQUADRON.

Le Baccentaure 80 guns—Le Formidable 80—Le Neptune 80—L'Indomtable 80—Le Pluton 74—Le Mont Blanc 74—Le Berwick 74—L'Atlas 74—L'Aigle 74—Le Swiftsure 74—Le Scipio 74—L'Intrepide 74—Le Rhin 40—L'Hauteur 40—La Cornelia 40—L'Hermoine 40—La Syren 36—La Thames 36—La Tortche 28—La Furet 28—La Naide 26.

It was imagined that the Enemy's Fleet would endeavour to get into Toulon.

The CAYENNE, Sloop of War, was captured by the combined Fleet, on their passage to the West Indies.

The last accounts from Rangoon mention that His Majesty's Sloop ALBATROSS remained cruizing near the entrance of the River, nor, it is added, would she quit that station until relieved.

The French Brig Felicitie, Prize to His Majesty's Ship LORD DUNCAN, has arrived at Bombay as also His Majesty's Ship GRAMPUS, Capt. Caulfield, from Muscat.

COLOMBO,—1st November, 1805.

Lieutenant Colonel Kerr, Deputy Judge Advocate, having returned to the Island, Captain Grant at present acting will deliver over to him all Papers, &c.

COLOMBO.—Arrived, October the 31st, brig *Liberty* Prize, from the Isle of France—November the 3d, H. M. Ship *Tremendous*, John Osborne Esq. Commodore,—3d, Ship *Conception* from Lisbon 450 Passengers : also Cutter *Tranquebar*, from Tranquebar, Passengers : —W. McMeod Esq. Lieut Wildy H. M. 19th, Regt.—November the 4th, Ship *Helen*, Captain N. Allen, from Bengal.

POINT DE GALLE—Arrived, October the 30th. Ship *Elizabeth*, Captain Falconer, from Columbo—31st, Ship *Hunter*, Captain J. Williams, from Columbo — Passenger : Capt. Cochrane — Ship *Thomas*, Captain Yearmouth, from Columbo.—Passengers : H. Marshall and John McDowall Esqrs.—November the 1d passed Grab Ship *Kussrow*, Captain Ross, from Calcutta —Passengers . Captain Warren 65th, Regiment, Captain Pope, Lieut. Campbell, Lieut. Morrison, Doctor Baird, Bombay Establishment, also Ship *Forbes*, Captain Sinclair, from Calcutta.—Passenger : Colonel Forbes, of H. M. 80th Regt.—4th, Brig *Supply*, from Ganjam : also Ship *Governor Duncan*, Capt. T. Ley, from Calcutta.

TRINCOMALIE.—Arrived October the 25th, Ship *Alex. Hamilton*, Capt. T. Pitt, from Madras.

Madras Government Gazette,

NOVEMBER 21, 1805.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, November 12, 1805.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs that the following promotions shall take place.

Senior Major of Infantry, Alexander Baillie, from the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Kirkpatrick deceased, date of rank the 16th of October 1805.

11th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain John Lindsay, to be Major, vice Baillie promoted ; Captain Lieutenant S. Lutwidge, to be Captain of a Company, vice Lindsay promoted ; and Lieutenant J. Woulfe, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Lutwidge promoted, date of rank, the 16th of October 1805.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Keighly, of His Majesty's 19th Regiment of Light Dragoons, to be Adjutant to the Cavalry Cantonment of Arcot.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to appoint George Smaller and John Patterson, to be Sub-Assistant Surgeons on this Establishment from this date.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having taken into consideration the inconveniences experienced at the following Military Garrisons, from the want of Serjeants Major to keep up the Public Records and make out the necessary Returns, viz. Palamcottah, Madura, Dindigul, Nundidroog, Sankerrydroog, Ganjam, and Vizagapatam, and also the inadequacy of the present allowance of twenty one fanams granted for Stationary at those Garrisons, is pleased to order and direct, that from the 1st of the present Month the sum of 5 Pagodas per Month shall be allowed for a Writer (when no Serjeants Major stand appointed to them) and Pagodas 2, 21, for Stationary (in lieu of the former Allowance at each of the Garrisons) abovementioned.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.
(Signed) G STRACHEY, SEC. TO GOVT.
By order of the Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters — Choul ry Plain : Nov. 13, 1805.

G. O BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Lieutenant Colonel Baillie, (late promotion) is posted to the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, and to the 2d Battalion, vice Kirkpatrick.

Major J Lindsay (late promotion) is posted to the 2d Battalion of the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, vice Baillie.

Officers who have held the command of the Divisions, Districts, Garrisons, Cantonments, or Posts of the Army, enumerated in the Government General Order of 16th October 1804, and who have failed to conform to the subsequent General Order, dated 23d November in the same year, are directed to report without further delay to the Adjutant General's Office, the periods of their Command between the 9th July 1804, and 9th July 1805.

Officers having held the command of Detachments on Field Service between the abovementioned dates, will report to the Adjutant General's Office the periods of their respective commands.

A most melancholy accident happened at Covrey Pauk a few days ago—Several Officers from the Cantonment of Arcot ; being there on a Snipe shooting party ; after the day's sport went into the Tank to bathe, but not being aware of the great accession of water from the late heavy rains, were immediately out of their depth, and Cornet Charles Warden, of His Majesty's 19th Light Dragoons, instantly sunk, and notwithstanding every exertion, his body could not be found for about two hours after—prematurely cut off in the prime of life, he has left a numerous and respectable circle of relatives and friends to deplore his loss—As an Officer and a Gentleman he was eminently respected by his Corps, the Officers of which, as a tribute of their regard and esteem, have ordered a handsome monument, with a suitable inscription, to be erected to his Memory.

The following Gentlemen have arrived at the Presidency since our last publication :—Captain Tolfrey, H. M. 74th Regiment,—Lieutenant E. Fraser, Madras European Regiment,—Lieutenant C. Domville, 1st Battalion 1st Regiment, N. I.

BOMBAY GAZETTE,—NOV. 13, 1805.

On Sunday last, anchored in the harbour his Majesty's ship Fox, Captain H. Dobbie, from a cruise ; on anchoring the customary salutes were exchanged, between the garrison and the Fox. The Fox on her cruise fell in with and spoke the Honorable Company's homeward bound extra ship Retreat, all well.

PHILADELPHIA,—JUNE 16.

"Arrived at the Lazeretto, the brig Molly, Wheldon, from Bassettere, Guadaloupe—sailed the 26th May, by special permission of Gen. Ernouf, who laid a general embargo the 22d, in consequence of the arrival at Bassettere of the French schooner La Fin, of 6 guns, with dispatches from Fort Royal, Mart. announcing the entry into that port of the united French and Spanish squadrons, from Cadiz, as follows : 12 French ships of the line, 6 frigates, and 4 sloops of war ; 6 Spanish ships of the line, 4 frigates, and several transports, with 8,000 troops on board, five of them Spanish. The fleet under the command of Vice Admiral Villeneuve and Admiral Gravina : the army under General Laurison, (a Native of Pondicherry) first Aid-de-camp to his Imperial Majesty Napoleon.

On the 24th, the Cornelia and L'Hanteur frigates, of 44 guns, arrived from Fort Royal, with Gen. Laurison, who after an interview with Gen. Ernouf, returned the same evening to Martinique. On the morning of the 25th, great preparations commenced to embark mortars, artillery, bombs, &c. together with 2000 grenadiers and artillerists, part of the garrison, to join the army at Fort Royal.

It was reported at Guadaloupe, that Trinidad would be the first object of the combined forces.

They also reported the Brest fleet was out, destined for Jamaica.

The British sloop of war Saillante, of 28 guns, was captured off Martinique by a frigate of the fleet.

List of the French Squadron.

Le Baccentaure	80	Capt. Magoudie (*admiral's ship*)
Le Formidable	80	Capt. Calmas
Le Neptune	80	—— Lettilier
L'Imdomtable	80	—— Hubert
Le Pluston	74	—— Meystrol
Le Mont Blanc	74	—— La Villagry
Le Berwick	74	—— Cameo
L'Atlas	74	—— Rollan
L'Aigle	74	—— Courege
Le Swiftsure	74	—— Villemsurinu
Le Scipib	74	—— Berouger
L'Intrepide	74	—— Dessero
Le Rhin	40	—— Inseruit
L'Hauteur	40	—— L'Amilling
La Cornelia	40	—— Martineng
La Hermoine	40	—— Masse
La Syren	36	—— Chabert
La Thames	36	—— Ingan
La Tortche	28	—— Deliard
Le Furet	28	—— Durmer
La Naide	26	—— Hamon.

His Majesty's ship Loire, at Anchor, Muros Road, Spain, June 4th, 1805.

SIR,

Being informed there was a French privateer, of twenty-six guns, fitting out at Muros, and nearly ready for sea, it struck me, from my recollection of the bay (having been in it formerly when Lieutenant of the Kings fisher,) as being practicable either to bring her out or destroy her, with the ship, I have the honor to command. I accordingly prepared yesterday evening for engaging at anchor, and appointed Mr. Yeo, first Lieutenant, with Lieutenants Mollocks and Douglas of the Marines, and Mr. Clinch, master's mate, to head the boarders and marines, amounting Officers included, to fifty men (being all that could be spared from anchoring the ship and working the guns,) in landing and storming the fort, though I had no idea its strength was so great as it has proved. At nine this morning, on the sea breeze setting in I stood for the bay in the ship, the men previously prepared being in the boats ready to shove off. On passing close round the point of the road, a small battery of two guns opened a fire on the ship, a few shot were returned, but perceiving it would annoy us considerably, from its situation, I desired Mr. Yeo to push on shore and spike the guns, reminding the men of its being the anniversary of their sovereign's birth, and that for his sake, as well as their own, credit their utmost exertions must be used. Though such an injunction was unnecessary, it had a great effect in animating and raising the spirits of the people. As the ship drew in, and more fully opened the bay, I perceived a very long corvette of Twenty-six ports, apparently nearly ready for sea, and a large brig of twenty ports, in a state of fitting, and neither of them firing, led me to conclude they had not their guns on board, and left no other object to occupy my attention but a heavy fort, which at this moment opened to our view, within less than a quarter of a mile, and began a well-directed fire, almost every shot taking place in the ship. Perceiving that by standing further in, the guns would be brought to bear upon us without our being enabled to near the shore so much as I wished, I ordered the helm to be put down, and when, from the way we had, we had gained an advantageous situation, anchored with a spring, and commenced a firing, although, we have but little doubt that, before long, we should have silenced the fort, yet from the specimen they gave us, and being completely embrazed, it must have cost us many lives, and that injury to the ship, had not Mr. Yeo's gallantry and great conduct soon put an end to their fire.

I must now revert to him and the party under his command, having landed at the wall battery on the point, it was instantly abandoned, but hardly had he time to spike the guns, when, at the distance of a quarter of a mile, he perceived a regular fort ditched, and with a gate which the enemy (fortunately never suspecting our landing) had neglected to secure, open a fire upon the ship ; without waiting for orders, he pushed forward, and was opposed at the inner gate by the governor, with such troops as were in the town, and the crews of the French privateers. From the testimony of the prisoners, as well as our own men, it appears that Lieut. Yeo was the first that entered the fort, and with one blow laid the governor dead at his feet, and broke his own sabre in two ; the other officers were dispatched by such of our officers and men as were most advanced, and the narrowness of the gate would permit to rush forward ; the remainder instantly fled at the farther end of the fort, where, from our ship we could perceive many of them go from the embrazures upon the rocks (a height of above twenty-five feet) such as laid down their arms received quarter. For a more particular account of the proceedings of Mr. Yeo and his party, I beg leave to refer you to his letter inclosed herewith. I have to request that you will be pleased to recommend him to the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the navy, being a very able officer, and in two instances had displayed as much gallantry as ever fell to the lot of any man. He speaks in the strongest language of the officers and men under his command on shore, and I feel it but justice to attribute our success wholly to their exertions ; for, although the fire from the ship was admirably directed, the enemy were as completely covered by their embrazures as to render the grape almost ineffectual. The instant the Union was displayed on the fort, I sent and took possession of the enemy's vessels in the roads, consisting of La Confiance French ship Privateer, pierced for twenty-six twelves and nines, none of which however were on board ; the Belier, a French privateer brig, pierced for twenty eighteen pound carronades, and a Spanish merchant brig in ballast. I then granted a flag of truce, and sent to inform the inhabitants of the town, that if they could deliver up such stores of the ship as were on shore, there would be no further molestation ; the proposal was thankfully agreed to. I did not however, think it adviseable to allow the people to remain long enough to embark the guns, there being a large body of troops in the vicinity. A great many small vessels are in the bay and hauled close on the beach ; none of them having cargoes of any value, I conceived it an act of inhumanity to deprive the poor inhabitants the means of gaining their livelihood, and did not molest them. On inspecting the brig, as she had only the lower rigging over all, and was not in a state of forwardness, I found it impracticable to bring her away, and therefore set fire to her. I cannot conclude my letter without giving the portion of credit that is their due, to the officers and men on board the ship. They conducted themselves with the greatest steadiness and coolness ; and although under a heavy fire, pointed their guns with the utmost precision, there being hardly a shot that did not take effect.—To Lieutenants Lowe and Bertram, I feel much indebted as well as to Mr. Shea, the Purser (who volunteered his services, and to whom I gave charge of the quarter-deck carronades in Mr. Yeo's absence), for the precision and coolness displayed by the men under their command in pointing the guns, as well as the exact attention paid to my orders, and ceasing fire the instant the Union Jack made its appearance on the walls, by which, in all probability, the lives of several of our men were saved. Mr. Cleverly, the master, brought the broadside to bear with much quickness and nicety by means of the spring. I send you herewith a list of our wounded on board, and on shore, with one of the enemy's killed and wounded, and an account of their force at the commencement of the action.

I have been under the necessity of being more detailed than I could wish, but it is out of my power, in a smaller compass, to do justice to the exertions and conduct of the officers and men employed on the different services. It is but fair, at the same time, to state, that much to the credit of the ship's company, the Bishop and one of the principal inhabitants of the Town came off to express their gratitude for the orderly behaviour of the people, there not being one instance of pillage, and to make an offer of every refreshment the place affords.

I am now waiting for the land breeze to carry us out, having already re-called the officers and men from the fort, the guns being spiked and thrown over the parapet, the carriages rendered unserviceable, and the embrazures with part of the fort, blown up.

I have the honor to be, &c.

FRED. MAITLAND.

Rear Admiral Drury, &c.

His Majesty's ship Loire, Muros, 4th June.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that I proceeded on shore with the party you did me the honor to place under my command, for the purpose of storming the fort on the point agreeably to your orders, which, on our approach, the soldiers quitted. On my arrival, I observed a strong fort at the entrance of the Town opening a heavy fire on the ship ; and, judging it practicable to carry it by storm, from a thorough knowledge I had of the determined bravery of all the officers and men, I ordered them to follow me for that purpose, which was obeyed with all that energy and gallantry which British seamen and Marines are so well known to possess on such an occasion, and, in a very short time, reached the outer gate, when the French centinel fired and retreated into the fort which we instantly entered and was met by the governor and all the garrison, &c. when after a dreadful slaughter on the part of the enemy, the remainder surrendered, and I instantly ordered the British colours to be hoisted.

I feel it my duty, as well as the greatest pleasure, to mention the great support I received from Lieutenant Mollack, of the Royal Marines, and Mr. Charles Clinch, master's mate, as, from their being near me all the time of the action, I was enabled to observe their very cool and gallant behaviour, as, also to Lieut. Douglas of the Royal Marines, who, though engaged at different parts of the fort, I have no less reason to be highly pleased with.

I must now beg leave to say how much I am indebted to every seamen and Marine of the party, who behaved so unanimously brave, nothing could withstand them ; and to their credit as Englishmen as well as their profession, they seemed to try who could be first to relieve and assist the poor wounded prisoners, who were lying in numbers on different parts of the fort ; and I had the pleasure to see their humanity amply repaid by the gratitude the unfortunate men's friend's expressed when they came to take them away.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES LUCAS YEO.

Captain Frederick Maitland, &c.

A list of wounded on shore, belonging to his Majesty's ship Loire, at Muros, the 4th June, 1805.

Lieutenant J. L. Yeo, slightly ; Mr. Clinch, master's mate ditto ; Henry Gray, seaman ditto ; Masten Hendrickson, seaman ditto, John Payne, seamen ditto, John Leonard, Marine ditto.

ON BOARD.

James Caldwell, seaman, dangerously ; Magnus Johnson, seaman, lost his right leg above the knee ; Christian Wilson, seaman, calf of his leg shot off ; John Whitecombe, seaman, severely ; John Plummer, seaman, slightly ; Mark Archer, seaman, ditto ; Thomas Lloyd, seaman ditto ; John Moulds, seaman, ditto ; James Gillett, seaman, ditto ; Total 2 Officers, 12 seaman, one Marine.

Spaniards killed and wounded ;—The governor of the fort, and a Spanish Gentleman who had volunteered ; the second captain of the Confiance, and nine others killed ; thirty, amongst which were most of the officers of the Confiance, wounded, Total 12 killed and 30 wounded.

(Signed) FREDERICK MAITLAND.

Enemy's force at the commencement of the action, when opposed to his Majesty's ship Loire, in Muros bay, the 4th of June, 1805.

A Fort of 12 Spanish 18 pounders, mounted on travelling carriages, 22 Spanish soldiers, several Spanish gentlemen and Town's men volunteers, and about one hundred of the Confiance ship's company.

The small battery on the point, 2 Spanish 18 pounders, one mounted as above, the other on a ship carriage, manned by eight artillery men and ten Spaniards.

IN THE BAY.

La Confiance, of Bourdeaux, pierced for 26 guns twelves and nines (not on board), 116 feet long on the main deck, 30 feet wide, measures about 450 tons, in good order, and a very fit ship for his Majesty's service ; is reckoned to sail exceedingly fast ; was to have gone to sea in a few days, bound to India, with a complement of 300 men ;—brought away.

Le Belier, of Bourdeaux, pierced for 20 guns ; also fitting for sea ; was to have carried 18 pounders carronades, and 180 men ; supposed to be destined to cruise to the Westward of Cape Clear :—burnt.

The guns on the fort and battery spiked, and thrown over the parapet. The carriages broke and rendered unservicable. The Embrazures blown up. Forty barrels of powder brought on board ; with two small brass cannons, and 50 stands of arms.

(Signed) FREDERICK MAITLAND.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE,—JUNE 9, 1805.

Copy of a letter from Captain Snell, Commander of His Majesty's sloop the Avon, to William Marsden, Esq. dated at Lisbon, the 7th of May 1805.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of a letter received by me from lieutenant J. C. Carpenter, commanding his Majesty's schooner Millbrook, and I am, &c.

F. J. SNELL.

His Majesty's Schooner Millbrook, off the Bayonna Islands, May 9th, 1805.

SIR,

I beg to inform you, that his Majesty's Schooner under my command, captured on the 6th instant, off Oporto, the Spanish lugger Privateer La Travela, of three guns, with small arms and forty men, &c. &c. I am, &c.

J. C. CARPENTER.

To

F. J. SNELL, Esq.

Commander of His Majesty's Sloop Avon, Lisbon.

A letter from Sir Richard Bicker on to William Marsden, Esq. dated on board the Royal Sovereign, at Gibraltar, the 13th May, 1805, states merely the following, addressed to him.

His Majesty's Ship Sea Horse, Gibraltar Bay, May 8th, 1805.

MY LORD,

On the 4th instant, I learnt that a Spanish convoy was on the coasts to the Westward of Carthagena; chiefly loaded on government account, with gun-powder, ordnance, and naval stores, for the gun boats at Malaga, Cueta and Algizeras. Conceiving the destruction of the same of consequence; I kept close along shore, with the hope of falling in with them and effecting my wishes; at 2 P. M. they were discovered from the mast head; at five I observed them haul into St. Pedro, an anchorage to the eastward of Cape de Gatte, under the protection of a fort, two armed Schooners, and three gun mortar launches; where I determined to attempt to destroy them; the vessel of greatest consequence to get out was an ordnance lugg loaded with one thousand, one hundred and seventy quintals of powder, and various other stores, commanded by Don Juan Terragut, master in the Spanish navy; and which was effected by lieutenant Downie, first of the Sea Horse, in a six oared cutter, in the most gallant and well judged manner, whose conduct on this, as well as every other occasion, I feel it my duty to mention to your lordship, as that of a most zealous officer; and I beg leave to add, that lieutenant Downie assures me he met with every possible assistance from Mr Thomas Napper, midshipman, who accompanied him in a four oared boat. The Sea Horse during the time kept up a well directed fire on the fort, gun vessels, and convoy; and having every reason to believe I had sunk one of the gun launches, and damaged and sunk several others of the convoy, night coming on, with light winds, the main top-gallant mast, sails, braces, and bowlines shot away, I felt it imprudent any longer to attempt the destruction of the whole by exposing the ship to the well directed fire of the gun vessels, which latterly struck her every shot. For the exertions on this occasion, of lieutenant Ogle Moore, lieutenant Charles Brown Yonge, who had not received his confirmed commission, Mr. Spratt, Master, Lieutenant Clarke of the Royal Marines, Lieutenant Hagemeister of the Navy, I feel severally indebted; and indeed I should do injustice to every other officer and men on board, did I not mention them in the same manner.

It would give me greater satisfaction, could I inform your lordship we met with no loss on this service; however, I feel that sustained, in having only one seaman killed, as trifling, considering the well directed fire in so many different directions of the enemy. Trusting that my proceedings will meet your Lordship's approbation.

I have the honor to be &c. &c.

(Signed) C. BAYLE.

SIR HOME POPHAM.

The first report from the Committee of the House of Commons, relative to Sir Home Popham, has been laid before the House of Commons and is not only favourable, but redounds highly to the honour of that brave officer. The following extract is the summary and expressive opinion of the Committee.—

"Your committee think themselves called upon, in strict justice to Sir Home Popham, distinctly to state, that they have not met with any instance, in effecting the repairs or in the supply or expenditure of stores, which has been attended with any persona advantage or emolument to himself; nor have your committee any reason to suppose, from evidence before them, that his conduct upon any occasion in which the rules of the Navy have not been rigidly observed, was influenced by any private consideration; but, on the contrary, your committee feel it to be their duty to observe, that Sir Home Popham appears to have been actuated by no other motive, but that of an ardent zeal for the public service.

"Your committee do not think it necessary to state their observations, in detail, upon all the points mentioned in the report of the Navy board of the 20th of February, 1804; conceiving, that as far as related to Sir Home Popham, that document appears to them to be materially inaccurate.

"Your committee observe, that Sir Home Popham appears to have used his utmost endeavours to obtain money for drafts on England upon the most favorable terms for the expences of the squadron under his command.

"Your committee have thought it their duty, in justice to the character of a meritorious officer—(who so far from encouraging or conniving at any waste, appears, in evidence before your committee, to have effected very considerable savings)—to make a special report on the circumstances of his case; being the first head of their enquiry; though the evidence on which their report is founded is so blended with that which relates to the other particulars referred to them, that they must postpone resorting to that evidence until the other heads of enquiring are also brought to a conclusion.

PARIS—JULY 20, 1805.

The Rochefort Squadron and that of L'Orient, have lately evinced the inutility of a blockade. They have put to sea in very favourable weather, having a number of excellent troops on board. The Rochefort Squadron was out of sight in less then 12 hours after weighing.

JUNE 9. 1805.

Some interception Dispatches from the Spanish Government, said to be of the highest importance, were on Thursday received by Government.

It is reported at Paris, that General Brune has advised the occupation of Constantinople, where, he says, the inhabitants are ripe for insurrection.

His Majesty's Privy Council have ordered, that any person who may be found to have evaded the laws of *quarantine*, which are necessarily enforced with the utmost strictness, should immediately be prosecuted to conviction, that they may suffer the severest penalty of the statute—viz. *Death.*

LONDON,—MAY 20.

On the evening of the 14th, about seven o'clock, the Vessels composing the in-shore squadron of Lord Gardner's fleet, made the signal that the whole of the Brest fleet, consisting of 25 sail of the line and several frigates, had got under weigh, and were then standing out of Brest harbour. Lord Gardner immediately ordered the transports that were with the fleet to leave it, and make the best of their way to the first port in England. He then threw out the signal for the fleet to form in line of battle. His fleet consisted of seventeen sail of the line, nine of which are three-deckers, and twelve frigates. Before the transports were out of sight, the British fleet had formed in lined of battle, and were within sight of the French, who still continued standing out, apparently determined to engage Lord Gardner. Of the result of the contest we should have entertained no doubt; the only apprehension was, that the French would not persist in their intention, but again take refuge in Brest harbour, and again disappoint our expecting tars. Such indeed was the case, much to the disappointment of British valour; a feint was simply made but there was not sufficient fortitude to venture an engagement—The fleet having stood with full sails out of the inner bay, and finding Lord Gardner prepared for the attack, slunk again to their coverts, and lay hid behind their batteries.

According to letters from Cadiz, we learn, that the Hannibal Spanish ship of the line had a very smart action with the Lively frigate; after the engagement, the Hannibal was obliged to strike to another English frigate supported by the Illustrious ship of the line.

At a gala given by the city of Milan in honour of the Emperor, a canopy was prepared at the head of the saloon for the Imperial family and Court, with a platform underneath, elevated about a foot above the level of the floor. About midnight the Empress arrived, and tenminutes after her Imperial Consort was announced by the sound of trumpets, and received with the loud *vives* of the military. He entered by a private door, which had been pierced in the side of the canopy, and bowed successively to the Assembly and the Foreign Ministers. He staid about half an hour, and the Empress an hour. Bonaparte was plainly dressed, and the Empress magnificently. The Diamonds on her head and neck were said to be worth 800,000 livres. The Emperor, together with his officers, and numbers besides, wore the Cross of the Legion of Honour. He endeavoured to appear cheerful on his first entrance, but he soon relaxed into the austerity of a man watchful for his personal preservation. His constant apprehensions have given him a habit of starting whenever any body approaches him, and his pierceing eyes are constantly rolling about, as if to observe every thing that passes near him.

LORD MELVILLE.

The House of Commons have pronounced upon him that censure which was unquestionally due to a conduct at once so unbecoming and improper. But in pronouncing their sentence, it was their express with that the punishment might not exceed the nature of the offence; and even those who were most active in persuading the House to come to the determination, were of opinion that it would be an act of unnecessary severity to pursue further the censure of a conduct, which, however culpable, no one, not even his greatest enemy, supposed to proceed from any corrupt motive. A sufficient example has been made, and it is not in the pure nature of Britons to be cruel, or inhumanly to lacerate a fallen victim. It would indeed, be an abandonment of all disinterested patriotism, all true popular principle, to insult, in weak and impotent triumph, a vanquished chief of an opposite party whose fall was occasioned by means far different from party attacks. We lament that the magnanimity which the character of Parliament imposes on all its Members, in every propositions for which they hope the faction of the House, is generally unkept or lost sight of by the followers of parties out of doors. We know not why every feeling of magnanimity, or every sense of delicacy felt in Parliament, should be restricted to those who are Members of that Assembly; and we are sure there is no equality which the simple Members of the community may so fairly claim with the members of the highest privileged bodies, as the equality of virtue and honour, moral feeling, and delicate sentiment. When the Parliamentary pursuers desisted, with the express declaration, that they had pursued the game sufficiently far, it was not to be expected of certain party writers that they would rush in to lacerate the fallen victim, to indulge in the last miserable prosecution of a chace, which those who pretend to superior respect abandoned, as no longer consistent with honour, nor capable of yielding pleasure to a dignified mind. For our own part, attached as we are to the cause of our Country alone, we shlwaallsye be found watchful of her interests, and steady in our support of all her interests; but it will never be found to be our practice to put a subdued enemy to the torture; and we hope that our example will, in the present instance, be so far followed, that we shall hear no more of hedge firing at a foe yielding to his victors, and retiring to satisfy, in silent seclusion, the sentence that has excluded him from the highest honours and emoluments. Certain we are, at least, that no good purpose, consistently with magnanimity, with delicacy, with justice or honour, can be answered by the continuation of these attacks; and it will be for those who have continued them so long after their object was accomplished, to consider, whether, consistently with the above principles, they can any longer persevere in them. *Morning Post.*

MR. PITT'S CONDUCT OUT OF POWER.

Nothing in Mr. Pitt's life ever became him more then his conduct when he was out of Power; we had almost said, that he was greater as a private man, than as a public--*Major privatis visus dum privatus.* There was nothing of low intrigue or factious opposition: it was dignified and patriotic, it was the conduct of a Statesman who *did not think*, because he had no longer a share in the conduct of public affairs, that he was justified in endeavouring to thwart the measures of the Ministers, to render them less respectable in the eyes of the people, or less formidable in the eyes of the enemy.

During all this time, what were *Citizen* Fox and the opposition doing? They were either sitting in their Whig Club Senate, in judgment upon Parliament, or decrying and disparaging the Volunteer System in Parliament. The bands of gallant Britons were considered as *Falstaff's* ragged regiment, more "*food for powder*;" and if the [illegible] supporter's spoke of them, it was with a [illegible] "our Volunteers undoubtedly [illegible] able appearance *upon paper*." Our military and naval means were represented as inadequate, and our Ministers as totally incapable and [illegible]. Attempts were made to excite the public indignation against them--Men of all parties were invited to join the low intrigues against them--no man was too short or too tall, too thin or too fat for their [illegible] principle came amiss to them--the [illegible] of the WINDHAMS or the FOXITES were equally welcome. *Black Spirits* and *white*, *blue Spirits and grey* all were summoned to their standard.

Apart from all this intrigue, *Mr. Pitt* pursued his useful and dignified course. The eyes and wishes of the King and the people were directed to him--they acknowledged him to be the ONLY MAN fit to allay the storm, and to disperse the clouds that had been collected by these *evil spirits* upon the political horizon. They thought that the man who had conducted himself *out of power* with so anxious a regard for the public welfare, was more likely to be beneficial to the country *in power*; than those who *out of power* had not contributed in the slightest degree to the advancement of the public good, and whose conduct had only tended to embarrass the Government. *Mr. Pitt* set an example of dignity, of patriotism and moderation, whilst he was *out* of power, which cannot be too highly applauded or too strongly recommended. *Courier.*

THE SECRET POLICE.

Bonaparte has at this moment a gang of intriguers, who surround our Ministers, Ambassadors, and other diplomatic agents in every Continental Court. Under the most plausible pretences they begin a correspondence with the representatives of our *Sovereign*, obtain some letters from them in their hand-writing, which afterwards serve as models to forge similar ones, of what contents the Corsican and his accomplices hold necessary for their scandalous and evil purposes, either to silence the clamours of Frenchmen, or the complaints of foreigners. These political intriguers and spies are persons of talents and insinuating manners, who, since the revolution, have, by turns, been republicans or terrorists, royalists or jacobins, but who have equally served and betrayed all parties. From having associated with and been in the confidence of all former Emperors of faction, they are well acquainted with all their secrets and plans as well as with the general politics of Europe. They travel now upon the Continent as persons proscribed by *Bonaparte*, and who have no hopes of returning to France as long as this Usurper tyrannises over that country. They speak like all other apostates, with a hypocritical repentance of their former revolutionary errors, and hold up their present poverty as an evidence of their past honesty, though, in fact, they are both rich and well paid by their employers. In some places, as happened lately at Naples to one of these agents of *Bonaparte's* Secret Police, when suspected by those they intend to dupe they cause themseves to be persecuted by the Usurper's Ambassadors, and, of course, ordered away in an *honorable* manner by the Government of the country, as persons disagreeable, or regarded as dangerous by the Emperor of the *French*, whose anger they have incurred, which is a new title to confidence in the next capital to which his views or plots send them. In this manner they wander from country to country, convince the ignorant, deceive the weak, delude the unsuspicious, and often impose even upon the most sagacious and penetrating. These men are found at Constantinople as well as at St. Petersburgh, at Naples, Rome, Madrid, and Lisbon, as well as at Vienna, Berlin, Copenhagen, and Stockholm, and form the strongest links of that known but impregnable chain of secret agents of *Bonaparte's* Secret Police, so dangerous to all other States, but so advantageous to revolutionary France and her tyrant.

When one Government requests any particular favor from another, it is usual to propose some equivalent in return for it: But the Emperor *Napoleon* is above this paltry kind of barter; and when he requires of another Power to recognise his new dignity, &c. his manner is the most majestical in the world--*Sic. volo, sic jubeo!*

BONAPARTE AND HIS BEES!

It excited some wonder, that in the *apparatus* and dresses of the grand Coronation ceremony in France, *Bees* were the favourite ornament, to the exclusion of the armorial bearings borne by different French Monarchs, especially of the *Fleurs de Lys* of *Clovis*, and all his successors. In the predilection of *Bonaparte* for every thing *Egyptian*, we find, however, a reason for his choice.--*Childeric* I. though not entirely a Pagan, had not dismissed his attachment to some of the Heathen superstitions, especially to those of *Egypt*, which were fashionable in his age in many countries not absolutely Pagan. The tomb of this Monarch of the 5th century was opened at Tournai, in the year 1655. In it was found the head of an *Ox*, with a *Sun* in his forehead, all of gold, and left the figure should be mistaken, there were also about 300 golden *Bees*, to shew, by an obvious pun, that the head was that of the Egyptian *Apis*.

It was for the sake of this reference to *Egypt*, that *Bonaparte* chose the *Bee* for his favourite ornament at the Coronation; and England should note this ostentations adherence to his pretensions upon that country, as other Monarchs should the threat implied in his display of the *Insignia* of *Charlemagne*.

The Editor of one of the New York news papers is to be tried for a libel upon the President of the United States, in his papers of the 20th, 21st and 22d of March, charging the said President with hypocrisy, debauchery, with living in shameless commission of sins, with defrauding his benefactor of his property, and with violating the marriage bed of his most intimate friend, and with various other enormities, tending to bring to disgrace the said President of the United States.

Madam JEROME BONAPARTE's arrival in England.

The ship Erin, from Baltimore, came into Dover roads on the 19th of May, and it being understood that Madame Eliza Bonaparte, was on board, the public curiosity was greatly excited, and the Pierheads and Quays were crowded, and anxiously waiting the ship's entrance into the harbour. About three in the afternoon she came in, and Madam Bonaparte, accompanied by one of her beautiful country-women (Mrs. Anderson), her brother Mr. William Paterson, of Baltimore, Dr. Garner, an eminent french physician, who attended her from America, landed and went to the City of London-Inn. The honorable Mr. Skiffington led Madam Bonaparte from the ship to her carriage, but the pressure of the crowd to get a sight of this fair American, whose marriage with Jerome has given such a stab to the pride of his Imperial brother, was so great, that with every exertion it was with difficulty he could put her into her carriage. She is about twenty years of age, fair, with hazle eyes, and has a very beautiful countenance. She appears far advanced in a situation to encrease the number of the Imperial relatives.

We understand Madam Bonaparte proceeded by easy journeys to the capital, and that she has since been safely delivered of a son.

Government Notifications.

Notice is hereby Given,

That on Monday the 16th of December next, at the hour of Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Opium Godown, the undermentioned quantity

OF

AGENCY OPIUM,

Provided in the Year 1804-5.

BEHAR,	....	....	Chests 1,504
BENARES,	....	....	ditto 416
			Total Chests 1,920

CONDITIONS OF THE SALE:

2. The Opium to be sold by the Chest, in Lots of five Chests each, one Rupee to be paid down to bind the bargain, and a deposit of Ten per Cent. on the price of each Lot, in money or public securities, to be made by the purchasers before the expiration of five days. In default thereof, the Lot or Lots to be resold, and all losses and expenses attending such resale, to be paid by the first purchaser, and any profit arising thereupon, to belong to Government.

3. The Opium to be paid for and cleared out within two months from the day of sale, and in case any Opium shall not be so paid for, and cleared out, the abovementioned deposit of Ten per Cent. and the earnest money will be liable to forfeiture, and the Opium will be advertised for a ready money sale; all losses and expenses attending such sale to be borne by the first purchasers, and any profit accruing from it to belong to Government.

4. The Public are now assured, that no more Opium than the quantity above stated, will be sold till between the 10th and 20th of February next when there will be put about 1915* Chests, being the whole of the remaining Opium of the provision of 1804-5; excepting 210 Chests of Behar Opium, of which quantity, 200 Chests are to be delivered to the Danes, and ten Chests are to be sent to Europe on account of the Honorable Company.

5. The Public are also hereby informed that in the providing of the Investment of Opium for the current year, the same precautions have been taken as those which have been observed in the seven preceding years; to have the Drug procured and sent down in a pure state, to have only the prescribed quantity of Leaves used in forming the cakes, and to have the due proportion of Opium put into each cake.

6. For the information of the Merchants, the following Papers may be seen at this Office, at any time between the hours of ten and three o'Clock, previously to the day of sale.

No. 1. Instructions to the Agents in respect to the provision of Opium.
2. Warrantees of the Opium now advertised for sale.
3. Reports of the examination of the Opium.
4. Accounts of the weight of the Opium when packed.
5. Statements of the average weight in Calcutta of six Chests of each dispatch.

7. On the day of Sale, the abovementioned documents will be laid on the table, and samples of the Opium to be Sold, will be exhibited for the inspection of the Merchants when Four Chests of Opium which have been reserved from the provision of the two preceding Years, will be shewn to them, to enable them to Judge of the state of preservation in which the Drug has been kept

Published by Order of the Board of Trade.

C. M. RICKETTS, *Sec. O. D.*

Calcutta Opium Office, November 30, 1805.

* Behar,	about Chests	1498
Benares,	Ditto,	417
	Chests	1915

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Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give notice therefore to the EDITOR, *who will pay strict attention to their orders:—And Subscribers in Calcutta and it's vicinity, to whom the Peons do not deliver the Papers in time, are requested to mention the neglect, that such mistakes may be rectified.*

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was in vain we triumph in the contracted seas of Europe. At the opening of hostilities, the principal object was the safety of the seat of empire; in a more advanced period, the security of the distant possessions could alone inspire that confidence which was so essential to successful hostility. It would be naturally enquired, under this head, is the British fleet at this moment in a condition to conduce to our home and foreign protection? It would be seen, by the documents on the table, that so lately as the month of February a survey was made of all the ships in ordinary, in order to ascertain to what extent, and with what degree of promptitude the ships in that class could be repaired; and the intention was to bring the line of battle ships to the force at which they stood at the conclusion of the last war. The country had now to expect three ships prepared for this year, nine more which were in the Merchants yards, twenty-six from the stock to which he had just alluded, in all he believed thirty-eight ships of the line, and many more were in an advanced state of repair. Thus would 115 or 120 ships of the line be at the disposal of the Executive Government, which would be adequate to every purpose wherever the honor and happiness of the state required that her arms should be respected. His Lordship here concluded a most elegant and argumentative speech.

Lord St. Vincent said, that as his character was concerned, he should vote for the Committee.

Several of their Lordships spoke afterwards, and the House divided on the original question,

Contents	-	33
Non-Contents	-	83
Majority		55

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

Mr. Bond stated, that the motion, of which he had given notice for this day, for excluding from the criminal information against Lord Melville, the matter of Jellicoe, stood first in order. As however he understood an Honourable Gentleman had intimated his intention of submiting a motion for the impeachment of that Noble Lord being taken up, he thought that motion ought to have precedence of his own; and he should therefore, in the mean time, wave his right.

IMPEACHMENT OF LORD MELVILLE.

Mr. *Leycester* then rose, in order to move for the impeachment of Lord Melville. After detailing what had already taken place, and intreating the House to banish all prejudice from their minds; he owned that he had been one who did not wish matters to be pushed any farther against Lord Melville than the original Resolutions. His reason for wishing so was, that he conceived the Noble Lord already punished, and, by consigning him to a trial, he would run a great risk of being punished twice, for the same offence. The House, however, held a contrary opinion, and had decided on a Criminal Prosecution. The subject now for consideration was the expediency of an impeachment. After the best inquiry he could institute, such a proceeding appeared infinitely preferable to any other, because it was consistent with the usage of Parliament, and most befitting the rank and station of the Noble Viscount. He was decidedly in favour of impeachment, because he was convinced it would with greater certainty lead to the ends of essential justice. Looking at the Parliamentary practice, instances of impeachments were rare against Commoners but against Peers; such instances were more usually met with, and indeed there was no instance but one, where Peers were proceeded against in any other manner. The instance he had alluded to was that of Lord Halifax, in the reign of Queen Anne. Her Majesty was addressed, in order that she might direct the Attorney-General to prosecute, which he did, and an information was filed against his Lordship in the Court of Exchequer. This was evidently improper, as the Court was never at any time understood to have any criminal jurisdiction whatever; the only reason that could be stated for prosecuting Lord Halifax in the Court of Exchequer, was, that his Lordship was an officer of that Court being the Auditor. This was the only instance of prosecution by information being resorted to against a Peer; all the other cases were by impeachment. Having stated a number of these cases, the Honorable Gentleman argued, that it would be extremely dangerous from the House to depart from this general usage of Parliament. In no case ought it ever to be departed from and if it were for an instant given up, it ought to be only on a case of the strongest kind. He begged not to be understood as meaning to throw any reflection on any of the courts of justice; but he apprehended that much embarrassment might eventually arise in the course of a trial before the Court of King's Bench, from difficulty of tracing any criminality to the Noble Lord regarding the £. 10,000 transaction, in 1786. The whole topics embraced in the Tenth Report, and the Report of the Select Committee, must, on the trial, be gone though and it was well known that the longest trial of the kind could not last more than fourteen or sixteen hours at most. On a view proceeding by Impeachment, the case assumed a different aspect, as in that way ample time would be given for the purpose of sifting and examining every particular to the utmost. The Impeachment would prove injurious to the Noble Lord only if he should be found guilty; but it would prove highly advantageous to him, were he declared innocent. There was another argument he wished to state against a trial by information, which was the universal prejudice pervading all ranks of men, who seemed to think they had been defrauded of millions—that the taxes and burthens were increased in consequence of the conduct of Lord Melville. For the truth of this prejudice he would appeal to the many Addresses on this subject on the table. He would ask, then, if Lord Melville were sent to trial before a Jury so prepossessed, whether fair and impartial justice could be expected? The persons composed Juries were, in general, tradesmen and shop-keepers, certainly respectable men but in the circumstances he had stated, impartiality in their decision could not be well looked for. The Honorable Gentleman, after reasoning for some time on these points concluded by moving, "That the House do proceed by Impeachment against Henry Lord Viscount Melville on the high crimes and misdemeanours wherewith he is charged, and that the Attorney-General be directed to stay proceedings in the Criminal Information against that Noble Lord.

Sir *R. Buxton* seconded the motion, observing that Impeachment ought, in his opinion, to have been the only thing resorted to after the first Resolution.

Mr. *Bond* entertained every respect for the Honorable Member who had brought forward the present motion; but he felt rather surprized that he should have done so after having voted for the criminal information. It was not denied on either side of the House, that the Gentlemen who supported the impeachment might have forced the House to agree to it. When he moved the amendment for the criminal information, he could assure those who heard him he had not done so lightly and after every deliberation he had bestowed on the subject, the more was he convinced that it was by far the best mode of proceeding. A criminal information proceeded on a pure principle of law. It was certainly the most practicable mode, although no case of that kind was found but that of Lord Halifax. But he would ask any man, any Lawyer in that House, whether there was any thing contrary to law in proceeding against a Peer by criminal information? Was it at the time when Lord Halifax was prosecuted, deemed any breach of the previleges of the Peers? The House of Lords, in those days, were surely as much alive to their rights and previleges as they are now, and no complaint of that kind was ever made. He should prefer a trial before an ordinary Court of Justice, on account of the promptitude of its proceedings, which were completely divested of the circumstances of impeachment. He did not mean to say there were no cases were Impeachment would not be proper; but he meant to assert, where a case lay within the grasp of a jury he should prefer that expeditious mode of decision to protracted forms of Impeachment, with all their delays and impediments. This trial might come on at the next Michaelmas Term, whereas the proceeding by Impeachment, must always on the sitting of Parliament, always uncertain in point of meeting and in its duration. With regard to what had been said respecting shop-keepers being on the jury, the Honorable Gentleman ought to recollect, that a Peer of Parliament was to be tried? that such trial would be a special one, before the four Judges of the Court of King's Bench, and the jury would, in fact, resemble a respectable body in that House, the Country Gentleman. The Honorable Gentleman, after calling on the House to support its dignity and consistency, declared himself decidedly against the motion.

Mr. *Leycester* explained.

The *Solicitor General* maintained that the sense of a great part of the House had been decidedly expressed for Impeachment, and, were a fair estimate of the numbers taken, it would appear that for Impeachment there had been 195, and only 43 for the Criminal information. He supported the motion.

Mr. *Banks*, on the contrary, argued in favour of adhering to the Resolution for the criminal information, which, he contended, was not agreed to without great deliberation.

Lord *H. Petty* denied that the Resolution now proposed to be rescinded, had been precipitately adopted. It had been amply discussed in a very full House; and he begged leave to remind the Honorable Gentleman who now proposed to change the mode of proceeding, that the difficulties which were supposed to attend a criminal prosecution were foreseen by an Honorable Friend of his (Mr. Sheridan), who had emphatically called upon the House to make their election, whether they would proceed in that way, or by impeachment. As to himself, he continued to be of opinion that the latter mode was preferable; but the House having come to a contrary vote, after mature deliberation he conceived that it was bound, on every principle of consistency, to support its own decision.

Sir *W. Burrowes* expressed his assent to the arguments for substituting the proceedings by impeachment to that of a criminal prosecution, and contended that, though in the late debate, there were many who were averse to either of the proceedings, yet that as to an election between the two modes, the sense of a decided majority of the House was in favour of impeachment.

Mr. *C. Wynne* still thought that the House ought to have voted in the first instance for impeachment, as being more appropriate to the character of the prosecutors, the description of the offence, and the rank of the offender. He did not, however, think that this was a sufficient reason for his agreeing to rescind a solemn Resolution of the House. The great ends of justice might still be attained by the course already prescribed by the House. A similar proceeding with regard to Lord Halifax had failed, merely in consequence of a flaw in the indictment; but whatever the individual sentiments of his Honorable and Learned Friend (the Attorney General) might be he was convinced that a prosecution entrusted to his care, would not be frustrated by any similar mistake.

Sir *Thomas Williams* spoke against the Motion.

Mr. *Windham* preferred the mode of proceeding by Impeachment, but could not admit that there was any thing unconstitutional in that by Criminal information, and in the present case he contended that the House ought, for the sake of consistency, to maintain its own Resolution.

Mr. *Pitt* argued in support of the Motion. There was nothing to prevent the adoption of that system which almost all seemed to think the most eligible, but a mere question of form. With respect to that point, it would appear that the House, in agreeing to the Criminal Prosecution, had rescinded its previous decision in favor of a Civil Prosecution, and that too without any previous notice, a circumstance which he conceived to be a complete answer to the complaints made of the insufficiency of the notice given as to the present Motion.

Mr. *Whitbread* made an able speech against the Impeachment.

He was followed by Mr. Fox, who placed in a very strong light the glaring inconsistency the House would be guilty of, did it abrogate the order already deliberatery made for the Criminal Information, by now adopting the Impeachment. In order, therefore, to get rid of the motion, he concluded by moving the Order of the Day.

After a few words from Mr. H. Addington, and Mr. Carr, the House divided, when Mr. Fox's Amendment was negatived by a majority of 166 to 143.

The Original Question was then carried without a division.—Adjourned at half past two.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th instant, Mr. James Derozio, to Mrs. Rozaly Spencer.

On the 7th instant, Mr. John Peter Ajor, to Miss Maria Damallow.

On the same day, Lieut. Robert Joseph Debnam, to Miss Charlotte Athanass.

BIRTHS.

Yesterday, the Lady of Lieut. Charles Reddish, of the 22d Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Chinsurah, on Sunday, the 24th ultimo, Mrs. Charles Mackenzie, of a Daughter.

At Cuttack, on the 26th of October, the Lady of Lieutenant Sheppard, of the Madras European Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Cochin, the Lady of Captain Adam Brown, of a Son.

At Trichinopoly, the Lady of John Hay, Esq. of a Son.

At Galle, on the 25th September, the Lady of William Montgomery, Esq. of a Daughter.

On Monday last, the Lady of Captain Joseph Hodges, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On his passage from Rangoon, Captain George Martin Lane, (many years in the country service), unfortunately fell overboard and was drowned. His loss is deeply felt by all his Friends and acquaintance, as an amiable and worthy member of Society.

At Tannah on the 1st November, Lieutenant W. F. Henderson, Fort Adjutant, in whom as an officer of experience and zeal, the service has sustained a considerable loss. With the strictest principles of honor and integrity. He possessed a mild, generous, and friendly disposition; which united with a sincere and virtuous heart, made him a valued and agreeable member of social life, and secured to him the respect and esteem of a numerous and estimable set of Friends: who with the most unfeigned sorrow, mourn his early departure from this transitory scene. He has left a very amiable and accomplished Widow, to grieve his loss.

On the 1st instant, Mr. Frederick Darwall, Assistant Surgeon, H. M. 65th Regiment.

At Dohud, on the 12th of September last, Captain Charles Wilson, of H. M. 65th Regiment.

On the 8th Instant, in Camp at Peddapore, in the District of Masulipatam, Lieut. John Fagan, of the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Camp at Dohud, on the 30th October, Lieutenant Arthur Pyne, 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, after a short illness of four days.

Supplement to the Bengal Hurkaru,--Tuesday, December 10, 1805.

LONDON,—JULY 1.

The Eugenie sloop of war, with the Crescent, of Hull, Capt. Rudston, under Convoy, arrived at Goree, on the Coast of Africa, on the 28th of March. These vessels sailed with Mungo Park, Esq. the celebrated African traveller, who is about to penetrate, if possible, still farther into the interior of Africa. On their passage thither they touched at the island of St. Jago, where Mr. Park purchased 44 asses for his Journey; and the Crescent was to sail on the 6th of April from Goree, up the Cambia with that gentleman and 40 soldiers, who are to accompany him; after proceeding as far up that river as possible, the Crescent was to land Mr. Park and his suit, and return to Goree, whence she was expected to sail, with the Eugenie, the latter end of this month, for England.

Braham is engaged to perform four times a week at Drury-Lane Theatre, for which he is to receive £.1000 for the season, and to have a free benefit. He is also to perform at the Opera, where he is to receive a similar sum.

Mrs. Siddons arrived in Edinburgh last week, she is to perform one night for the benefit of the Workhouse.

His Majesty is to honour Lord Grenville with a visit at Dropmore, on Saturday next, after the review.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE BANK AND EAST INDIA HOUSE.

It having been understood that it was the intention of the Royal Family to pay a visit to these noble buildings, yesterday at twelve o'clock, a great crowd of spectators were assembled before the Bank, and in the neighbourhood of Cornhill. About that hour all public business was suspended at the Bank, in order that no interruption might be given to the Royal Visitors.

A party of the Guards was stationed in the front of the building, aided by the City Police, and some of the principal Officers from Bow-street, to keep off the mob. In the Court-yard, and from thence to the inner apartments, were drawn out in two lines, the Bank Grenadiers, under the orders of Captain Mellish.

At two o'Clock, the Royal Visitors reached the Bank, in the Carriages of the Dukes of York, Cambridge, and Cumberland, who were of the party. There were besides her Majesty, all the Princesses, the Duchess of York, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, Lord and Lady Castlereagh, and Lady Cardigan.

His Majesty was to have been present, but was prevented in consequence of having to attend a Review.

The illustrious company were received and welcomed at the grand entrance by the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the Bank of England, who attended them through the different apartments, and explained the purposes of the various offices.

The Royal Party were conducted through the new entrances which connect the old with the new buildings, it was the first time the communication had been opened, and this opportunity was embraced in compliment to the Royal Visitors.

Having devoted upwards of an hour to the inspection of the different offices, and every thing deemed worthy of notice, the party were conducted to the Committee-room, where there was a cold collation prepared for them; it consisted of the choicest delicacies of the season. Her Majesty and the Princesses discoursed in the most affable manner until near four o'clock, when they took their leave, and proceeded to the East-India-House; where the Grenadiers of the three Regiments of East-India Volunteers were under arms, and lined the entrance three deep. A pair of colours was placed one on each side of the door, and on the Royal Party entering they fell to the ground, whilst the guard of honour presented arms, and a full Band played "God save the King."

Though the notice of her Majesty's intention of visiting the East-India-House and Warehouse was extremely short every thing was prepared for the convenient reception of the Royal Visitors *comme il faut*. The principal avenues were matted, and the Brigade of Flank Companies ordered out, with the Band in full uniform, the Queen was handed from her Carriage by the Chairman, Mr. Grant, whilst the deputy, Mr. George Smith, conducted the elder Princesses. Colonels Inglis, Roberts, and Major Thelluſſon, were in regimentals. In the Court Room was a table, superbly ornamented with a centre-piece of frame-work, and every delicacy of the season presented itself in abundance. Her Majesty expressed much satisfaction on viewing the curiosities in the Museum, and particularly noticed the pictures of the two Governor-Generals, Mr. Hastings and Lord Cornwallis, in the correspondence room and also honoured the Chimney-piece in the Court-room, with the most flattering encomiums. The band, during the Royal repast, were placed in the Sale-room. As it was thought the Royal Party might pass through some of the offices, the clerks were especially ordered by the Chairman to remain in their respective situation which judicious requisition being punctually obeyed prevented that crowd and pressure in the passages that would otherwise naturally have occurred. Contrary to general expectation, her Majesty did not enter the Sale-room. A number of curious articles from China intended as presents to Bonaparte, were removed from the Private Trade to the Bengal warehouse, for her Majesty's inspection.

At about half past five o'clock they left the City highly gratified.

JULY 1.

In the late gallant affair off El Muros, the 4th instant, the Spanish Bishop and his Clergy, finding the church town preserved from plunder, were so much overcome with gratitude, that they made an offer of a free gift of all the rich plate of the church to the Captain of La Loire, for the humanity of his ship's company; which he politely refused, and nobly said, British sailors and Royal marines never made war in, or distressed the inhabitants of an enemy's town not found in arms. This answer almost overcame the feelings of the venerable Spaniards, who shed tears at finding that British courage was accompanied with the rights of humanity.

When the Channel Fleet cleared for action, to attack the enemy, coming out of Brest, a few weeks since, it was calculated that the expence of clearing the Hibernia, Admiral Lord Gardner, for action, she being a new ship, and perfectly fitted with cabins, bulk heads, &c. &c. was, at least, before the articles could be even replaced, nearly 3,500l.

A letter from Plymouth, of the date of Tuesday last, states as follows:

"To shew the great and rapid increase of men of war, of all descriptions, from 120 guns, to a cutter of ten guns, within these twelve months, the following fact will prove very strongly the exertions made; there being now in commission, ready for sea, or at sea on service nine hundred and twenty three sail of vessels, actually employed, for each of which, numerical signals are appointed, from 1 to 923, and from A to Z, to know each other at sea, and to be known at the telegraphs and signal posts, and by the different Port Admirals. In the above number of 923, are not included any armed transports, or hired armed tenders, but only such line of battle ships, frigates sloops, gun brigs, and cutters, as are commanded by Post-captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants of the Royal Navy. In the above number, the prison, hospital, and sloop-ships in harbour, are also excluded. The storehouses of this and other yards are full of ample supplies of stores of all kinds and description, for the use of those men of war that come in to refit from their different stations."

EDITOR of the MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR,

Inclosed I send you a copy of a *hand-bill* which has been lately circulated in *Dublin*, it has been occasioned by the arrest of Judge Johnson, who is about to be transmitted to London to take his trial for having written "Juvernas" letters *here*; and, as reprocity is the basis of the Union our people have taken it into their heads, that, under the authority of the Act of Parliament which renders him transmissible to Westminster Hall, we may, in the same manner, obtain the pleasure of Lord Elenborough's company on this side of the water. That he and the other persons mentioned in the hand-bill may guard against this diabolical conspiracy to tear them from their native homes, merely to gratify the curiosity of wild Irishmen, I think it would be becoming the liberality of your paper if you were, by publishing the inclosed, to give them timely notice of what is going forward.

Anglo Hibernicus.

Proposal for a Subscription to Induce Englishmen of Distinction to Visit Ireland.

WHEREAS, it is notorious that all our great men have been, during a considerable portion of their lives resident in London, while it is also well known that Englishmen of rank have not been hitherto equally anxious to improve us by visiting this metropolis. And whereas an Act * has been some time since passed for the purpose of facilitating the criminal intercourse between the two countries. Now, in order to carry the provisions of this salutary law into effect, it is hereby humbly submitted to the public, that a subscription should be immediately entered into, large enough to procure us the honour of a visit from some of the persons most distinguished for rank and talents in the sister Island, such as Mr. Pitt, the Lord High Chancellor, the Attorney and Solicitor General, and the twelve Judges of England. The mode to be pursued is as follows—A gentleman, whose conscience is not straight laced; but who is very tenacious of his character, is to make oath, that, on some former occasion, libels, reflecting upon him were circulated in Ireland by each of the abovementioned respectable personages. A bill of indictment, upon this information, will be soon found by the Grand Jury, Mr. Justice Bell, or Mr. Justice Drury, or Mr. Justice Godfrey must then issue his warrant for the apprehension of the supposed criminals, which warrant, being indorsed by a Bow-street correspondent, the parties accused must without delay set out upon their travels, † and thus, in a very few days, if the wind should continue at east, the streets of Dublin may be again graced with the presence of persons of distinction. It is to be hoped we have still some *patriots* left, who would willingly perjure themselve for a *gratuity* and the good of their country; and, therefore, valuing the accuser's *conscience* at *twenty guineas* for each man, he brings over, we might, by this means, obtain a visit from these sixteen exalted characters for the trifling expence, according to Cocker, of 347l. 15s. *Irish currency*. Some of our absentee countrymen, too, whom we have no chance of seeing by any other means, might be procured perhaps at a cheaper rate. Expedition in filling the subscription is required, as it is possible that the people of England, however disinterested, may not chuse to spare us their Ministers or their Judges, and that upon this account the Act may be speedily repealed.

As to any persons who may have qualms of conscience on the subject of subornation of perjury, let them recollect the laudable maxim, "*Do evil that good may come of it.*" and hasten to pay their money at the bar of the Wax-work Exhibition Room, in Exchequer Street, the Proprietors of which, hitherto content with furnishing copies, have now, under the authority of this Act of Parliament, and the construction given it in the Courts of Law, undertaken to procure the originals for the citizens of Dublin.

Hoaxing is more the rage than ever, and the Newspapers have recently been made the Instruments for this sportive pastime. Not long since, a man of rank and sober character, found himself paragraphically *hoaxed* into a marriage with an ale-house keeper's fat daughter; while the Officers of the Brigade of Guards at Chatham, were *hoaxed* the same evening out of their tents, to perform a Newspaper Play, the name of which was unknown to most of them and lo! but three nights since, the family of *Devonshire House*, were *hoaxed* into the rehearsal of a new Comedy from the pen of the Duchess of Devonshire, the plot of which never entered the head of any one but the paragraphist himself; and afterwards were further *hoaxed* into a *mazy dance*, in which partners were allotted to each other, and made to caper to the *tabor and pipe* of the same *ingenious hoaxer!*—

A morning paper maintains, that we ought to fight Spain, and even Portugal, out of regard to those States themselves. This reminds us of the *loyalty* of the old Puritans, who took arms by the King's *authority* against his *person*.

PALAIS ROYAL.

Very often in the same house in the Palais Royal, on the first floor, is a gaming-table, at which the visitor may lose his *fortune*—on the second a receptacle for women, in which he may lose his *health*—and in the *entresol*, or little-room, between the two floors, a pawn-broker's shop, in which he may supply himself with the means of losing both the one and the other and on the ground floor is a gunsmith's who sells the pistols, with which, when arrived at the end of his career, he may put an end to his troubles.

The speech in the *Honey Moon*, where the sham Duke declares, that "like other great men, he must *retire* from office to avoid the disgrace of being *turned out*," is every night received with loud and repeated bursts of applause, except by the *Addington* party.

* This Act renders persons, accused of the most petty offences, transmissible from Kerry to Northumberland, or from Yarmouth to Galway, without bail or mainprize. It passed SUB SILENTIO last year.

† It is allowed on all hands that no bail can be taken, even for the most trifling offence, according to the provisions of this Act of Parliament until the arrival of the accused in the country, where the crime is supposed to have been committed.

Now that every other fashion in furniture is to be exchanged for the *Egyptian*, our fashionable upholsterers find it necessary to go through a course of lectures on the Heathen *Mythology*, and also to become perfectly conversant with the proportions of *sphinxes* and the manners of *Crocodiles*. Their bills, of course, increase with their knowledge, and of the *Amateurs* are suspected to be their *partners*, as well as their *preceptors*.

SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee on the tenth Report have published their Report. We have been at much pains to abstract and compress the substance; and such of our readers as have the courage to venture on the perusal of the printed Report will be enabled to estimate the difficulty and value of the Abstract which we submit.

FIRST HEAD—LORD MELVILLE AND MR. TROTTER.

The first head of inquiry relates to the application of money voted for naval services, to other purposes.

The Committee have found that 40,000l. from the naval funds have been advanced by Lord Melville and Mr. Pitt to the house of Boyd and Benfield.

A sum of 10,000l. had been advanced by Lord Melville before Mr. Trotter became Paymaster of the Navy; but how this sum was applied the Committee had been unable to ascertain.

Sums have been frequently advanced by Trotter, for the use of Lord Melville, from a mixed fund at Coutts's of public and private money.

Mr. Trotter *borrowed* at one time 22000l. for the use of Lord Melville, for which the Noble Lord was to pay an Interest of five per cent. Lord M. did not inquire how, or from what fund, the Loan was obtained. It was lent by Trotter. Upon these advances however, *no interest was ever paid, nor was any interest paid upon any of the sums of 40,000l. 10,000l. or 20,000l. alluded to.*

This loan of the 40,000l. which, the Committee remark, was decidedly against the law, was made under circumstances of a very peculiar nature. Mr. Boyd represented that he was under greater pecuniary difficulties. If accommodation were refused, the house of Boyd and Benfield might have failed. To prevent consequences which might considerably impede any new Loan, Lord Melville advanced the sum required. Security was given by Boyd and Benfield. The sum has been since repaid, but *without interest.*

As to the sum of 10,000l. due by Lord Melville to the Naval Funds previous to the appointment of Mr. Trotter in 1786, it appears that it has been replaced *without interest, subsequent* to the year 1800.

Immediately after Mr. Trotter became Paymaster of the Navy, it is stated that he was appointed Private Agent to Lord Melville.

Trotter had advanced sums to Mr. Tweedy and other persons. The advances he made to Tweedy amounted, once or twice, to about 3 or 4000l. All those sums have been since replaced, *but without interest.* The time at which they were advanced or replaced cannot be said, all vouchers, &c." being destroyed.

The Committee observe that Lord Melville, in a Letter to the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry, states that he "did not decline giving accommodation from the funds in his hands, as Treasurer of the Navy, to other departments of the public service;" *they do not find that any such accommodation has been given in any instance whatever.*

SECOND HEAD—MR. PITT.

The second head of the Report refers to the representations said to have been made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, respecting the manner in which the Naval Money was drawn from the Bank, contrary to the Act of the 25th of George III. chap. 31.

The Committee state that some time in the year 1797, Mr. Raikes, Governor of the Bank, had an official interview with Mr. Pitt. After official business was at an end, he told Mr. Pitt, in conversation, the manner in which public money was drawn from the Bank by the Treasurer of the Navy; that he heard the Treasurer (Lord Melville) kept cash at Coutts's, and that Navy Bills were paid by drafts on that house, instead of by drafts on the Bank. Mr. Pitt thanked Mr. Raikes for his information.

Mr. Pitt admits the general import of the conversation, as stated by Mr. Raikes, but differs with him as to the terms. He took an early opportunity of stating to Lord Melville the information he received from Mr. Raikes, and was satisfied with the general statement given by the Noble Lord. He had no knowledge or information of any naval money, the 40,000l. excepted, being applied to other purposes, except from the communication of Mr. Raikes, until, after his retirement from office, he was acquainted of it by Lord Harrowby. That Noble Lord told him he thought the practice very singular, and was therefore taking steps to put a stop to it. That private profit was made from the use of the money belonging to the funds of the Navy, he had no knowledge whatever, till it was made known by the Report of the Naval Commissioners, nor did he suppose that the business of the office would admit of it.

THIRD HEAD—MR. JELLICOE.

The Third Head of the Report relates to the case of Jellicoe. From the tenth Report it appears that all Jellicoe's property returned by the Inquisition had been sold, and the proceeds carried to the public account, except Cort's Patent, Sheffield Farm, a Messuage at Portsmouth, a Warehouse and a Wharf at Gosport. The Warehouse at Gosport was let for 150l. a year; 875l. from the rent for ten years, have been paid to Mr. Trotter, as well as several sums out of the 4000l. due by the younger Jellicoe. Upon the manner of accounting for those several sums some remarks are made. It is stated that the Messuage at Portsmouth was let at 12l. per year, and that no rent was ever received for it. It is added, that no rent was ever received for the Wharf, and that no measures were taken for the recovery of the arrears due from the rent of the Warehouse, or the instalments unpaid out of 4000l. due by Jellicoe, Jun.

The Report concludes with stating the reasons which induced the Committee to decline examining Lord Melville, as, according to the restrictions under which he was allowed by the conference with the Lords to appear before them, they could not proceed satisfactorily to such examination.

MAY 3.

Mr. Kinnaird brought forward his motion respecting Sir H. Popham. On a former occasion he had detailed the facts, and he should not now fatigue the House by a repetition of that statement, but merely refer Gentlemen to the papers on the table. A Committee had been suggest as the best mode of developing this affair; he should therefore move that the several papers relating to the repairs of the Romney and La Sensible frigate, while under the command of Sir Home Popham, in the Red-sea, be referred to the consideration of a Select Committee.

Sir H. Popham declared himself perfectly satisfied with the arrangement proposed, but begged to offer a few words, lest it should be imagined that he had admitted the existence of some charge. He then proceeded to remark on what had been said in defence of the Navy Board, that he had been treated like every other Officer. This he denied. Sir R. King and Admirals Bickerton and Mitchell had each been desired to attend the Navy Board in respect to their accounts. This favour had been refused him, though he repeatedly applied for it. He next alluded to a scurrilous pamphlet which had been circulated against his conduct, which was by no means justifiable. He then stated the condition of the Romney when she left England to have been leaky and crazy in the extreme, yet not even that circumstance had deterred him from the duty he was sent upon. He then at great length went over other charges, which he felt confident would be found to be wholly devoid of truth.

Colonel Hutchinson bore testimony to the good conduct of Sir Home Popham, and wished the Committee to be appointed, in order that all stains on so great a character might be wiped away.

Mr. Pitt agreed in the propriety of appointing the Committee, not that he thought the papers could prove any charges against the gallant Officer, but because he thought them too voluminous to be fairly discussed in debate. He concluded by moving the following addition to the motion:—"And that the Committee be directed to examine the proceeding of the Naval and Admiralty Boards, of the Board of Naval Enquiry; and, farther, that they do enquire respecting the publication of a pamphlet unauthorised by the Navy Board; also into the loss of certain documents, and with regard to the impressing of Mr. Bartholomew."—Adjourned.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS--MAY 24.

The Debate was this day somewhat interesting, but tedious; its chief feature was the re-appearance of Lord Melville!

Lord Darnley moved for papers, relative to a proposal which he had to make for the House going into a Committee, to inquire into the abuses of the naval department. His Lordship disapproved much of the general practice of building ships of war in merchant yards, and that species of contract and undertaking which was carried to an uncommon extent. In looking over those papers, one of the first objects that struck his mind, was the purchase of some ships of war from the Merchant builders, at the enormous rate of 34l. per ton; some of which, nevertheless, so far from being serviceable to the Navy, or adding to its strength, were absolutely useless. He would select two for the present, and the House would be best able to judge, from the report of the officers appointed to command them, whether or not, they were of use to the service. The one was called the Hindostan, and was attached to Admiral Rainier's squadron; and he would read from the report of a letter from the Captain commanding that vessel, giving his opinion of her fitness and efficacy: the other was called the Mediator, of which the House would also be enabled to judge from the letter of her Captain. The Noble Lord read the letters from the Captains of both ships; from which it appeared that both were so ill-built, so utterly disproportioned in their masts, rudders, ropes, rigging and guns, and so high above the water, as to be totally unmanageable, unfit for service. They were both under fifty guns, and yet they cost the Government as much as 74 gun-ships, built in His Majesty's Dock-yards; and, what was still worse, some ships of the line were actually stripped of a principal part of their crews to man those useless vessels; and thus the means of our defence, instead of being strengthened was considerably weakened, and our Navy reduced to a state much below, what it was at a time when a Noble Lord sat at the head of that department, who had retired from office, and who had been, by certain persons, to whose proceedings he was not friendly, censured for his conduct in directing the affairs of the Navy, which, in his (the Noble Speaker's) mind, merited the universal approbation and gratitude of the country.

The Noble Lord then proceeded to examine many other parts of the Report, and upon the whole condemned in the strongest terms, the criminal and atrocious instances of negligence, profusion, waste, and peculation, it exhibited. Again, the Noble Lord disclaimed all personal views in this enquiry, yet he could not but feel the Noble Earl behind him (Lord St. Vincent), was very deeply interested. He should neither advert to the malicious rumours which had been industriously circulated, nor the virulent pamphlets, and other slanderous libels that had been directed against the Noble Earl. The Noble Earl had been termed, by some authority too, the greatest enemy his country ever saw. But standing there as the friend of that Noble Earl, he could not sit down without giving (however unnecessary it might be), the most decided contradiction to such slanders. *(Hear! Hear!)* That Noble Earl had been one of the best *friends* his country ever saw; for, after having vanquished her enemies abroad; and crowned her standards with trophies in every quarter of the globe, he returned to vanquish her still worse enemies at home. That Noble Lord was not the patron of peculators, but the detector of abuses. He did not, however, call their Lordships attention to the situation of the Noble Earl upon any consideration of his public services, brilliant and invaluable as they had been to his country; he merely besought for him justice at their Lordship's hands, against the base and unfounded imputations rumoured by those who, in revenge for his detection of their misdeeds, had endeavoured to injure his character.

Lord Darnley concluded by moving a Select Committee, to enquire into the abuses disclosed in the papers before their Lordships.

Lord Melville then combated at length the objections of the Noble Mover; he defended the system of building in the merchant yards, and that species of contract by which only Government could be supplied in its extensive and sudden demands. He then drew a comparison between the state of the Navy from the time of Lord Sandwich to the present, and laboured to prove that the system of Lord St. Vincent had not been as effectual in supplying it as that upon which he had acted. The present Committee he thought useless, as nothing had been alledged against Lord St. Vincent, and it was only occupying the House, and causing indiscreet disclosures by proceeding in it. In respect to the operations of the enemy, during his being in office, he had nothing to say; but that Government had taken every precaution, and that they were no where unprovided or weak. Some persons had indulged in free comments on the system of blockade which had been for some time adhered to, but which had not been completely effectual, on some recent occasions, to prevent the escape of the enemy. The system of blockade which had been adopted, might be proper or improper, according to contingent circumstances. Probably it would be politic as the commencement of a war, when it was above all things necessary to our future operations to preserve confidence at home, and to protect the commerce of the country, at that time pouring its wealth into the harbours of the Island. But when the internal safety is provided for, when the trade has had time enough to shelter itself from injury, then it may be very unwise to prosevere in the same project of defence. The attempt was unwise, because the blockade was impossible to be permanent, unless we could command the winds and the waves, and subject the sublime convulsions of nature to our control. But were it practicable it would be imprudent. This country depends for its glory and happiness upon the security of its remote connections. Our fleets must sail over the ocean, to the eastern and western extremity of the globe, to preserve them from danger; and unless a force is preserved in these important situations, it