BENGAL HURKARU.

Volume XI.] *TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1805.* [*Number 536.*

Advertisement.

TULLOH AND CO.

BEG leave to inform the Public, that the Interest of WILLIAM TULLOH, JOHN INNES, and COLIN ROBERTSON, ceasing in their Concern, on the 30th Instant, the Business will be conducted, from the FIRST OF MAY,

BY

ROBERT WARDEN,
WILLIAM DRING,
JOHN MACKENZIE,

AND

ALEXANDER TULLOH,

As heretofore
UNDER THE FIRM
OF

TULLOH AND CO.

Calcutta, April 22, 1805.

HOUSE TO LET.

THAT

HOUSE,

AT

CHOURINGHEE,

AT PRESENT OCCUPIED,

BY

MESSRS. LINDSAY AND HOPE.

For particulars apply to

H. HOPE, ESQ.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered in to immediately,

THAT large and very commodious Upper-roomed HOUSE, ready Matted, with convenient Out-offices, situated at Kidderpore, near the Bridge, and commanding a view of the River, Chowringee and the Fort.—For Particulars, enquire of Mr. SAMUEL GREENWAY, at this Office.

Calcutta April 22d 1805.

TO BE LET

A NEW

HOUSE,

AT THE CORNER

NEAR BIRJEE TALLOW,

CHOWRINGHEE.

☞ ENQUIRE ON THE PREMISES.

Calcutta, April 22d, 1805.

Victor Milliardet,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

WHO executed this Branch of Business at Mr. POIGNAND's, for several years past, has now commenced at No. 8, in Cossitollah Street, Calcutta; where all Orders and Work shall be thankfully received, punctually attended to, and (he trusts) satisfactorily finished and repaired.

TO BE HAD,

AT THE HURKARU OFFICE.

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Public are hereby respectfuly informed that Mr. STANLEY's Interest in the House of DUCKETT & Co. will cease on the 30th Instant.

All Claims on the Concern are requested for Adjustment, and those indebted are solicited to pay the Amount of their respective debts.

Calcutta, April 17, 1805.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Interest of MR. CHARLES COCKERELL, and of the late MR. JOHN CAULFEILD, in the House of MESSRS. COCKERELL, TRAIL, PALMER, and Co. ceasing on the 30th Instant, the Business of the Establishment will, from the 1st May, be carried on by the remaining Members of it, under the Firm of

TRAIL, PALMER, & CO.

Calcutta, April 10, 1805.

MR. LATHROP

HAS removed his ACADEMY to the large and commodious House, lately occupied by MRS. TURNBULL. He respectfully solicits a Continuance of the Patronage, with which he has been favored by his Friends and the Public; and he will unremittingly endeavor to deserve their Confidence and Esteem, by his sedulous Attention, to the moral and literary Improvement of the Children intrusted to his Care.

No extra Charge will be made for Instruction in the French Language.

Mr Lathrop's Terms may be known by applying to him at the Academy.

APRIL 5, 1805.
No. 75, Cossitollah Street.

TO BE LET,

AND

ENTERED ON THE 1st OF MAY.

A comfortable Lower-roomed HOUSE, flued, and perfectly dry, in CULLINGA-BAZAR LANE, Chowringee, behind the House lately occupied by W. TROWER, Esq. consisting of two very large Bed Rooms, a Hall, and an open Veranda to the South, with complete Out Offices, for further particulars apply at the Printing Office.

Calcutta, 15th April, 1805.

HOUSES,

TO LET.

A Small DWELLING HOUSE, No. 8 Old Court House Street.

The large DWELLING HOUSE, No. 9, Chowringee, formerly occupied by Doctor LAIRD.

The large DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, Jaun Bazar, close to the Chowringhee Road, and lately occupied by J. MARJORIBANKS, Esq.

APPLY TO

MESSRS. BURDEN & CO.

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HURKARU LIBRARY,

THE

Calcutta Gazette.

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WILLIAM VANZANDTS

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to acquaint the Owners and Commanders of Ships and Vessels, and the Public in general, that he continues to supply Lascars for Ships. Mr. V. trusts, from his knowledge of the Country trade, and of these Men, to give satisfaction to those Gentlemen, who may please to honor him with their commands, and to prevent the numerous impositions that have prevailed amongst the Ghuat Serangs, by their sending on board mere Coolies in the room of good Lascars, the impropriety of which has given numerous grievances to the Captains and Officers when at Sea; and consequently, a fraud on the Owners.

N. B. Neither Lascars nor Serecunnies will be engaged, without first being strictly examined in their respective duties, and approved of.

BOATS, BUDGEROWS, &c. &c. are provided as usual, at his Office, in Hasting's Street.

All Orders, addressed at his House, No. 36, Clive Street, or at his Office in Hasting's Street, will be immediately attended to.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AN Ensigncy's Commission in the 22d Regiment of Foot, to be sold, enquire at MR. VANZANDT'S, No. 36, Clive Street.

Calcutta, 7th April, 1805.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. JOHANNES SARKIES, informs his Friends and the Public, that he has admitted his Brother, Mr. MACERTICH SARKIES, a Partner in his AGENCY and MERCANTILE BUSINESS; which will, from This-Day, be conducted under the Firm of

JOHANNES SARKIES AND CO.

Calcutta, April 2, 1805.

FOR SALE,

AT THE HURKARU OFFICE.

TWO vols. of Piano Forte Music, containing the Grand Concertos of Dussek, Cramer and Steibelt, the Airs of Mozart with a variety of other Concerts, Rondos, &c. by various Authors, - Sa. Rs. 80.

A set of Progressive Lessons for the Piano Forte, by Lee, particularly marked for the fingering, - - - - - - Sa. Rs. 4.

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Charnock's Naval Architecture, - - 3 ——
Elmore's Indian Directory,
Clarke's Progress of Maritime Discoveries, with a Book of Charts, (boards,)
Seaman's new Vade Mecum, by R. Liddel,
Shipmaster's Assistant,
Ephemerises, for 1805 6 and 7,
Requisite Tables,
Moore's Practical Navigator.

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AND

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AND

LT. COL. JOHN MALCOLM.

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AND

SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

THE LIFE OF HIS LATE HIGHNESS,

NIZAM ALEE KHAUN,

SOOBAH OF THE DEKHAN,

IN ONE VOLUME QUARTO,

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DEDICATION,—Preface,—Geographical and Historical Observations, on the present and former State of the Dekhan,—Memoirs of Nizam Alee-Khaun's Ancestors, &c,—History of Nizam Alee-Khaun, in two parts,—Appendix,— List of Subscribers,

BY WILLIAM HOLLINGBERY.

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Gentlemen desirous of Patronizing the above Work, of which there is a detailed Prospectus in circulation, noting the principal Circumstances treated of, are requested to apply to MR. JOSEPH GREENWAY, at the HURKARU OFFICE, in the Loll Bazar, No. 188, opposite Messrs. WILLIAMS and HORLER.

JUST PUBLISED,

AT THE

HURKARU PRESS,

No. 188, LOLL-BAZAR.

THE

Monthly Journal,

FOR MARCH,

1805.

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AT THE HURKARU PRESS,

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CANARY BIRD,

BEING

A COLLECTION OF THE

NEWEST SONGS,

PRICE FOUR RUPEES.

COMPLETE SETS OF THE

Bengal Hurkaru,

TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,

AS the two lately discovered planets, CERES and PALLAS, have excited much attention in Europe, some account of them may probably prove acceptable to your astronomical readers.

The following tables contain the elements of the motions of those celestial bodies, deduced from the latest and the most accurate European observations, particularly from those of HERSCHELL and LALANDE.

TABLE I. OF CERES.

Ceres discovered 1st January, 1801.

Mean distance from the sun 27.7 or 263 millions of English miles, the distance of the sun from the earth being supposed 10 or 95 millions of miles.

Revolution 4 years, 7 months, 10 days.

		s.	°	′
Mean longitude, 1st 04,	Jan. 18	10	11	59
Annual motion,		2	18	14
Aphelion,		10	26	44
Ascending node,		2	21	6
Equation of the center,		0	9	3
Inclination of the orbit,		0	10	37
Eccentricity,		0.067		
Diameter in English miles about		160		

TABLE II. OF PALLAS.

Pallas discovered 28th March, 1801.

Distance from the sun the *same* as that of Ceres, that is 27.7 or 293 millions of miles.

Revolution 4 years, 7 months, 11 days.

		s.	°	′
Mean longitude, 1st Jan. 1801,		9	29	53
Annual motion,		2	18	11
Aphelion,		10	1	7
Ascending node,		5	22	28
Equation of the center,		0	28	25
Inclination of the orbit,		0	34	39
Eccentricity,		0.2463		
Diameter in English miles about		100		
Or, according to other observations		80		

EXPLANATION.

The distance from the sun, in the table, was calculated from the periodical revolution, by the application of Kepler's third law, "that "the squares of the periodical revolutions are to "each other as the cubes of the respective "distance." From this distance, it is evident, that the orbits of Ceres and Pallas are between those of Mars and Jupiter. The existence of a primary planet, in this great interval, has long been supposed probable by the most eminent astronomers. They were led to this supposition, however, not from any *physical necessity* for such a planet, but solely from *analogy*; that *easy* and *convenient* mode of reasoning, which is only as bad when nothing more satisfactory is to be had; but which leads to error as often as to truth. Here, however, analogy has succeeded, a planet has been discovered, and where it was said that it *ought* to be. But *two* planets have been discovered, and both at the *same* mean distance from the sun. This sets all the analogies of the solar system at defiance. Again these two bodies are smaller, almost beyond comparison, than any other primary, or even *secondary* planet. Pallas is only the *twenty-thousandth* part of our *moon*. A primary planet, of so small a magnitude, moving in the neighbourhood of so large a body as Jupiter, is a circumstance sufficient to create some alarm for the safety of its inhabitants. The two planets, however, have more to apprehend from each other than from any of the other planets. It is most certain that they must at some period be brought into *contact*. Whatever changes this may produce on Ceres and Pallas, we *terrestrials* have nothing to fear from the shock, or even the *annihilation* of both. I am aware that it has been affirmed, by an eminent astronomer, that the annihilation of the *smallest* quantity of matter on any planet would ultimately prove fatal to the whole solar system, "so nicely adjusted is the grand "equilibrium." This is a mere astronomical flourish, unsupported by theory, and inconsistent with experiments, which illustrate the theory. A system which allows any part to be taken down, new modelled, or even annihilated, is certainly more *perfect* than a system, all the parts of which must either stand still or move together. An example, to illustrate this, may be taken from the works of art:—In some cotton mills in Britain, two thousand threads are spun at a time. These threads are frequently breaking. Now according to our astronomical friend's idea of the most *perfect system*, or *best of all possible worlds*, when a thread breaks, the whole machinery should stand still, till it be repaired. No, says the engineer, were this the case, this mill, instead of spinning a quantity of thread in *twelve* hours, equal in length to a great circle of our earth, or 25,000 miles, as it now does, would not produce 25 yards.—I have ordered, says he, things much better. The whole spinning part is divided into little systems of four threads each. Any system can in a moment be either connected with or disjoined from the great machinery. When a thread breaks, the little system is instantly unlocked, the thread repaired, and the system as quickly set on, and this without ever being felt by the other parts of the machine. In like manner if the planet Jupiter, whose contents exceed those of all the other planets in the system taken together, were unlocked or taken off the system, the effect would not be felt on any other planet: a small motion of the general center of gravity towards the sun's center, and a diminution of the perturbation on Mars and Saturn, would constitute the whole effect from the annihilation of the largest planet of the system. But having already drawn out this paper to a greater length than was intended, I must defer the remainder of the observations till you allow me another opportunity.

I am, your's, &c.

J. DINWIDDIE.

River Hoogly, April, 1805.

THE HURKARU.

Tuesday, April 23, 1805.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 8, 1805.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following copy of a Letter, addressed by His Excellency in Council to Major General the Honorable Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. on the occasion of the departure of Sir Arthur Wellesley from India, be published in General Orders.

TO MAJOR GENERAL THE HONORABLE
ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
&c. &c. &c.

SIR,

1. The Governor General has communicated to the Board, the orders contained in his dispatch to your address, dated the 24th of January 1805, by which you are authorized eventually to relinquish the powers committed to you by His Excellency's instructions, dated the 9th of November last, to take "upon you, the chief command of all the British "Troops and of the Forces of our Allies serving in "the Territories of the Peishwah, of the Soubahdar "of the Deckan, or of any of the Marhatta States "or Chiefs and to assume and exercise the general "direction and control of all the Political and "Military Affairs of the British Government in the "territories of the Soubahdar of the Deckan, of the "Peishwah, and of the Marhatta States and Chiefs."

2. On this occasion the Governor General in Council considers it to be his public duty to record his high sense of the great and important advantages derived to the British Interests in India from your numerous and substantial services in the Field, as well as from the prudence, judgment, and distinguished skill and ability, with which all the Political Negotiations intrusted to your charge have been conducted.

3. Your long, assiduous, able and valuable services in Mysore, have received on every occasion the entire approbation of this Government. And the Governor General in Council deems it to be his duty to acknowledge, that the due execution of his orders, with regard to the Government of Mysore, is to be ascribed in a great degree to your conduct; and that the prosperous condition of that Country, and the happy state of the British Alliance with the Rajah of Mysore, are to be attributed to the efficient aid which you have given to the several Residents who have been employed by the British Government at Seringapatam; and to the Dewan Poornayah, in the discharge of his duty.

4. From the time of your march from the frontier of Mysore, on the 9th of March 1803, until the conclusion of the late war with Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar, the success of your Military Operations was uninterrupted and splendid; and His Excellency in Council considers it to be a tribute of just approbation to add, that during the entire course of your eminent services in the Deckan, you invariably displayed all the qualities of a most skilful and gallant Officer, together with those principles of justice, honor and moderation, which are calculated to reflect additional lustre upon the triumphs of the British Arms, obtained under your personal Command.

5. The public interests were essentially promoted by the judgment and discretion manifested by you in conducting the restoration of the Peishwah to the Supreme Authority of the Marhatta Empire, in conciliating the Southern Marhatta Powers and in maintaining the efficiency of our Alliance with the Soubahdar of the Deckan.

6. During the course of your communications with Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar, previously to the commencement of the War, your proceedings were regulated by the strictest principles of moderation; and by the most comprehensive and accurate view of the rights, interests and duties of the British Government in India. Your conduct throughout the Negotiations for the conclusion of Peace with both the hostile Powers, manifested the most distinguished judgment, ability, firmness and temper. The Pacification effected by you in the conclusion of the Treaties of Deogaum and of Surje Anjengaum, was highly glorious to the British Government, and beneficial to the general interest of India; and your prudence and discernment in the conduct and conclusion of your Negotiations with the Rajah of Berar and with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, corresponded with the glory of your atchievements in the Field, which have added splendor to the British name, and stability to the British Empire in Asia.

7. The Governor General in Council therefore signifies his public thanks to you for the eminent Civil and Military services which you have rendered to your Country, and to the Honorable Company in India; and will earnestly recommend your conduct to the favorable consideration of the Honorable the Court of Directors, and to the gracious notice of His Majesty.

8. With a view also to recommend your great and brilliant example to the imitation of the service in India, His Excellency in Council will transmit Copies of this Letter to the Governments of Fort St. George and of Bombay, and will publish the sentiments herein recorded in General Orders to the Army in India.

We have the honor to be, SIR,
Your most obedient humble Servants,
(Signed) WELLESLEY,
G. H. BARLOW,
G. UDNY.

FORT WILLIAM, *February* 24, 1805.

Published by Command of His Excellency the Most Noble The Governor General in Council,
J. LUMSDEN, *Chief Sec. to the Govt.*

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 11, 1805.

Major Andrew Charron, has permission to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs, on furnishing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

Mr. Edward Turner, Surgeon of the 12th Native Regiment, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his health, on furnishing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

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

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 17, 1805.

A Letter from Captain Hutchinson of Artillery, commanding at Ramporra, to the Adjutant General of which the following is a Copy, has been received from His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief:—

TO LIEUT. COL. GERARD,
Adjutant General.

SIR,

I have the honor to lay before you the following detail of the Capture of Darrara, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

The ditch is fifty-seven feet in breadth, and in depth twenty-six feet; from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the Renny, is thirty-one feet; from the Renny, to the top of the Rampart, is twenty-five feet, six inches: in front of the gate is an outwork, with a gate, well defended, and a ditch, communicating with that of the Fort. A detachment had been ordered against the place, but receiving further accounts of its unexpected strength, I joined the party on the 20th instant, with one hundred and fifty Sepoys, two 12-Pounders, two Howitzers, and two 6-Pounders; on seeing the Fort, it instantly appeared to me necessary to erect a Battery at thirty-five yards from the Counterscarp, and another still nearer to breach, the Renny and scarp. Every thing being in readiness at noon on the 21st, the Storming Party advanced, with the utmost bravery commanded by Lieutenants Nugent and Lane, with the greatest spirit. The Storming Party was headed by six Artillery-Men, whom it would be injustice not to name. Corporals Cross, and Hislop, Gunners Campbell and Johnstone, Matrosses Muller and Hudson. Johnston was killed, and Hudson shot through the Body and Arm, after which, he charged, and killed three of the enemy. Unfortunately some of the Garrison escaped the night before, but the following is a correct account of those who remained. Fifty-nine men were killed in the Fort, fourteen in the ditch and renny, and two upon the plain, four wounded Prisoners, and one Prisoner unhurt.

Our loss was as follows:

Killed, — 5 Artillery Men, —3 Sepoys,—1 Bheesty,— 1 Classey.

Wounded,—Lieut. W. A. Yates,— 3 Artillery Men,

2 Subadars,	one badly,
12 Sepoys,	three ditto,
3 Golandauze	one ditto,
3 Lascars,—1 Classy,—1 Bildar.	

One of the Irregulars was killed, and one wounded; and one of the troop horses killed.

To Lieutenant Colonel Holmes I am particularly indebted, as the Colonel sent his cavalry with me, under the command of Lieutenants Smith and Bowen, and it was from their exertions that not one of the enemy made his escape, many having attempted it.

I cannot express how much I owe to the officers and men I had the honor to command, and having mentioned Lieutenants Nugent, Lane, and Yates, with Lieuts. Grant, Smith, and Bowen; of the Bombay Division, I flatter myself their deeds will speak more in favor of their conduct to His Excellency General Lake, than any thing that I can say.

I have the honor to be, SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) C. HUTCHINSON,
Captain Commanding.

Camp near Darrara, March 22, 1805.

(A TRUE COPY,)
(Signed) G. A. F. LALE,
Military Secretary.

Published by Command of His Excellency the most Noble the Governor General in Council.

J. LUMSDEN, *Chief Sec. to the Govt.*

On Friday came to her Moorings off Calcutta, the ship Lovely Hunnahjie, Captain George King, from Madras, the 23d ultimo.

On Tuesday forenoon, accounts were received in town of the arrival in the river of the following ships:

Clyde, Captain Burnsides, from Bombay, the 21st March.

Ann, Captain W. Garden, from ditto, 15th ditto.

And the American Ships Fame, of Salem, Captain Jeremiah Briggs; and Elizabeth, of Baltimore, Captain John Mun, from Batavia the 1st February.

On the 6th instant, in lat. 10, Captain Garden spoke the Honorable Company's ship Duke of Montrose,—also the Ships Gilwell, General Lake, and Alexander;—the latter was very leaky, making three feet water an hour.

Tuesday morning's flood brought up off town, the ship Elizabeth, Captain Peter Falconer, from Madras, which port she left on the 10th inst. She has completed one of the quickest trips ever known in India, at this season of the year; having left her pilot on the 18th March, she was again at anchor off town on the 16th April.

On Wednesday morning, anchored off town the Arab Ship Fattee Corim, from Bombay on the 16th January last; also the General Wellesley, Captain Dalrymple, from Madras, on the 10th instant, having troops on board for this Presidency.—They touched at Vizagapatam, but saw nothing on their passage.

The Arab ship Mary, from Point de Galle, arrived in town on Thursday morning.

Passengers per General Wellesley:—Captains, Dansey and Skerett, H. M. 65th regiment:—Lieut. Vandeleur, ditto 86th Regt.—Captain Addison.—Lieut. Baen,—Mr. and Mrs. Ricketts,—Mr. M. Ricketts,—Captain Wilson, country service, and Mrs Wilson,—Captain Y. Burn, ditto and Mrs. Burn,—Mr. Arthur, and Mr. Rogers.

Colonels, Malcolm and Campbell, and Mr. C. Wynox, of the Madras Civil Service came passengers from Madras, on His Majesty's ship Phæton.

On Saturday morning accounts reached town of the arrival in the river of the ship Thomas Henchman, Captain William Hodges from Anjengo the 31st ult.

Passengers:—Mrs. H. Smith and Family, and Miss Duboigne.

On the same day the American brig Hector Captain Thorndike, from Batavia the 2d of February.

The brig Hector touched at Sumatra, and left it the 4th ult. On the 2d curt. she spoke the H. C. frigate Bombay, with eight merchant ships under convoy, for Bombay, from hence.

Madras Government Gazette,

APRIL 4, 1805.

REVENUE AND JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. John Wallace, Principal Collector in the province of Tanjore.

Mr. John Cotton and Mr. J. N. Watts, Subordinate Collectors in do. do.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. William Oliver, 2d Assistant under the Register to the Court of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, March 22, 1805.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having received through the Channel of the Commander in Chief a representation from the Honorable Major General Sir Arthur Wellesley, of the case of Burry Khan, late Subidar of the 1st Battalion of the 8th Native Regiment; His Lordship in Council, in consideration of the circumstance of that Native Officer having served forty years in the Service of the Honorable Company; of his having been severely wounded in the battle of Assaye, and of his having had five Relations killed on that occasion, has been pleased to mark his Lordship's sense of the distinguished merit of Burry Khan, by allowing to him a pension, equal to the full pay of his former rank and Class.

His Lordship in Council directs, that the payment of this allowance, shall accordingly take place from the period, when that Native Officer was placed on the pensioned list.

His Lordship in Council also avails himself with satisfaction, of the occasion for conferring a mark of his Lordship's approbation of the conduct of Shaik Abdul Cauder, late a Havildar, in the 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry.

It having appeared that Shaik Abdul Cauder, has been employed during a period of twenty seven years in the service of the Company; that he has conducted himself with distinguished gallantry, and has been severely wounded in different actions which he has fought; His Lordship in Council has been pleased to confer on that Native Officer the pension of a Jemidar, to which rank he was about to have been promoted, when disabled from further duty in the battle of Assaye.

His Lordship in Council directs, that the payment of the encreased allowance, shall take place from the period of the commencement of Shaik Abdul Cauder's present pension.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel Robert Bell, to the temporary Command of the Artillery at St. Thomas's Mount.

His Lordship in Colonel permits Lieutenant Colonel Cooke, of the Establishment of Bombay, to resign the appointment of Barrack Master in Canara.

His Lordship in Council permits Lieutenant Jeffries, to resign the appointment of Adjutant of the 1st Battalion 18th Native Regiment, and to proceed to Europe on Sick Certificate.

His Lordship in Council permits Captain Charles Addison, of the 2d Regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to Sea for the benefit of his health.

His Lordship in Council directs the following promotions to take place.

19th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant George Hare, to be Captain of a Company, vice Ogg deceased; and Lieutenant John C. Hurdis, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Hare promoted; dates of Commissions, 12th of March 1805.

March 25, 1805.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish in General Orders, the following Extract of a letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated the 12th May 1802.

PARA. 3.—"We have received an application "from (Captain William Godfrey) of your Invalid "Establishment, to be restored to the effective list, "but under the determination signified in the 110th "Paragraph of our Military Letter of the 20th June "1797, we have not thought proper to comply with "his request."

"4—In consideration however, of the favorable "Testimonials which have been laid before us, of "the meritorious services and character of Captain "Godfrey, we have agreed to promote him to the "rank of Major of Invalids only, such promotion to "take place from the time of his embarkation to "your Presidency; but Major Godfrey is to receive

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BENGAL HURKARU.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1805.

(Continued from the last Page.)

nation? Have the Commissioned and Warrant Officers abused that power? or will the Seamen relinquish, without a murmur, a right, which, though they seldom exercise it in opposition to the wish of their superiors, they know and feel they possess, and are jealous of having invaded, and which has ever proved a line of good understanding in the service?

Upon what ground one Agent only is to be appointed, we are at a loss to imagine; nothing appears in the Report to warrant the proposal; we are therefore obliged to look elsewhere for the motive. In all former wars an influence, more or less direct, has been used to recommend particular people to the notice of Flag Officers and Commanders of Ships, (we except Earl Spencer's Administration,) but it was reserved for the present war for a person holding a high civil situation in the Navy, and considered as the confidential, though not the declared, Private Secretary of the First Lord of the Admiralty, to write letters of recommendation of his brother-in-law, to be employed as an Agent, (a person only known as an Agent, by being his brother-in-law); to date those letters from the Admiralty, and to enclose them under the same envelope in which the appointments were forwarded to the Officers, sealed with the Official Seal, and addressed "on his Majesty's service."

What was the reception these recommendations met with, how far they were attended to or not, or what was the consequence of their being complied with or otherwise, the peculiar nature of the subject forbids us to enter into: but averring the fact to be so, we can account for the reason of confining the appointment to one person and to one Agent, and may infer, that the more the appointment can be confined, the more decidedly the influence over that appointment can be exercised.

A commission of five per cent, is allowed on the net proceeds only in all cases; thus considering the trouble in all cases as the same, without adverting, that in general the trouble of the Agent has been in proportion to the charges, or leaving it to be a matter of special agreement between the captors and their Agents, whereby extraordinary zeal might be excited or unusual diligence rewarded. The extent of commission was not ever settled in former act; and cases have arisen where the captors have so sensibly felt the exertion of their Agents, as to have directed a more considerable commission to be charged, but which commission has been refused acceptance.

But even this commission is speciously given to the Agents; for by the various other clauses it is reduced in different degrees, under pretence of supporting this new office, in all cases to less than four per cent; and in some (and those, from the nature of prizes, will always occur) to two and a half. And here it will be necessary again to revert to the Report, where a question appears to be put, "Whether, in case you had been sole Agent to all the prizes you have been concerned in, you would not have derived as much benefit from a smaller commission as you have done from the portion of Agency you have enjoyed by being joined with others?" Clearly the Agent would: but when the appointment is limited to one Agent only, what security has any Navy Agent that he shall be that sole agent? Without any limitation he knows that a very great majority of the Officers he is usually employed by, if they are not able to give him the whole Agency, will include him in the power: but if one Agent only is to be appointed, can he be sure that a commanding influence will not preponderate against him?—that a wish to benefit near connexions may not cause a struggle in the mind of the Officer, otherwise disposed to let him participate in the benefits he has to bestow, and reduce the number of prizes in which he may be appointed to a very small proportion indeed? That such influence does exist, is stated by the Commissioners in their Report, as a matter of complaint, but no remedy is provided therein to rectify it.

The different proportions of this five per cent. which are to be enjoyed by the Agent, and paid over to or retained by the Prize Office, are as follows:

Where distribution is made by the Agent within six months of condemnation, he is, within one month from making that distribution, pay over the unpaid shares to the Prize Office, with one per cent. of the agency, and one per cent on the money so paid over. Where distribution is not made within six months from condemnation, the whole money is to be paid over, and the Agent is only to have two and a half per cent. And where an appeal is lodged, the whole money is to be paid over; and in the event of affirmation of the sentence of condemnation, the Agent is only to have three per cent.

This was doubtless intended as a bounty upon premature distribution; but the framers of the Bill have forgot or been ignorant that every condemnation is liable to be appealed against within twelve months and one day from its taking place; and that every distribution made prior thereto, is made not only at the hazard of the Agent, but also at the responsibility of the Captor, who is the person the process of the Court will issue against. In cases of the capture of men of war, or merchant ships sailing under letters of marque, or vessels indisputably Enemy's property, no Agent has ever availed himself of the time allowed for appeal: but in cases of asserted neutral, it would be an act of folly or madness, which might equally involve in ruin the Agent and the Captor, to proceed to distribution before the period of appeal was elapsed. But farther, in the cases of men of war, or others of the clearest description, it is hardly possible that the sales can be effected, and distribution made within six months (except upon account, which is now to be absolutely prohibited); and therefore in all cases, almost without exception, the money must be paid to the Prize Office, and the Agent be deprived of half his commission.

It may likewise be contended, that in proportion to the length of time is the trouble of conducting a prize cause; but this Bill proceeds upon an inverse ratio, and gives the least commission where the most trouble has accrued. The paying over one per cent. on the unpaid shares, appears to have been grounded on circumstances which are stated in the Report of many Agents allowing that per centage to others for making the payment for them: but this has been done by merchants and others not acting generally as Prize Agents, but never by Navy Agents. The commission of five per cent. is for making the sales and appraisements only; and a separate charge for making distribution and recalls, regulated according to the circumstances of the case, has always been inserted in the account of sales registered in the Court of Admiralty. And this charge is still to be continued by the Prize Office.

Before we consider another, and a very material Clause of the Bill, it will be necessary to take some review of the nature of the connection between the Officers of the Navy and their Agents; and we trust we shall not give offence to the service, or any individual, when we assert, that they are mutually and essentially necessary to each other; that many Officers, could neither subsist during peace, or be enabled to take up their commissions on the commencement of a war, without the assistance of the Agent; that their families must be maintained during their absence on service; that the accumulated delays in passing every account in the departments connected with the Navy, greatly retard the repayment of the advances made to Officers; that death or misfortunes often leave them wholly undischarged. An Agent embarks his private fortune upon more slender security than any other person, and at a time when the greatest and most secure interest can be made of it; and it must be evident that Prize Agency, in the manner it is regulated by the existing Act of Parliament, is the only remuneration that can be made by Officers, and the only material one to be hoped for by Agents. The advances he is compelled to make are of that extent, that no private fortune that could be embarked in business would be sufficient for that purpose, but for the assistance of acting as banker to his more opulent clients, and to the prizes he is concerned in the management of; and while he neither improperly possesses himself of money, nor improperly retains it, (remedies for both which species of misconduct the existing laws have already provided,) he claims the right of acting so as co-existent with and inseparable from his profession—a right which will be readily admitted by every banker and commercial man.

Call upon him within one month, or any given period, to pay all the money he holds, without impropriety, what must he do? The alternative is distressing; but he must re-echo that call through every quarter his money is dispersed in, and many a brave Officer, whose only misfortune is the want of independence, may be torn from his country's service; as the operation of the bill would oblige the Agents to withdraw all accommodation and advance from their clients.

Many people have imagined that Prize Agency is a bed of sweet only. They know not in how many instances, after the trouble of years, and advances of inconvenient magnitude, the property is ultimately restored, the Agents receive no compensation for their trouble, nor even interest for the money they have advanced. Fortunate are they if they can get that repaid; and often find that impossible, from the death or inhability of the original Captor before the termination of the suit. The Agent in all cases becomes responsible for all the charges that may arise; and the Records of the Courts of Admiralty and Appeals will shew how very great a proportion of the ships detained under the suspicion of being Enemy's property are eventually restored; nor will any of the Officers of the Crown, to whom the legal proceedings against all vessels or cargoes detained as prizes are exclusively committed, hesitate to bear testimony how often, by the attention of Agents in cases of disputed captures, the Captor has himself been preserved from ruin.

It may be said, why become Navy Agents? why solicit the agency of prizes? We answer, It is our profession, to which we have applied for our support. On the breaking out of the present war we had our option, we saw the Legislature pass an Act which provided remedy for every real deficiency in the former Statutes, and regulated prize agency in the most safe and effectual manner—we consented to the terms of that Act, complied with its provisions, and again embarked our property on the faith of it; and the concluding section of that Act declares that it shall be in force during the present war, and until all suits arising out of captures made therein shall have been determined.

We come naturally, after these observations, to the clause which directs that within one month from the passing of the Act, all prize money in course of distribution shall be paid over to the Commissioners, with one per cent. on the net proceeds of the prize, and one per cent. on the amount so paid over. We contend that the property in all prizes captured while the present prize Act Laws remain in force, is vested in the Captors and the Agents appointed by them, and that any law which again takes it from them is an *ex post facto* Law; and though we admit the power of the Legislature to pass Laws of that description, we know they will not do so on light grounds, and that none exist in the present case. But with respect to the commission which has accrued to us on prizes already settled, though the time for payment of the unpaid shares to Greenwich Hospital has not expired, or on such prizes of which we are legally possessed by the appointment of the Captors, we go farther, and contend we have as full a right to our whole commission as any person to his freehold estate; and to take that from us, either in part or in the whole would be a violation of law and justice.

Another and very remarkable clause is, If the Prize Commissioners shall be of opinion that Agents have misconducted themselves in the management of any prize, they may displace them, and appoint others in their stead; and that the Agents so appointed by the Commissioners shall enjoy the commission the former agents would have done. We do not wish to be the apologists of any Agents who may misconduct themselves; if any should do so, or the Captors be dissatisfied with their conduct, and application is open to the High Court of Admiralty, the Judge of which is fully competent to order relief in every case. And surely it will never be permitted that the power of displacing Agents, and appointing others to succeed to their trust and their emoluments, should be lodged in the same hands.

By another clause, the penalties upon an Agent paying money before notice of distribution, are re-enacted and increased. The Agents admit that doing so, is an irregularity, but it is one that they have never committed but under such circumstances as not only justify, but entitle that irregularity to approbation. It has happened that a distribution of prize money has been ready to be made on the arrival of a ship from sea; that notice of that distribution has been withheld until her arrival, to prevent powers and orders inconsiderately made by seamen from having a legal claim to demand that money before the seaman could himself receive it. In such cases, upon what principle of justice should the flag shares be withheld. Should an Officer discharged from the ship and possibly, and not unfrequently, in distress be refused his share, which the Agent admits he holds, and can ascertain the amount of?

It also happens, in many instances, that a ship is ordered upon foreign service while a prize is in course of sale, and before the accounts of that sale can be finally closed; in such cases a payment in advance, however irregular, is not only desirable, but absolutely necessary. To wait the regular notifications would be to delay it until the ship had sailed with a crew refractory and murmuring from being sent to sea without it.

These are cases where the Agent has hazarded an irregularity, trusting to the uprightness of his intention and the benefit resulting to the service by doing so: but they are acts which a Prize Board would be tied down from doing, however great the necessity or evident the advantage; and in no instance has any irregularity of this kind been committed for the emoluments, or with any improper motive on the part of the Agent.

By another clause the old established principle in the English Law, of a set-off, is done away; and however deeply an Officer may be indebted to his Agent, whether in advances to himself to enable him to serve, to his family for their support, or for sums paid to clear him from old embarrassments on the faith of the prize money that is likely to become ultimately due to him the Agent, in the cases provided by the Act, must pay over the whole of the prize money to the Commissioners, without being enabled to retain what in every other transaction of life the law of the land allows him to retain. By the peculiar construction of another clause all prize money must in the first instance be paid on board the ship that made the capture, if she remains in commission: and by extending this to the prize money of Warrant Officers, as it is pointedly done in the clause, an Agent will be deprived of the custom hitherto adopted of discharging prize lists for the proportions of those Officers who employ or are indebted to him; and it will be left to the option of such Officers to take their own prize money, or leave it for their Agents to receive; and it is not too much to suppose that even where principle would operate, the temptation of receiving money when offered to some Officers may not be resisted: or should an Officer die before distribution is made by the Commissioners, the Agent will no longer possess the power of repaying himself out of the property on the faith on which the debt originated.

Although the Act of Parliament directs that Agents should only be obliged to have two recall days in every week, yet it is notorious that no seaman applying in person, is ever refused payment by any Agent, nor any application by a Captain of a ship on behalf of men serving under his command unattended to, but the money is immediately, and in the most convenient manner remitted to him; and where application is made by seamen who have been discharged, or the relations of deceased seamen, the same practice is observed either by Post-Office orders, or otherwise where no doubt exists of the person applying being the person really entitled, and by most Agent prize money is held constantly on recall, without distinction of days and for the greater convenience of seamen and their relations obtaining knowledge of the place of payment and recall of prize-money, every Agent is obliged to notify such places of payment and recall, with the amount of the proportion due to an individual in each class, to an office appointed for that purpose within the Navy Pay-Office, Somerset-Place (and which notification might, if thought advisable, be from that office transmitted to each of the Pay Offices at the respective King's ports), and at that Office all seamen identifying themselves, or their representatives properly authorised, may receive the necessary information, either by personal application or by letter. And it is further contended that the mode of distributing Prize-money practised by Navy-Agents is the most convenient and ready that can be devised; and being tied down by Legislative provisions, admits of being varied in every shape the circumstances of the case, or the situation of the parties to whom it is to be paid, may call for; and it has been very often the practice of Navy-Agents, when a ship has sailed upon a foreign station, to provide the means of sending their prize-money out to them; which, from the seamen not being allowed to receive any part of his pay while aboard, has become doubly acceptable.

To any person acquainted with the nature of seamen, it will occur how often their certificates are lost, and at all times how little care is taken of them; and if Agents were not to dispense with forms where they are satisfied of the identity, they might find legal causes for withholding much of the prize-money they pay at recalls. But a Prize Board can make no allowances. The party applying must produce the certificates and vouchers required by the Act, or not obtain his money. Nor do its provisions extend to any seamen who may happen to be in any part of the kingdom except in London, Portsmouth, Plymouth, or Sheerness; and no one so situated can receive benefit from the Act; and the relations of seamen must, as the Act is framed, travel from the remotest part of the kingdom to London, or relinquish the prize-money of the deceased.

Whatever may be said of those persons who are connected with seamen, supply them with goods, make them advances, and take authorities from them to receive their wages of prize-money, let it be remembered they are not Navy Agents nor acknowledged or to be considered as such. That such people are necessary, and that seamen as often defraud them, by the previlege they possess of revoking every power they make, as that seamen are defrauded by them, are facts within the knowledge of every one who know what a seaman is. Can you, or would you, prevent a seaman supplying himself with those articles which he cannot procure on board a man of war, nor have liberty to seek elsewhere, or from spending his money with that thoughtlessness which forms a striking feature in his character, and is the foundation of his noble intrepidity? In many points of view people of this description are essential to a seaman, and if placed under proper regulations, the benefit they do, might be retained, and the inconveniencies obviated.

In addition to all these reasons there is one still stronger, and deserving of the most serious attention: Is a period of war, a period to agitate t[illegible] a question as that of priz[illegible] jealous of the interferenc[illegible] and should they take the [illegible] particularly where their rig[illegible] from them, who can say w[illegible] may form, or what power [illegible]escence, if once formed? [illegible] yet recent should make us [illegible] the minds of such a body b[illegible] for innovation.

Before we conclude th[illegible] add, that the idea which ha[illegible]lated, that this Bill is accep[illegible] has been called for by the [illegible] The first is not only untrue [illegible] of the Bill has been carefull[illegible]gents, and cautiously confin[illegible] reap advantages from it; a[illegible]ter, we aver that the Bill, f[illegible] the uninfluenced and unpre[illegible] would be universally reprob[illegible]

THIRT[illegible]

Asylum and [illegible]

TENTH DAY'S [illegible]

IN THE SECO[illegible]

MONDAY, AP[illegible]

No. 5877 a Prize of [illegible]
No. 3379 a Prize of [illegible]
Nos. 169 943 1649 418[illegible]
Star Pagod[illegible]

Prizes of 30 Star [illegible]

23	59	314	33[illegible]
532	861	889	84[illegible]
1330	1762	1635	147[illegible]
1523	1138	1508	159[illegible]
2478	2631	2150	247[illegible]
2059	2486	2477	226[illegible]
3212	3595	3939	3692
3465	2768	4004	4850
4968	4410	4072	4784
5906	5586	5851	5835

ELEVENTH DAY'[illegible]

IN THE SECON[illegible]

THURSDAY, A[illegible]

No. 2050 a Prize of 10,[illegible]
Nos. 1491 5212 Prizes [illegible]
das each.
No. 5962 a Prize of 50[illegible]

Prizes of 30 Star P[illegible]

15	62	137	142
1076	1682	1764	1036
1052	1354	1654	1080
2243	2965	2613	2013
2524	2554	2946	2210
2394	3862	3657	3777
3002	3539	3855	3006
4159	4233	4885	4238
5045	4645	4387	4303
4830	5983	5634	5258

Current value of Governm[illegible]

APRIL 22, 180[illegible]

Six per Cents. - -	Discount.
Old Eight per Cents.	Ditto.
Eight per Cent Loans, of 1804.	
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, & 1803.	
Ten per Cents. -	Pm.
Ditto, for 2 years, -	Ditto.

MARRIAGES.

At Jaffnapatam, Capt. John Jon[illegible]ty's 66th Regiment, to Miss C[illegible] Cornelia Germardina Cadent[illegible].

At Madras, Lieut. J. L. Watson [illegible] 80th Regiment, to Miss Anna Mar[illegible]ter of James Dodson, Esq. of the [illegible]tom House.

Lieut. Charles Crawford Torria[illegible]ty's Malay Regiment, to Miss [illegible] Drieberg.

On the 15th instant, Mr. James [illegible] Elizabeth Peters.

On the 16th ditto, Mr. David [illegible] Grace Mullins.

On the 20th ditto, Mr. Michae[illegible] Hannah Stephens.

At Colombo, on the 27th instant [illegible] Esq. Agent of Revenue and Comm[illegible]trict of Jaffnapatam, to Miss Augu[illegible]

BIRTHS.

On the 21st April, the Lady of [illegible] of a Daughter.

On the 18th instant, the Lady of [illegible] Greene of a Son.

At Seringapatam, on the 26th ul[illegible] Captain De Meuron Bayard, of a So[illegible]

At Madras, on the 28th ultimo, t[illegible] Cotgrave, of the Engineers, of a So[illegible]

At Sylhet, on the 5th instant, the [illegible] Cooke, Esq. of a Daughter.

On Wednesday, the 17th instan[illegible] Mtthew Smith, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.

Lately, at Colombo, Captain R[illegible] of the Bengal Artillery.

On the 24th ultimo, at Futty[illegible] daughter of R. Robertson, Esq.

At Bombay, on the 24th ultim[illegible] Carr, Quarter Master of his Majesty[illegible]

At Seringapatam, on the 15th [illegible] rend Mr. A. T. Clarke, Chaplain [illegible]

On Sunday, the 13th instant, [illegible]

" the pay of that rank, only from the day of his " embarkation of his return, and the other allow " ances of that rank, from the time of his arrival at " your Presidency."

The Governor in Council deemed it proper to postpone the publication of the above Extract, from the desire of referring for the determination of the Court of Directors, particular circumstances connected with the execution of their orders relative to the promotion of Captain Godfrey, to the rank of Major of Invalids: But the Honorable Court having, in a recent despatch, confirmed the resolution passed on that subject; His Lordship in Council accordingly directs, that the promotion of Captain Godfrey to the rank of Major of Invalids, shall take place from the period of that Officer's embarkation, for the purpose of returning to India.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council permits Lieutenant Parsons, of the 8th Native Regiment, to resign his Commission in the Service of the Honorable Company, in consequence of his appointment to a Cornetcy in His Majesty's Service.

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

Lieutenant Samuel Green, to be Adjutant of the 1st Battalion 6th Native Regiment, vice Tytler resigned; and Lieutenant R. P. Molesworth, to be Adjutant of the 1st Battalion 18th Native Regiment, vice Jeffries resigned.

A Report having been received of fifty nine Horses of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, having been Cast by a Committee, His Lordship in Council directs, that the Cast Horses be transferred to the charge of the Paymaster of the Ceded Districts, who will take the necessary measures for the disposal of them by Public Auction.

His Lordship in Council appoints Thomas Melliczne, to be a Sub-Assistant Surgeon under the Superintending Surgeon of the Northren Division of the Army.

2d April 1805.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council permits Colonel Campbell, Commanding the Northern Division of the Army to proceed to Bengal, on leave of absence from his station.

His Lordship in Council permits Major Whitlie, of the 19th Native Regiment, to resign the situation of Deputy Quarter Master General of the Subsidiary Force of His Highness the Nizam.

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

Captain James Colebrooke, of the 8th Native Regiment, to be Deputy Quarter Master General, vice Whitlie permitted to resign.

Captain Lieutenant Conway, of the 6th Regiment of Native Cavalry, to be Deputy Adjutant General, vice Colebrooke.

Lieutenant H. J. Close, of the 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry, to be Major of Brigade to the Cavalry of the Subsidiary Force, vice Conway.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant S. R. Dickens, of His Majesty's 34th Regiment, to be Cantonment Adjutant at *Wallajabbad*.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel M'Kerras, to command at *Madura*; and Captain Moore, of His Majesty's 34th Regiment, to Command at Ryacottah.

By order of the Right Honorable Governor in Council.

(Signed) G. BUCHAN, *Chief Sec. to Govt.*

By order of the Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters—Choultry Plain: March 29, 1805.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Officers are posted to Corps as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel Robertson, (from the 13th Regiment) to the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel R. M. Strange, (from the 3d Regiment) to the 1st Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Graham, (late promotion) to the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, and to the 2d Battalion.

Lieutenant Colonel Corner, (from the 1 th Regiment) to the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Mr George Anderson, Surgeon (from the 6th Cavalry Regiment) to the Madras European Regiment.

Conductors of Ordnance are stationed as follows:

Mr. Lionel, at Condapille.
" French,—Arsenal of Fort St. George.
" Hartley,—Tellicherry.
" Fox,———Cannanore (but to do duty 'till further orders with the Poonah Subsidiary Force.
" Pearson,—Negapatam.

March 30, 1805.

In pursuance of General Orders issued by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Force, of the date August the 11th, 1804, the Commander in Chief directs that the following, Regulation should be observed by the Army, under the Presidency of Fort St. George.

In conducting the business of the Army, all applications relative to Military Disbursements, or pecuniary claims to Pay, Allowance, &c. &c. and all Military Correspondence will pass through the Commander in Chief's Military Secretary, excepting such parts as relate to particular departments, and which are hereafter specified.

All correspondence, which has for its object the Cloathing of the Troops, the Discipline of the Army, Military Regulations, and application for leave of Absence, will pass through the medium of the Adjutant General.

All applications for Routes, Camp Equipage, and other Requisites for Cantoning and Encamping the Troops; also all Correspondence relating to Quarters, Marches, Camps, Plans and Dispositions for defence, likewise for embarking and the general convoyance of the Troops, when the Army may be in the field, to be addressed and directed to the Quarter Master General.

All official Letters or Reports from General, or other Officers in Command, which are designed to be laid before the Commander in Chief, to be signed by General, commanding Officers themselves.

All Official Letter from Head Quarters (not circular) are to be acknowledged by the first opportunity after the Receipt there of; and Commanding Officers of Regiments are to specify in their Monthly returns, what General Orders, Official Regulations, or Circular Letters, they may have received during the preceding month.

All applications on points of duty, shall, excepting cases of pressing and evident necessity be made through the General Officers in Command; those from Regimental Officers being in the first instance submitted to the Commanding Officers of their Regiments.

MEMORANDUM.

The Receipt of General Orders will be acknowledged in the Form prescribed by the Commander in Chief, under date 15th July 1804.

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

Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, arrived at the Presidency on Tuesday morning, from Seringapatam.

Letters have been received, via Tranquebar, from the American ship Sanson, passengers well.

The following Gentlemen have arrived at the Presidency since our last publication:—Major J. Colebrooke, Deputy Adjutant General at Columbo,—Mr. Henry Swain, Volunteer Cadet,—Captain Keay, Invalids,—Major S. Crane, 2d Battalion 12th Regiment,—Ensign Davis, H. M. 34th Regiment.

The following Gentlemen have left the Presidency, since our last publication:—Peter Cherry, G. G. Keble, W. Sheffield and J. A. Casamajor, Esqrs.—F. Richardson, Esq. Commercial Resident of Nagore,—Mr. John Dennis, Master Attendant of Pulicat,—Mr. L. C. de Courson, Master Attendant of Masulipatam,—Captain Austin,—Captain Blair, Engineers.

To the Editor of the Government Gazette.

SIR,

Having just received a Letter and enclosures from Dr. Milne, who not only sent the Cow-Pox matter from Bussora, with which India has been supplied, but continues active in its effectual diffusion; the attention due to his intelligent zeal in this laudable work, obliges me to request insertion of his Letter and accompaniments from Dr. De Carro, in your next Gazette, for general information of the notice taken by the Honorable Court of Directors and Dr. Jenner, of the person distinguished for success in forwarding the matter of Cow-Pock,—Nectar Drop, or Amurta-Bindoo of the Hindoos, to Bagdat and Bussora.

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,

FORT ST. GEORGE, *April* 1, 1805. } J. ANDERSON, *Physician General.*

TO DOCTOR JAMES ANDERSON, P. G.
Fort St. George.

MY DEAR SIR,

The intelligence, contained in the following extract of a letter from Dr. De Carro, received by me yesterday, tends so signally to aid in the propagation of the vaccine inoculation, that I embrace the earliest moment of leisure, in transmitting it for your information; begging to assure you, I remain with the greatest respect,

My Dear Sir,
Your very faithful and indebted,

GOA, *the 19th March* 1805. } J. MILNE, *M.D.*

Extract of a Letter, dated Vienna, the 18th January 1804.

" Every improvement in the practice of vaccination, which tends to facilitate its propagation, deserves to be generally known. Amongst the various methods proposed for sending the vaccine matter in a pure state, two seem hither to have the preference: I mean the glasses invented by Dr. Jenner and improved by Messrs. Bailhorn & Stromeyer, and the ivory lancets of my invention, which are both the vehicle of matter, and the instrument itself of vaccination.

I have very lately experienced the success of another method, which may perhaps be more convenient, than the two others. The vaccine lymph, losing its efficacy, when it turns purulent, most vaccinators have thought, that the crust could not be good for producing a genuine vaccine pustule, and this was even quoted by myself and others, as a difference between the Small-Pox and the Cow-Pox. Some vaccinators however, pretended to have succeeded with the insertion of a bit of crust; but no series of decisive experiments had been instituted. The merit of well ascertaining that important question, was reserved for Mr. Bryce, Surgeon to the vaccine institution of Edinburgh, who, in a very ingenious work upon the subject, has proved, that the crust pulverized and moistened with water, can produce a true pustule, as well as the most fluid and colourless lymph. A Physician of Vienna, Dr. Uberlacher, to whom I mentioned these facts, tried the experiment with the most complete success, upon two children, from whom I took matter for further vaccinations. According to Mr. Bryce, it is only the true black crust, which he considers as the extract of vaccine lymph, that can be good for that purpose. It should be kept for use in a cool place, and not be pulverized, until it is wanted.

The Doctrine of Dr. Jenner, upon the origin of Cow-pox, has acquired a degree of solidity, by some late experiments, when I have made with equine matter, which Dr. Saco sent me. One tube contained matter, taken directly from the horse's heel, the other matter originating from the same source, but re-produced upon a great number of individuals. The original matter was gelatinous, the other quite fluid; I have produced with both matters the genuine Cow-pox.

Constantinople and Salonica being the two places, where the important question of the anti-pestilential powers of the vaccine pustule has been examined: the accounts from the first, differ widely from those of the second. Without entering into the particulars, which I have received from Drs. Auban and La Font, I shall merely tell you, that Auban continues to believe the efficacy of vaccination against the plague, that Dr. Valli, has not been fair in his experiments, which he made secretly, and that Dr. La Font, who was the first, who suspected such a virtue of the vaccine lymph, is now completely convinced, that his first suspicions, were unfounded: as four or five persons regularly vaccinated by him, have fallen victims to the plague.

Give me leave to announce to you, that Dr. Jenner, has lately given me a very flattering proof of his esteem, in sending me a snuff box, with the inscription *Edward Jenner to Jean de Carro.* He has done the same to Dr. Waterhouse, of New Cambridge, in America, who was the introducer of Vaccination into the New World, as I have been in Europe, and its Propagator in Asia.

Copy of a Letter, addressed to Mr. Paget, British Envoy at the Court of Vienna, by Mr. Ramsay Secretary to the Court of Directors of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

SIR,

" The Court of Directors of the E. I. C. having taken into consideration your letters, dated at Vienna, the 21st January and 14th March last, enclosing various letters, written from Constantinople, Bussora, and different parts of the East, to Dr. De Carro: and it appearing, that to his philanthropic exertions it is principally owing, that the practice of vaccine inoculation, has been so successfully introduced into the British territories in India, I have to acquaint you, that the Court have resolved, that Dr. de. C. be presented with the sum of two hundred Guineas, for the purchase of a piece of Plate."

I have, &c.

E. I. HOUSE, *the 9th Dec.* 1803. } (Signed) W. RAMSAY,

N. B. After Mr. Paget's arrival at Vienna, I received a letter from Mr. Ramsay, nearly in the same words. "The two hundred guineas are mentioned, as an *acknowledgment of my zeal and attention.*"

True Copy,
J. MILNE, *M. D.*

BOMBAY GAZETTE, MARCH 27, 1805.

On Friday evening anchored in the harbour the Danish ship Balder, Captain F. Selmatterling, from Batavia, from whence they sailed on the 17th December 1804. They left in Batavia roads eight American ships and one Arab ship. At the period the Balder sailed from Batavia, the Dutch squadron, consisting of four ships of the line and five frigates, under the command of Admiral Hartsink, were at anchor at Cheribon, on the East coast of Java; the season at Batavia had been exceedingly sickly, which had induced Admiral Hartsink to proceed to Cheribon with the fleet. The roads of Cheribon are quite open, and the ships can receive no cover or protection from the shore, and the crews had suffered very considerably from sickness.—The Balder on her passage, in latitude 2 degrees South, and eighty-nine degrees East longitude, fell in with and spoke La Belle Poule and Atlante, French frigates.

We understand the chief officer of the Danish ship died on the passage from Batavia to Bombay.

NAVAL REGISTER.

In consequence of the late addition to his Majesty's squadron in India, his Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, commander in chief of his Majesty's squadron in the East Indies, has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments:—

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP EARL HOWE.

Commander—Edward Ratsey.
1st Lieutenant—William Smith.
2d Ditto—Charles Hole.
3d Ditto—John Everard.
Surgeon—Silias Blandford.
Purser—George Dale.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP LORD DUNCAN.

Commander—C. S. F. Howtayne.
1st Lieutenant—Christopher Nixon.
2d Ditto—John Upjohn.
3d Ditto—Robert Incledon.
Surgeon—William Preston.
Purser—Joseph Burford.

On Monday last, anchored in the harbour the honorable company's cruisers Cornwallis, captain J. G. Richardson, and Ternate, captain T. D. Beaty, from a cruise.

The Cornwallis and Ternate sailed from Cananore roads on the 24th of November last, and proceeded towards the Seychelles, keeping near Calpenny and Souhelepar on passing through the nine degree channel, and then shaping a course so as to cross the line about the meridian of the Seychelles, on account of the N. W. monsoon and the easterly currents, which might be expected to the southward at that season.

On the 20th of December they made the islands, and about ten o'clock in the evening they anchored for the night in 35 fathoms, with a sandy bottom. On anchoring they found the current running about a knot an hour; but it soon afterwards increased to such a degree, that before another anchor could be let go, the Cornwallis had drifted off the bank. At day-light a cluster of islands were in sight, supposed to be those about Praslin; but being only light airs, the ship soon drifted out of sight of them, and the following day the current had carried them nearly 60 miles to the Eastward.

On the 5th of January, at noon, the Island of Silhouette was in sight, bearing S. E. by S. their latitude at that time being 3 49 South and Longitude per Chronometer 54 33 and by the Sun and Moon 54 38 East from Greenwich. On the 6th, the Ternate at that time being about a mile a-head of the Cornwallis, made the signal for soundings, the first 30 and the next 7 fathoms Coral, and shortly after the Cornwallis had soundings, from 30 to 17, 15 and 10 fathoms, at which time they could plainly see the rocks under the ship's bottom. At 6 both the vessels anchored, the Cornwallis in six fathoms water, with a bottom of Coral and Shells.

Owing to little wind and strong currents, the ships did not reach the anchorage at the Seychelles until the 12th, at 6 P. M. About seven o'clock in the evening Monsr. Poupelon, the officer of health, came on board the Cornwallis, with a letter from the governor of the Seychelles.

The ships continued nine days at the Seychelles, wooding and watering, and used every means in their power for obtaining information respecting the object of their mission. Only one vessel, an American, from Lisbon, had touched at the islands in her way to Mocha, since the Concorde left that place.

Two vessels, nearly answering the description of the Cornwallis and Ternate, were reported to have been seen about a fortnight before to the Southward of the Seychelles.—The 18th being the anniversary of her Majesty's birth-day, the appropriate flags we displayed on board the Cornwallis and a Royal salute fired, and on which occasion Captain Richardson was visited by the governor with his family, accompanied by several of the principal inhabitants.

On the 21st the ships weighed and made sail, with light breezes.

Most of these islands are moderately high and woody; many of the trees appear blighted, which the inhabitants said was owing to their clearing the ground for cultivation by the means of fire, which frequently extended beyond the intended limit. These islands produce the common Cocoanut Trees, and the governor has one or two of the sea Cocoanut trees; but these latter are the natural production of the island of Praslin only.

They have also the cotton tree, and another kind of cotton, of a very superior quality, of which they produce about three hundred bales annually; Sandal, very different from that of Malabar; something resembling box wood; Rose Wood, and some of an inferior kind for furniture. This island likewise produces Mangoes, Tamarinds, Lemons, Plantains, Grapes, Pine Aples and Melons; Rice in small quantities, but not sufficient for their consumption; (they import this article from Madagascar.) Indian corn, Sweet Potatoes, Canada root, and some other trifling vegetables, of an inferior kind, for the table—they likewise produce the Sugar cane, from which they manufacture both Sugar and Rum, but in no very considerable quantities.

Their bullocks are small and the price fifteen dollars each; mutton excellent, but not in abundance; pork at eight pence per pound; a live turtle, of near 100 weight, at five dollars each; a Turkey, one dollar; fowls, three dollars per dozen; and Ducks, at six dollars per dozen. The Oysters are of a peculiar kind, and grow on the trees, near the surface of the water.—Fish is a very scarce article at the Seychelles.

The population of Seychelles, Praslin, and Digue, the only islands inhabited, contain about sixty French families, with a large proportion of male and female slaves,—our readers will recollect our mentioning in one of our former Gazettes, that about thirty Frenchmen had been departed from France to the Seychelles; most of those, we understand, are either since dead or have effected their escape from the island.—The houses are tolerably well built: they are of wood, covered either with shingles or cadjans, and are in general placed at some distance from each other, except at the place called the Establishment, where they are closer and in more regular order.

The governor's house is about three miles to the Westward, on a rising ground. On that of the island which fronts Silhouette, there are many straggling houses, and one regular street, containing about twenty houses. St. Annes, by order of the French government, is not inhabited, but kept solely for the convenience of such ships as may touch there for refreshments. It abounds with Guinea Fowl and plenty of Pine Apples, and is a much better place to wood and water at than the Seychelles.

During the time our ships continued at the Seychelles, it is but justice to observe, that not only the Governor, but the Colonists in general offered them every required assistance, and paid our Gentlemen the most polite attention; and on the eve of their departure, the Governor went on board to take leave.

On the 12th of February 1805, at 6 A. M. being then in latitude 40 minutes north, they fell in with and gave chase to a ship, being about half topsails out, from the Cornwallis's deck, bearing South East—after chasing her about forty leagues and finding that instead of

coming up with her, that she had gained on them, they gave up the chase. On the 24th they made the island of Ceylon, bearing from the deck about N. half E.

On the 25th, off Point de Galle, they spoke the Fame, country ship, from Bombay, working round the island, bound to Bengal, with two other ships in company. At sunset they spoke his Majesty's ship Concorde, Captain Wood, accompanied by the Honorable Company's ship Sir Edward Hughes, cruising on that station.

On the 4th instant they spoke his Majesty's ship Pitt, Captain Vashon, on his passage down the coast, giving convoy to the homeward bound Bombay Indiamen.—On their passage up the coast they touched at Cananore for provisions, and where they received on board the Cornwallis the following passengers:—Captain Charles Clarke, of his Majesty's 84th regiment, for Goa; Mrs. Murray and child; Captain Murray, of the 80th regt.; Capt. Wilkinson, of the Bombay infantry; and Lieutenant Blast, of the Marine.—The Cornwallis touched at Goa, where they landed Capt. Clarke. On the 21st they fell in with and spoke the ship Marquis Wellesley, off the Vingorla Rocks, from Bengal, bound to Bombay.

On Tuesday the Marchioness of Wellesley Capt. Daniel Campbell, from Calcutta the 6th February. Passengers Mr. John Purrier and Lieut. Charles Rois.

And the same day the Udney, Capt. Walter Adams, from Calcutta 6th February, touched at Surat the 11th March.

CEYLON INTELLIGENCE.

Colombo, 27th March, 1805.

The following Gentlemen have proceeded to Europe by a recent opportunity:

The Hon'ble Henry Edmund Lushington, Esq. Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature on Ceylon, Major Pollock of Colonel Baillie's Regiment, and John Nares, Esq. of the Ceylon Civil Service.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

LORD CAMELFORD.

HIS LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

"This is the last Will and Testament of me the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Camelford, Baron of Boconnoc, in the County of Cornwall:

I direct all my just debts to be first duly paid and satisfied, and particularly those due to my dear mother, the Right Honorable Anne Baroness Dowager Camelford, and to Charles Cowper Esq. and in case my personal estate shall not be sufficient for the payment thereof, I hereby subject and charge all my real estate with the payment of all my debts, to him as aforesaid, one annuity, or clear yearly sum of three hundred pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, during the term of his natural life.

I also give to the said Charles Cowper, one annuity, or clear yearly sum of one hundred pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, to be by him as he shall think proper settled upon *the man and his wife*, and for the survivor of them for life, of the name of Wells, in the North of England, whom the circumstance of the said Charles Cowper having given me eight hundred pounds, will bring to his recollection. I give to Henry Cowper, of Old Palace-yard, Westminster, Esq. the sum of one thousand pounds, of lawful money of Great Britain, and I request my brother-in-law, the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, and my dear sister Anne Lady Grenville, to accept of the sum of five hundred pounds each, and my reason for giving them so small a sum is, that I have hereafter devised all my real estates whatsoever, after the death of my mother, to my said dear sister *Lady Grenville*, all which said legacies I do hereby direct to be paid within six months after my decease. I give and devise all and singular my freehold, copyhold, or customary and leasehold manors, messuages, lands tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever situate, lying, and being in the several counties of Cornwall, Dorset, Wills, and Norfolk, or elsewhere in Great Britain, subject to the payment of the said several debts, rent-charges, or annuities and legacies, unto my said dear mother Anne Lady Camelford, and her assigns, for and during the term of her natural life, without impeachment of, or for any manner of waste or spoil whatsoever; and from and immediately after her decease, I give and devise the same manors, messuage, lands, tenements, and hereditaments (subject as aforesaid), unto my said dear sister *Anne Lady Grenville*, and her heirs and assigns, for ever, *for her sole and separate use* and so as not to be in any wise subject to the debts, intermedding, or controul of her present or any future husband; all the rest, residue, and remainder of my personal estate and effects of what nature or kind soever, I give and bequeath to my said dear mother, Anne Lady Camelford, her executors and administrators; and I do hereby appoint my said dear mother, Anne Lady Camelford, and my said dear sister Anne Lady Grenville, executors of this my wills, hereby revoking all former wills by me at any time heretofore made, and declaring this to be my last will and testament; in witness whereof I the said Thomas Lord Camelford, the testator, have, to two parts of this my last will and testament, contained in four sheets of paper, set my hand and seal; that is to say, to the first three sheets of each part, my hand, and to the fourth and last sheet, my hand and seal, this twenty-fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

CAMELFORD, (L. S.)

The following part is, in the original, in the Testator's own hand-writing:

"I beg Lord Grenville, whose repeated acts of kindness to me can never be erased from my memory, and leave such a deep impression on me, not to conceive, that in leaving my property to my Sister, *independent of him*, I have ever had in view the insuring his kindness to her by such a step, my real motive being an act of fore-sight to *those times*, in which, from his situation and character, *he will probably be exposed to be deprived of every thing within his disposal*, although the right of a woman has one chance more of being respected, when there can be no doubt but he will be equally a partaker.

I Thomas Lord Camelford, of the parish of Boconnoc, in the county of Cornwall, deliver this paper as an Explanatory note and codicil to my will.

I bequeath to my good friend and old ship mate, Captain Barrie, a full discharge of all his debts, to be paid by my heirs, as soon as may be, together with the redemption of his half-pay which I have reason to fear he has sold; and I furthermore bequeath to him, a yearly annuity of two hundred pounds, whenever he is *not employed* on Service, on condition that he does not reside *in Town*, or within *one hundred miles* of it.

To my friend Devereux, I bequeath my little brown hunter, together with my guns, dogs, and other sporting apparatus, which, I think, will amuse him, and tend to drive away the recollection of *the tedious hour* I have made him spend. He will understand what that means, and I beg that the whole of that business, in every way, may be forgot with me; that is, not mentioned by him.

There are many other matters which, at any other time, I might be inclined to mention; but I will say nothing more at present than, that in the present contest, I am fully and entirely *the aggressor*, as well in the spirit as in the letter of the word.

Should I therefore, lose my life in a contest of my own seeking I most solemnly forbid all my friends or relations, let them be of whatsoever description they may be, from instituting any vexatious proceedings against my antagonist; and should, notwithstanding the above declaration on my part, the law of the land be put in force against him, I desire that this part of my will may be made known to the King, in order that his Royal Breast may be moved to extend his mercy towards him. With respect to myself, I have ever entertained an anxious desire that my remains may be deposited in some region of the earth, *distant from the place of my nativity*, and where *the surrounding scenery will smile upon me*: others adorn their abode while living; and it is my fancy to adorn mine when dead; for this purpose, I beseech most earnestly, that whenever the times will permit, my body may be removed in the cheapest manner to the Island of St. Pierre, in the Lake of Rienne, in Switzerland, there to be deposited in the centre between the three Trees that stand on the right of the Pavilion; a bush or some such thing may be planted over me but without any stone or masonry in any shape or form whatever; and for the permission to have this my last wish, carried into execution, I bequeath one thousand pounds to the paid to the Hospital at Berne to whom the Island belongs. I appoint Devereux my executor for all those things relating to any burial, *on which I attach more importance than a sensible man perhaps ought to do*; with respect to all my other friends and relations I beg that they will *not wear mourning* on my account or shew any outward mark of regret at my loss.

CAMELFORD, (L. S.)

LONDON,—OCTOBER 3.

Our private letters assure us, that the utmost activity prevails throughout the whole of the naval and military departments of Russia; and we have no doubt of the account we lately published, relative to the present state and destination of the Imperial fleet being very shortly confirmed. Orders, it was yesterday reported, have already been sent to Chatham, to prepare for victualling a Russian squadron. From Vienna we learn, that the Tyrolese Militia, to the number of 20,000 men, are now organizing, and that the Austrian encampments which have already taken place, are of the most formidable description. The Archduke *Charles*, we are sorry to find, is again indisposed, and it is feared he will not be able to review the whole of the troops.

An Emigrant of distinction, who was lately permitted to return to France, and who had borne arm against the Regicide Government, was introduced to Bonaparte, who reproached him with having drawn his sword against his country. "No Sir," said the other, "I only drew my sword against that Government which you have overthrown."

KLEBER'S ASSASSINATION.

In the catalogue of *Bonaparte's* cool-blooded exploits, a strong suspicion attaches to him of having contrived the assassination in Egypt, of his Brother General, *Kleber*. If we can assign a cause for the act, his readiness to commit it cannot be doubted; and this cause appears from a late publication of Professor *Carlyle*, an Eastern Traveller, who was at Acre at the time of its memorable siege. The Professor states, that after fourteen unsuccessful attacks by Bonaparte on the fortress, he was prevented from exposing his whole army to destruction by the remonstrance of General *Kleber* who resisted a further sacrifice of the French troops on the ill-managed and fruitless enterprise. Hence sprang the Tyrant's hate to that more collected General—an ample ground for gratifying his private vengeance by his assassination.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTH DAY.

WINDSOR, SUNDAY, AUGUST 12.

This being the *Birth Day* of His Royal Highness the *Prince of Wales*, *their Majesties* and the *Royal Family* received the compliments of the Nobility and Gentry on the happy occasion.

Between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, His *Majesty*, accompanied by the *Queen* and *Princesses*, walked on the Terrace, which was crowded with all the Nobility Gentry in the neighbourhood, and people, in short, of every description, eager to have a view of their *beloved Sovereign*, and to be perfectly satisfied—as they were—by their own observation, of his complete recovery.

His Majesty was in excellent spirits, conversed with many distinguished characters with much familiarity and humour. His memory appears to be as vigorous and correct as ever.

Among the company present were Lords *Uxbridge*, *Camden*, *Henley*, *St. Helen's*, *Hawkesbury*, *Castlereagh*, and *Rosslyn*. The beautiful Lady *Castlereagh* was also there, along with the charming Lady *Selina Stewart*, who is under her protection. We scarcely ever observed a more *finished beauty* than the latter, whose looks, shape and motion, seemed to fascinate every beholder. The keen glance, yet pleasing langour, of her soft blue eye is irresistible. The short petticoat displayed the *pink flocking* and LEG of the finest shape. Her arms were bare to the shoulder, and both for polish, shape and whiteness, are perhaps unequalled. Lady *Castlereagh* and she might be compared to *Calypso* and her Nymph, who enslaved *Telemachus*. The Goddess is taller, and more Majestic; the Nymph is more soft and fascinating.

The *King* retired from the Terrace about eight o'clock, leaving a feeling of mingled affection, respect, and joy, in the company.

The Mayors of thirty-six of the principal towns in France have been ordered by *Bonaparte* to attend the ceremonial of his coronation.

Generals *Andreossi*, *Menou*, *Helaire*, *Vandamme*, *Legrand*, *Succhet*, *Hautpoult*, *Macours*, *Denant*, and *M. Bureau Puzy*, have been appointed by *Bonaparte* principal Officers of the Legion of Honor.

The new corps of *Voltigeurs* (tumblers,) which the First Consul has established, are designed to act with the cavalry, and to be able to run as fast as the horses. They will be accustomed with one jump to leap on the back of a horse even when in full gallop, and to dismount its rider, &c. They are to be good sharp shooters and lightly armed. The companies of Voltigeurs, instead of drums, will have each four hunting horns. (*Journal des Defenseurs.*)

LONDON,—AUGUST 30.

Orders were received on Sunday at Plymouth, to inlist in the Royal Marine Corps there, any *Swiss* sailors or soldiers who may have been pressed into the French service, or detained as French prisoners on board the prison ships here. Several Swiss, on the news being sent on board, cheerfully entered, they were fine young men, and execrated their unnatural fraternisation with the Great Nation.

Ten thousand men manœuvering and fighting, up to their necks in water at Ostend, must have been highly amusing to *Bonaparte* and his attendant Generals. If they will practice the same manœuvre on the British Coast, we will venture to promise, in addition, that they shall be *over head and ears in water*.

Dispatches were received at the Admiralty on Saturday, from Admiral *Thornborough*, dated off the Texel. They state, that the Dutch fleet in the harbour are completely ready for sea. The English cruisers almost daily go within gun shot of them; but they make no attempt to come out on account, as is supposed of our superior force.

The gun boats in the river are ordered to proceed without delay to the Downs: and for the purpose of accelerating them as much as possible, pensioners from Greenwich Hospital are to assist in equipping them.

An Artillery Corps is about to be added to the Marines, an establishment from which the best consequences are expected to arise.

A friend has favoured us with American Papers to the 9th June. *The New York Advertiser* of the 4th contains a most interesting article. It is the Proclamation of DESSALINES, after his horrid massacre of 2,500 French, men, women, and children; in which he declares his political principles and views; and also his summons to the Spanish part of St. Domingo to submit to his government.—Oppression makes men mad; oppression makes men wicked and inhuman—Let BONAPARTE read these accounts, and repent of the crimes commited by his soldiers in St. Domingo. Let the advocates of the slaves trade read these proclamations, and tremble for the consequences of that horrid traffic.

There are a man and his wife now living in the neighbourhood of Hudder sfield, whose matrimonial history is a little singular. After living together for several years, and having had three children, the husband decamped and married a publican's daughter in the South. His *quondam* wife sought him in vain, and at length took consolation in the arms of another. This *second* husband deserted also. Passing into Lancashire, she took another trip to the altar of Hymen, and had a child by her *third* husband; but "Frailty, thy name is Woman;" an old man in that neighbourhood saw and admired, woo'd, and at length married, the fair wanderer; dying soon afterwards, his property devolved on his wife, when she returned to———, in search of her first but long lost husband; they met, and were on the eve of exchanging vows of eternal constancy, when lo! another lady with three small children appeared, and claimed the honour of calling the fickle swain "Husband," and enforced her demand with so much pertinacity, that his adventurous wife thought it advisable to relinquish her claim, and actually married a *fifth* husband, with whom she at present lives!

SOME OBSERVATIONS

ON THE PART OF THE

NAVY AND PRIZE AGENTS,

on the Fourth Report of the

COMMISSIONERS OF NAVAL INQUIRY,

AND ON THE HEADS OF A BILL INTENDED TO BE BROUGHT INTO PARLIAMENT, FOUNDED THEREON.

The Agents employed by the Officers of His Majesty's Navy, observing that Notice has been given in the House of Commons, of a Motion for leave to bring in a Bill, founded on the fourth Report of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry, on the business of Prize Agency, in which Report a plan is proposed of a new and extraordinary nature, not warranted by any thing contained in that Report, subversive, in many instances, of the fundamental laws and practice of the High Court of Admiralty; annulling and abridging those rights which the captors of prizes have hitherto enjoyed from the bounty of the Crown, confirmed by repeated Acts of the Legislature; reflecting on the conduct and character of those who have acted as Prize Agents, by the assumed necessity of the adoption of such a plan, tending to the ruin of the service, as much by the innovation it proposes to make, as by the necessary alteration it must produce in that beneficial and confidential connexion which has always subsisted between the Officer and Agent, to the mutual advantage of both; endangering the property which has been embarked by Navy Agents in support of the service at all times, and under every exigency, and depriving them of the prospect of a very great part of that remuneration they feel themselves justly entitled to look forward to;—beg to offer the following observations upon the Bill which has been represented to them as being intended to be introduced.

Before they enter into the consideration of the principles and provisions of this intended Bill, they feel themselves called upon and justified in adverting to the Report upon which it is founded. The first observation they are intitled to make is, that no charge is proved, or even alledged against any Agent, usually acting as such, under the denomination of, and solely confining himself to the business of a Navy Agent; but, on the contrary, the most ample testimony is afforded of the general tenor and rectitude of their transactions; and by no person has that testimony been more amply borne than by Earl St. Vincent himself, when a Member of the House of Commons, in 1795, speaking on the subject of a Bill then under consideration, for the relief of the wives and families of Seamen.

It will be obvious to every person who compares the Report and the heads of the intended Bill, that the questions put by the Commissioners, as well as many of the persons selected for examination, were calculated to draw forth admissions in favour of a plan already conceived, and that every question was studiously avoided, which might afford a sanction to the long-established system of Prize Agency and Prize distribution.

It is not intended to be asserted that the examination of any person, or any part of an examination which had been signed by the person examined, has been withheld; but at the same time it cannot be denied that much conversation passed between the Commissioners and persons examined by them on the subject of Prize Agency, which, if it had been incorporated into their evidence, and presented to the House of Commons, would have made the business of a Prize Agent appear to the world in a very different point of view, and removed from it that load of obloquy with which it has been so industriously covered.

The Commissioners state themselves to have received much of their information from a person who, when they called him before them, refused to be sworn, and whom they judged unworthy of their attention, being at that time under prosecution by the Commissioners of the Navy; and yet it is remarkable that almost all the irregularities in conducting Prize Agency and Prize distribution, noticed in the Report, arose in the house from which this very man had been dismissed as a clerk; nor is it unfair from thence to infer, that, though they rejected the informant as unworthy of attention, they acted upon the information he had given.

It may not be out of order to observe in this place, that whatever really appeared to require correction in the system of Prize Agency had, subsequent to the appearance of this Report, been amended by the wisdom of the present excellent Judge of the Admiralty, in the last Prize Act, wherein a sufficient remedy for all the real deficiencies of the former Acts is provided, with a sacred regard to the established Laws and Constitution of this Kingdom, and to the rights and interests of the captors, and the Agents they might appoint in conformity with those laws. Security to an adequate amount has been required from the Agents—a power to compel distribution has been given to the jurisdiction proper to exercise it—sufficient security for the property while under the process of the law has been enacted; and that with the consent and concurrence of the claimant of the property (a description of persons who do not seem ever to have entered into the consideration of the framers of this Bill)—the publicity and frequency of recalls has been directed, and the unthinking nature of seamen provided against, as far as is consistent with the freedom of disposing of their property in any manner they please, and without placing that property under such guards, as from their nature, would almost deprive them of the means of obtaining it.

The first feature of the Bill, and possibly the most cogent one in the minds of its framers and patrons, in the erection of a Prize Board, with an extended train of clerks and correspondents, to be paid out of the profits justly arising to persons against whom no charge is made out nor any with expressed on the part of their employers to have any part of their emoluments taken from them; an establishment which large as it may appear, must be tripled to be effective. Independent of that jealousy with which so large a creation of patronage has always been viewed by the Legislature, we do not hesitate to assert, that the interests of a numerous class, widely spread over the kingdom, will never be so well attended to by any Public Board, that ever did or will exist, as by Individuals receiving a proper compensation for their trouble, and subjected to proper laws and regulations. We do not fear to quote the Office for remitting the Wages of deceased Seamen, as a proof of our assertion, nor to add, that all the security derived to the relatives has been overbalanced by the delays and disappointments which have been experienced by those relatives from the nature of the establishment; for we impute no blame to any concerned in the execution of it. That office, like the present, was announced as requiring a limited establishment, far below its present extent.

The next point (and we shudder while we review it, and refrain from those observations which its obvious consequences suggest, lest the very mention of them should give rise to the danger we apprehend) is, the deprivation of the Flag Officers, Commissioned, Warrant, and Petty Officers and Seamen of their right of appointing Agents, conjointly with the Captain, that right being in future wholly to be vested in the senior Captain, thus swallowing up three-fourths of the right of appointment in the remaining one-fourth, increasing the injustice in proportion to the number of ships aiding and assisting in the capture, and depriving every other Commander but the senior, of the power of benefitting his nearest connexions, or remunerating his old and tried friends. What has the Flag Officer done, that, after having attained that summit of rank and responsibility, by long and arduous services, he should be deprived of his nomi-

(*Continued in the Suplement.*)

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