

Sheriff's Sale,

SAMUEL MOOCARTISH MOORAT,
Vers.—AVAUDNUM PAUPIAH BRAMINY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday the 11th. and Wednesday the 12th. June next, will be sold by Sheriff's Sale, on the Premises between the hours of 4 & 6 in the Afternoon of each day, the undermentioned two large Gardens, viz. On Tuesday the 11th. A large Garden well stocked with Coconut and various Fruit Trees, together with a large elegant Upper-roomed House with suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. erected thereon and pleasantly situated at Purlewack, The Garden contains twenty-eight and three quarter Cawnies or thereabouts.

And on Wednesday the 12th, another large Garden planted with Coconut and other Fruit Trees situated, and being at St. Thome, bounded on the North by the Garden of the late Mr. Lewcock, South by the Garden of Naza Meyal Saib's, East by the Garden of Lingah Chitty's, and West by the high Road, measuring six Cawnies or thereabouts, being the property of above named Defendant, and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

One per Cent. to be paid immediately on the amount of the purchase, and the residue in Ten days, in default of which the Premises to be re-sold, and the first Purchaser to be held responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon.

JOHN OAKES,
SHERIFF.

Madras, 28th. May, 1805.

**H. M. SHIP SHEERNESS,
TRINCOMALEE HARBOUR.**

BY ORDER OF

SIR EDWARD PELLEW, Bart.

Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships
and Vessels in the East Indies.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Hull and other parts of the Wreck of His Majesty's Ship SHEERNESS, now aground on the Rocks, in Trincomalee Harbour, in the Island of Ceylon, will be Sold by Public Auction, just as she lies at that Port, by Mr. G. C. Bagshaw, Naval Agent, on Thursday, the 20th. June next, there are some of the Ground Tier Water Casks in her Hold, and the Copper has been stripped off her Bottom.

The Purchaser is immediately to pay Ten per Cent. and the remainder in Ten days after the Sale, otherwise to be liable for the risk and loss of the first Purchaser.

(Signed) T. HOSEASON,
Naval Officer.

Naval Office, Madras, 24th. May, 1805.

MADEIRA WINE,

At 250 Pagodas per Pipe,
200 per Do.

AT THE GODOWNS

Messrs. HUNTER and HAY.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of Captain JOSEPH STONARD, late of the Honorable Company's Service—deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to Captain THOMAS WREN, Sole Executor in the said Will named.—All Persons indebted to the deceased are required to make payment of such their Debts, and those having claims on the Estate to notify the same, to Messrs. TULLOH, BRODIE, HALYBURTON and CO. the Attorneys of the Executor.

Madras 29th. May 1805.

For Private Sale.

By HEEFKE FAURE, & Co.

EXCELLENT BOURDEAUX CLARET, per Cask, 50 Pagodas
BRANDY FRUIT, in high preservation in Casks of 12 Flasks do. per Cask, 7
BELL'S GUERNSEY CLARET, at per Dozen, 5
FRENCH CLARET of a superior quality, 5
Excellent BRANDY, per dozen, 6
MADEIRA WINE, per dozen, 4
HOLLAND'S GIN in large Casks, 10
Ditto Ditto Small, 5
BRANDY in Kegs, of 10 and 11 Gallons, at per Gallon, 12

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 21st. Instant,

At 10 o'clock.

TWENTY pieces of Mulmuls—thirty pieces of Bengal Collas—thirty pieces of Red bordered Handkerchiefs—forty pieces of Charconahs—twenty-five pieces of Long Cloths—ten Corges of Brown Narrow Nankeen—fifty quires of Drawing coloured Paper—a few Chests of Hyson Tea—a few Chests of Black ditto—a few large casks of Gin.

ALSO

Set of Dining Tables—a pair of Teak-wood Side Boards, with drawers—a strong liquor Tumbler—a neat Sully, with plate Mouldings and Lamps, almost new.

AND

A SET OF OTHER ARTICLES.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
By HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On TUESDAY next, the 5th. Jun.,

At 12 o'clock.

A VERY HANDSOME STRONG PAIR OF

Black Large sized

Sumatra Ponies,

THAT ARE ACCUSTOMED TO GO IN

A CURRIE,

The Owner parts with them for no other reason, but that of having no further use for the pair.

There is a very neat Currie almost new, with a pair of Harness, which will be disposed of, if required, with the Horses.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
If not Previously disposed of,
By HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY, the 13th. June,

At 1 o'clock.

A HANDSOME YOUNG GREY

SADDLE HORSE,

About Four Years of Age.

RISE 14 HANDS HIGH,

WITH A

SADDLE AND BRIDLE,

THE PROPERTY OF

A GENTLEMAN

LEAVING THE PRESIDENCY.

The Horse is well deserving the attention of a Purchaser.

Old and Tercap.**NAVAL STORES.****To be Sold,**

By Public Auction,
By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THE NAVAL STORE HOUSE,

NEAR THE BEACH,

On SATURDAY, the 15th. day of June next,

At 11 o'clock.

SUNDRY ARTICLES OF

CONDEMNED

NAVAL STORES,

Consisting of

CABLES, HAWSERS, CORDAGE, SAILS,
AND SPARS,

LANDED FROM

HIS MAJESTY'S SQUADRON,

IN INDIA.

A LIST of the whole may be seen on application at MY OFFICE, and at the Auction Room.

A Deposit of Ten per Cent. to be made at the time of Sale, on the amount of each lot, and the whole to be taken away in three days after the day of Sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited, and the Articles remain the property of the Crown.

THOMAS HOSEASON,

NAVAL OFFICER.

Naval Office, Madras, 16th May, 1805.

Advertisement.**J. DOBBIN,**

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, that the SHIMBEAMS, belonging to the Berrington, advertised in the Madras Government Gazette, of the 23d. May, for Sale to-morrow, are already disposed of by Private Sale.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 30th. May;

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'clock.

THIRTY Pine Cheeses—Five Firkins Europe Butter—Two Kitts of Salmon—Two Bags of Corks.

AND

Twelve dozen of Ebony and Bone Handled Knives and Forks.

ALSO

**TWO OLD
PIER GLASSES.****To be Sold,**

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 30th. May,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 11 o'clock.

TWENTY FIVE

HANDSOME

Long Shawls,

Remarkably Fine,

AND OF

DIFFERENT COLOURS,

ALSO

Eight Pieces of very Rich

KINKAUBS,

of

DIFFERENT PATTERNS.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 30th. Instant,

Precisely at Twelve o'clock,

Two Chests of

English Claret,

IMPORTED ON THE LAST SHIPS

FOR A GENTLEMAN,

WHO IS RETURNED TO EUROPE,

Will be put up in lots of Three Dozens for the Convenience of Purchasers.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

ON THE BEACH,

Near the Hon. Company's Grainery,

On MONDAY next, the 3d. of June,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 4 o'clock in the Afternoon,

TO CLOSE A CONCERN,

One hundred and Sixty to

SHIMBEAM,

AND

One hundred and Sixty three

PIECES OF DITTO

To be Sold

By Public Auction.

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 3d. June,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'clock.

**AN INVOICE OF
IRONMONGERY,**

Consisting of,

SCREWS of sizes—Kent Hammers—Augers—Chisels—Firmers Afforded—Gauges—Compasses—Padlocks—Brass Nails—Plane Irons—Hinges—Beer Cocks—Bench Vices—Composition Cloak Pins—Chest and Till Locks—Brass Butts—Three Digellers; and a quantity of Sauce-pans of sizes, with covers.

ALSO

AN INVOICE OF

CUTLERY,

CONSISTING OF

Buck Cuttoes—Buffaloe do.—Buffaloe Pruning Knives—Double Bladed Penknives highly finished—Women's Scissors—Shaping do.—Horse do.—Cork Screws—Boot Hooks—Razors in Cases &c. &c.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 3d. June,

At Eleven o'clock,

ONE HUNDRED PIECES

of

BANDANNAHS,

of

DIFFERENT COLOURS.

For Sale on Commission.

By JAMES DOBBIN,

A FEW BAGS OF

SALT PETRE,

OF THE

FIRST QUALITY

At 1 Pags. & quarter per Maund,

ALSO

SOME VERY EXCELLANT

French Claret,

At 5 and 6 Pags. per Dozen,

REAL HOLLAND'S GIN,

In Small Cases,

At Six Pagodas per Case,

AND

OLD MADEIRA,

At 6 Pagodas per Dozen.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

By Branson, Jones and Reddy,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 29th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 12 o'clock,

A FEW CANDIES OF

BEEBLE NUT,

DAMMER,**SAGO,**

AND

FLAT AND SQUARE IRON,

In Lots of One Candy.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 29th. May, 1805.

On Thursday last arrived His Majesty's Ship Culloden, bearing the Flag of His Excellency, Rear Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Squadron in the East Indies. The Culloden, was accompanied by His Majesty's Ships, Lord Duncan, Cornwallis, Earl Howe, Concorde, & Brig Harrier.

On Sunday arrived the Brig Sophia, from the Isle of France, which she left on the 30th. of April. The Maringo, and Belle Poule, remained in the Harbour, nor was the period of their sailing spoken of;—the BELONA Privateer, had sailed about a Week prior to the Sophia's departure; her destination was, of course, kept secret. The Market for India Goods remained very low. Spice was plentiful. The English Prisoners remained in close and rigorous confinement. CAPTAIN DONNE, late of the Pearl, had, however, been permitted by General De Caen, to leave the Island on his parole, and was landed by the Sophia at Tranquebar. ADMIRAL LINOIS had resigned his Command, and was about to proceed to Europe.—The Atalanta Frigate was in the Harbour, and wanted great repairs: we should observe that this frigate, and her consort, returned to port, with one prize only, the Ship Heroine,—the Brig Fortune having been sunk immediately after her capture. The Ship Pigeon had been sold for 18,000 Dollars.

THE CARTEL Ship Thetis from Calcutta, having on board CAPT. BERGERET, and Officers of La Peyche, with other French Prisoners, altogether 200 in number, put into Trincomallie on the 19th. Instant, in order to fill up their stock of Water, for the Voyage to the Isle of France. Our Letters state that Capt. Bergeret, the French Officers and Men, were highly gratified by the attention which was paid to them, in the fitting out and supplying the Thetis, with every thing necessary for their comfort and convenience, during the destined Voyage.

YESTERDAY arrived the Schooner Zephyr, Captain Tate, from Mozambique, left the 7th. April. Several small French Vessels were at that place,—and a French Letter of Marque, pierced for 14, but mounting only 6 Guns. The declared intention of the Commander of this Vessel was, (in addition to his mercantile projects) to capture any English Ship to which his force might be superior. Only 20 of his Crew were Europeans, the remainder Caffres.

The Ship Hercules, Captain Scott, laden with Rice from Calcutta, arrived at Bombay on the 9th. Instant.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY:—W. Bruce and George Read Esqrs.—A. Berry Esq. Superintending Surgeon.—Mr. A. Stewart. Assistant Surgeon.—Lieut. Walters 20th. Regt.—Lieut. Moorhouse Artillery.—Lieut. W. E. Carbery, Madras European Regiment.—Lieut. Barnby, 8th. Regt. N. Cavalry and Mr. Downville Cadet.

CALCUTTA, 13th. May.

On Monday arrived at Diamond Harbour, the Ship Eliza, Captain John Parsons, from England. PASSENGERS:—Mrs. Burn,—Miss Louisa de Brueys,—Mr. J. McDowall and Mr. R. Caulfield.

The Ship Marchioness of Wellefley is off town from Bombay.—PASSENGERS:—Mr. Galihar, Surgeon H. M. 74th. Regt.—Mr. John Robins, Purser H. M. ship Phaeton,—Mr. Howell, and Mr. John Purrier.

The ship Mangles, Captain W. Reid, is also arrived from Madras, the 28th. ult.

On Friday, anchored at Calcutta, the ship Cartier, Captain David Frazer, from Madras the 2d. ult.; and the Danish ship Sasland, Capt. Frederick Dupuy, from the Isle of France, which she left the 20th. of March, and touched at Madras. Also, the Danish ship Cecilia, Capt. J. C. Munster, from Manila, which she left the 7th. of March.

We understand that there were no Vessels of War at Manila, when the Cecilia left it, except a few gun boats—they were in expectation of a Galleon arriving shortly from Acapulco. They had not received any recent News from Europe.

BIRTHS.

The Lady of ALEXANDER ANSTROTHER, Esq. of a Son.

At Kricol, in the Tanjore Country, the Lady of JOHN WELLESLEY, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Seringapatam, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel BARNARD, of H. M. Regt. de Meuron, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On Sunday evening, CAPTAIN JOHN URBAN, of the Country Sea Service, a Gentleman of respectable family, and equally respectable connections.

On board the Walhamlowe, at Sea, CAPTAIN LE MONT, formerly commander of La Fortune, French Privateer.

The Editor of the Courier will deem himself much obliged if the Gentlemen of the Army, (Subscribers to this Paper) on their charge of station, will favor him with a line, stating to what place their Papers should be addressed. The information above required, it is not in the power of the Editor to obtain, except through the medium he respectfully solicits.

FRANCFORT JOURNAL.—3d. January.

LONDON.

Letters from America, of the 8th. of November, announce that M. Jerome Bonaparte with his Lady, had sailed from New York, on board the frigate Diden, for France.

A letter from Cadix dated the 11th. of December brings the following intelligence.

"We have this day received the unpleasant intelligence of the capture of the ship *Euxent Harmer*, by an English ship of the line in the height of Lagos, from Lima, she had on board 780,000 dollars, 140,000 on account of the king, and the remainder for the merchants; seven hundred cases of Bark, and a large quantity of Coco. La Notre-dame du Bellair from Vera Cruz, is also taken by a ship of the line, who the night after the capture, having made a wrong signal for tacking, run on board the ship, which immediately sent her to the bottom. At this moment a report is in circulation, that the English have taken Mahon, we do not however give implicit confidence to this report, which we think improbable. We have one consolation amidst all our misfortunes our being entirely delivered from the cruel contagion that has hitherto made such ravages in our city; there is no longer the smallest symptom of the disorder, either on shore or on board the ships in the roads.

There has lately a new Sect sprung up here, at first it was hardly noticed, but it is lately risen to such a height, as to demand the utmost vigilance of the Police.

On its first appearance, there was at its head a young woman, a pretended Prophetess, called Johanna Southgate.

This inspired person, by degrees found partisans, and at last even amongst the better informed ranks of the people, and at present she can boast of many thousands of converts. Her mysterious doctrines consist in pretended communications with Heaven; & that she knows in the most certain and positive manner the result of the expedition formed by France against England. Agreeably to the revelation that this prophetess has received from Heaven on this subject, Bonaparte cannot be arrested in the execution of his enterprise against Great Britain, by any human force, and that this sect alone can be saved from his vengeance, and that it is destined for them to put an end to all the calamities of war.

To obtain admission into this sect, it is only necessary to receive from the Prophetess a *sealed Letter*, which is not to be opened under any pretext whatever, under pain of damnation. This Sect, is become exceedingly numerous, and has excited the utmost vigilance of the police, and these *Illuminés* are considered as more dangerous, as their tenets tend to discourage the public mind.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE SUBSTANCE OF THE ADDRESS OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON, ON OPENING THE LAST SESSION.

Gentlemen, Deputies of the departments of the Legislative body, gentlemen of the tribunate, and members of the council of state. In opening this session, I wish to stamp your labours with the most august, and important character—Princes, Magistrates, soldiers, and citizens, we have all in our career but one point in view, the interest of our country. If the throne, to which providence, and the pleasure, and the will of the nation have elevated me, is dear in my estimation, it is only because it furnishes me the means of defending and preferring the interests and most sacred rights of the French people.

Without a Government at once energetic and paternal, France would have to dread a return of the evils she has already experienced. The imbecility of the supreme power is one of the most dreadful calamities for the people. As a soldier or first consul, I had but one way of thinking, as EMPEROR it continues uniformly the same,—the prosperity of France.

It has been my good fortune to render her illustrious by victories, consolidated by treaties—of having snatched her from civil discord, and prepared her for a regeneration of morality, of social order and religion. Should death overtake me in the midst of my labours, I trust, I shall leave to posterity a memory, either as an example or a reproach for my successors.

The Minister of the interior will lay before you the state of the empire—and the speaker of the council of state will present you with the different exigencies of government. I have ordered to be laid before you the accounts which the ministers have rendered to me of the conduct of the different departments. I feel perfectly satisfied with the prosperity of our Finances, for however great are our expenses, they are completely covered by our receipts—and however extended, have been the necessary preparatives for the war in which we are engaged, I have no occasion to demand any new sacrifice from my people.

It would have been highly pleasing to me, on this solemn occasion, that peace should have reigned throughout the world, but the political passions of our enemies, and their recent conduct towards Spain, have raised unfurmountable obstacles towards a reconciliation. It is not my wish to increase the French territories but to maintain their integrity. I have no ambition to exercise any greater influence in Europe, or to

lessen that which I have acquired. No new state shall be incorporated with the empire—but I will not sacrifice my right, or the ties which attach me to the new states which I have created.

In decreeing me the Crown, my people have entered into an engagement to use every effort that circumstances may require of them, to preserve the *eclat* that is necessary to my prosperity and glory. I feel the fullest confidence in the energy of the nation and their sentiments for me—and their dearest interests has ever been the constant object of my solicitude.

Gentlemen, deputies of the department of the Legislative body, gentlemen of the Tribunate, and Members of the council of state, your conduct during the preceding session, the zeal that has animated you for your country and my person, is a sufficient guarantee that you will grant the assistance I have demanded.

This discourse was listened to with the most profound silence—but scarcely had his Majesty done speaking—when acclamations of applause, and "Long live the Emperor" resounded from every quarter, and continued to be reiterated until his Majesty retired.

A work has lately been published in Paris intitled *Vie de Dessalines, chef des noirs révoltés de St. Domingue*, from which the following is an Extract.

"The two worlds have already been shocked with the name and acts of barbarity of J. I. Dessalines, but few persons are acquainted with the uninterrupted chain of atrocious crimes of that African, whose ferocity equals if not surpasses that of a *Tyger*. Dessalines, transported from the coast of Guinea to St. Domingo, arrived in quality of a domestic, in the family of a free Negroe possessed of some property, called Dessalines at the period of the commencement of the revolution. He then went by the name of Jean Jacques, and commenced the career of his crimes by the *Assassination of his Master* and then took the name of his master, Dessalines. He immediately after joined the band of *Blasphemy* who was at that time declared the head or ringleader of the infurrection. He here obtained the command of a small body of men with whom he precipitated himself like a torrent, into the best inhabited and best cultivated part of the country in search of victims to his cruelty. Death marched in his train under its most horrible guise. Neither, sex, age, rank, or any thing else was respected. Sudden death was a mercy, in comparison to the lengthened and woeful executions to which the venerable old men were obliged to submit, the mothers of families, may even the children in their cradles. This barbarian nailed up alive to the door of his own habitation an officer of the police, named *Blen*, cutting off his limbs one after the other with the stroke of a hatchet: sometime afterwards having discovered the retreat of a poor carpenter, he suggested the idea of executing him in a manner analogous to his profession, he accordingly had him fixed between two planks and sawed in two by the middle. *Blasphemy* had established his head quarters in a sugar plantation, which necessity alone made him spare; and it was here where he deposited all the spoils of the unfortunate colonists, who fell into the hands of the blacks.—You beheld promiscuously scattered on the pavement, arms stained with blood, and brilliant ear-rings—mathematical instruments, and Iron cauldrons:—vessels of silver, and dirty linen:—vases of porcelain, and the hides of animals:—the most precious diamonds, and human skulls still covered with the hair:—the most superb carpets, and the most vile rags. On particular occasions these spoils were distributed to those who had committed the greatest number of murders, or burnt the greatest number of plantations, on these occasions, their exalted chief after praising their zeal, advanced them in rank.

HEREDITARY ROYALTY

OF THE REIGNING POWERS OF EUROPE.

The present House of Austria, reigning for 300 years, not only as Grand Dukes and Kings, but as Emperors, descends from the old Counts of Hanpburgh, whose Nobility dates from the 7th. century.

The Emperor of Russia, and the King of Sweden, are descendants from the Dukes of Holstein hereditary Sovereigns over that Duchy since the 11th. century.

The King of Great Britain counts among his ancestors, Dukes of Brunsvick, who were illustrious 600 years ago.—

The King of Denmark descends from the Dukes of Oldenburgh, hereditary Sovereigns over that Duchy in the 12th. century.

The present King of France, Louis XVIII. is heir to 67 Kings of his family; and the Kings of Spain, Naples, and Etruria, are, as Bourbons his relatives, and of course of a birth equally brilliant.

The King of Sardinia descends from the Dukes of Savoy, as the King of Prussia from the Dukes of Brandenburg; and the ancestors of both these Sovereigns were independent and reigning hereditary Dukes 700 years ago.

The forefathers of the Regent of Portugal have reigned for 160 years in that kingdom; & were, 200 years before, Dukes of Braganza.

The Houses of Saxony, Wurtemberg, Baden, Bavaria, Hesse, Mecklenburg, are all equally ancient, and their ancestors have reigned, as

Count, or Princes, some for seven and not less than three centuries. There is not one of the present reigning Princes Counts or Barons, in Germany, ever so petty, or so poor, who does not reckon three, four or 500 years nobility. Upon Sovereigns so lawful and Princes so illustrious, Bonaparte obtrudes himself, and ten years successful enterprise is the only voucher he produces for his claim of fraternity.

MADRID, 18th. December.

A part of the troops that compose the garrison of this capital, are under orders to march at the shortest notice, their destination is not yet known. Great quantities of heavy artillery is immediately to be sent from Segovia; every military preparation is proceeding with the utmost activity, and every thing announces that the war against the English will be carried on with much vigour.

Advices have been dispatched to our different possessions in America, to inform the respective governors of the breaking out of the war.

Public prayers are to be offered up immediately in all the churches in this city, as well as in every other part of the Kingdom, invoking the favour of heaven for the success of the Spanish arms in the present just war!!

Notwithstanding our maritime losses, Spain still possesses a naval force, consisting of sixty-five ships of the line, many of them first rates, the frigates, corvettes, and other vessels of war are in proportion to the number of ships of the line; so that there is every reason to believe that activity and energy, a fleet may soon be equipped of sufficient force to combat with advantage the English fleet in the Mediterranean.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 30th. November.

The Grand Seigneur, having been informed that the troops had not received any pay for two months, immediately raised a forced loan of three million of piastres, from the merchants, and the rich people of the city, ordering that the arrears should be paid double, that the troops might have no cause for discontent.

A convention has been concluded between the Porte and Ibrahim Pacha, who has made himself master of Acre. The latter is confined in his Pacha ship, on condition of remitting to the Porte the treasure of the late Gezzar Pacha, who according to the report of the Capt. Pacha did not amount to more than two millions of piastres. It is however generally believed that the deceased left behind him a much more considerable sum of money. In consequence of this convention the Capt. Pacha has raised the siege of Acre, and made sail with his fleet.

PETERSBURGH—24th. December.

Agreeably to the report published by the minister of the interior, the population of Russia, at the close of the year 1803, amounted to 23,500,000 souls, in this calculation two of the remote provinces are not comprehended, the minister not having been able to get accurate statements when this report was given in.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The following anecdote will convey some idea of the state of politics at the Cape.—Baron DE SALIS, whose father is President of the Council of Policy at the Cape, being appointed to command a *Bugher Corps*, which was ordered to be raised for the defence of the settlement, gave a grand dinner to the principal officers of the Government on the occasion, at which he gave as a toast, "The King of England." The Company seemed much surprised, and Admiral DEANER observed, how improper it was to give as a toast, the health of a Potentate with whom they were at war. The young Baron owned the justice of the remark, provided they had entered voluntarily into the war, and not forced as they had been, against their inclination, by a Power they were little able to resist.—"And (continued he) give me leave to observe, that I have served some years as a Midshipman in the British Navy, and without any offence to you, Admiral, I have no hesitation in declaring, I would rather serve as a Midshipman in the King of England's Navy, than, in our present degraded state, as an Admiral in the Dutch fleet."

We lately gave a brief description of the measures adopted by the French Government to procure the services of the seamen who have been called upon to act in the expedition against England. The reluctance of those men to enter into the service has caused circular letters to be addressed to the Mayors of the departments upon the coast, in one of which the Prefect of Indre and Loire says:—

"I order you now to make it known to the Families of the seamen the severe penalties attached to such delinquency; and further that not only shall they be treated as deserters, but their Families also shall become the Victims of their disobedience."

In the Report of the Secret Committee of the Irish Parliament, we find the following curious passage, extracted from the evidence of a soldier, who was examined on one of the late State Trials.—Witness, "We were going up Blackmore-hill, under Sir James Duff; there was a party of Rebels there; we met three men with green cockades; one we shot, another we hanged, and the third we flogged, and made a guide of."—"Which did you make a guide of?"—"The one that was neither shot nor hanged."

BOTANICAL EXHIBITION.

THE "TIAN LOTOS," BY P. HENDER.

This plant is commonly beautiful. Dr. Thomson informs us that the true *F. p. n.* is white; that there are three or four species or varieties of this water-lily, the pale red, the blue, and the yellow. The flowers on this interesting flower are from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Maurice, Author of *Indian Antiquities*; and, perhaps, are not to be equalled in any language.

Emblem sublime of the primordial power,
That on the vault above of chaos in the world;
What pea shall paint thy charms, majestic flower!
By mortal hand, and by mortal eye, how could
From Ethiopia's lofty mountains roll'd,
Where Nile's proud stream thro' gladden'd Egypt
In radiant strains thy praise was hymn'd of old,
And still resounds on Ganges faithful shores.

Within thy beauteous corolla's full-blown bell
Lies the first Immortal plant that found abode;
There, day's bright force, of its love to dwell,
While by its side enamour'd its glow'd.

Bees, not unconscious to his orient beam,
As dawn's first blush thy radiant petals spread,
Drink deep the effluence of the solar stream,
And as he mounts, still brighter glories shed:
When, at their nuptial height, his fervid rays
In a bright deluge burst on their spires,
With what new lustre then thy beauteous blue,
Fall of the God, and radiant with his fire!

So have the tropic's fiery beam is thine,
Fill in the distant well his splendour fade;
Then, too, thy beauty and thy fire decline,
With morn to afternoon's changing array'd.
What mystic treasures, in thy form conceal'd,
Perpetual transport to the sage supply,
Where Nature, in her secret plans reveal'd,
A wondrous man, and charms thy exploring eye
From thy prolific vale and fertile fields
Are traced her grand regenerative powers:
Life springing warm from loath'd ureticence breeds,
And loveliest gems forth and brighter bow'ta.
Thus, from Arabia borne, on golden wing,
The Phoenix on the sun's right altar drest,
Burst from his flaming bed, a plume of fire,
And cleaves with bold, portentous, aërial skies.
Wor fond to the enlighten'd mind aloft,
Substantial nutriment thy root below'd;
In famine's culture fangs did Egypt groan,
From thy rich bounteous horn abundance flow'd.

Hence the immortal race of gods is rever'd,
Thy praise the theme of olden rapture made,
Thy image on an hundred columns rear'd,
And with'd their altars with thine hallow'd shade.

But far beyond the bounds of African shores,
Thy home, O flower, is mid Thibetian snows,
Thy flower the Lama's glided shrine adorn,
And where the Buddha on thy flow'r repose,
Where'er fair Science dawn'd on Asia's shore,
Where'er her hallow'd voice devotion rais'd,
We see thee green on the glowing orb,
And on a thousand sparkling gems embay'd.
Thy thousand summers has thy pride survey'd,
Thy Pharaohs moulder in their marble tombs;
O'erthrown the winged pyramids that shade,
But thy fair family unfolds bloom!
Still 'mid these ruins' tow'rs, admird, rever'd,
Wave high thy foliage, and secure expand;
These vast, crumbling piles, by men were rear'd,
But thou wert form'd by an immortal hand.
With Nature's charms alone thy charms shall fade
With being's felt thy beauteous tribe decline,
Oh! living, may thy flow'r's my temples shade,
And decorate, when dead, my envious shrine.

MAURICE.

AGRICULTURE.

May last, the beautiful Vase, which the Farmers of Norfolk have so long intended as a compliment to T. W. Coke, Esq. of Holdham, was presented at the Duke's Head, Lynn. About one hundred and forty of the Yeomanry and Farmers of the county attended to witness this unprecedented offering of respect paid to a gentleman, whom every good man loves and reveres as the best of men. At two o'clock, Mr. Dugdale, Chairman of the Committee for conducting this business, introduced Mr. Coke into the room.

Mr. Coke, the Farmers of this county, having long stood with grateful approbation, the liberal and judicious encouragement, which you give to Agriculture, both as a Land Owner and Occupier, were naturally led to conclude that some Public Mark of this well-merited approbation might be offered to you with unexceptionable propriety. Accordingly, about three years ago, they set on foot a subscription to carry their wishes into execution—and that every one might have an opportunity of manifesting an equal degree of respect they did away all competition by limiting each subscriber to Two Guineas, well convinced that you would not estimate the compliment by the intrinsic worth of the symbol which conveyed it, but by the motives of those, who offered it for your acceptance. The amount of this subscription is here before me, in the form of this Piece of Plate, which I now, with more pleasure than I can possibly express, present to you, Sir, in the name of the Farmers of Norfolk. Although I am aware that it can add little to the decorations of your hospitable mansion at Holdham, and less to your well-established reputation—yet, I trust, it will not be thought an unworthy monument of the esteem in which you are so deservedly held by your neighbours and fellow-labourers in the field of agriculture—I trust also, that the cause of our meeting here, this day, will have a good effect on us all, and stimulate us to those exertions, which we may reasonably hope will keep every branch of farming in a progressive state of improvement. Encouraged by you, Sir, we need not despair—and that you may long live to give encouragement to our efforts, must be the earnest prayer of every well-wisher to this country—We join it most heartily, and are inclined to hope that this public testimony of esteem for your conduct will have a beneficial influence on the conduct of every Land Owner in every corner of the kingdom.

Mr. Coke, after noticing the delicacy which he had felt in meeting the compliment so far from his residence and apologizing for the circumstance, added, "In compliance, however, with the flattering invitation, which I publicly received, I have come hither to accept, and I do accept, this magnificent token of your esteem with the most heartfelt gratitude. To have my conduct thus approved by so numerous a body of Yeomanry & Tenantry in this most respectable county, excites feelings—but really, Gentlemen, I am so impressed—so overpowered with your goodness, that I cannot find utterance"—he proceeded, "I thank you most sincerely, but

deeds are better than words—as my actions hitherto have, in your own opinion, entitled me to your approbation, I now give you my solemn assurance, that I shall be the study of my life to merit a continuance of that esteem, which you have expressed in so flattering a manner in the inscription on this piece of Plate. I have read it with peculiar satisfaction, and I feel inexhaustibly gratified with the compliments it confers on me as a Landowner, and no less so as a practical Farmer. Gentlemen, it has been the pleasure and business of my life to encourage Agriculture, and I will continue to do so as long as I am blessed with health and existence."

EAST INDIA HOUSE—19th. December.
PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND.

The Chairman first called the attention of the Court, agreeably to the 17th. and 18th. Sections of the 6th. Chapter of the Company's Bye Laws, to the arrangement proposed by the Court of Directors for new modelling the government of Prince of Wales's Island, and setting it upon the same footing as the other Possessions of Fort St. George and Bombay. With this view, the Chairman stated, that the Court of Directors had lately come to an arrangement, which should be now read to the Court; the policy of the measure, he was confident, would be evident to every man; and he felt himself perfectly satisfied, that the Court of Directors would receive their unanimous sanction for what they had done; the measure proposed, he was well assured, would prove highly advantageous to the Company's interests and to the public at large.

The Chairman then stated the views of the Directors with regard to this new and promising settlement. The Directors, he stated, had long turned their thoughts to the establishment of some substantial and salutary government in the Eastern part of Asia; and, he was assured, the Government at Prince of Wales's Island would answer all the purposes of the Court. The advantages intended to be derived by the encouragement of the Eastern and Malay Trade, must be evident to every man, who turns his thoughts to the value of our possessions in the East; besides which, it was essentially necessary to the interests of the shipping, both in the Company's and the King's service; that such an establishment should be forthwith made. This Island would afford a rendezvous for our China ships, and it was intended by Government, that at least one half of the Naval Force in His Majesty's service stationed in India should always be at this place for the safety of the shipping. There was another very important object to be attained by this settlement—he meant the practicability of building and repairing ships of war for His Majesty's service in India—a subject which had long been maturely considered, and which, he was confident, the present arrangement would be able fully to carry into effect. In short, he stated that nature seemed to have formed this Island for all the purposes the Company or the Legislature could have in view. The climate was the finest in all India; its productions equal to any in India; it possessed a harbour where ships might always anchor in safety, unmolested by the wind; its contiguity to Pegue, where the largest Forests of Teak are to be found; and lastly, its situation between Bengal and China, sufficiently pointed it out as the very place for forming a settlement, which might be made an emporium in the Eastern Seas, and a commanding station in that quarter.

The Chairman then adverted to the scheme for building ships of war at Bombay, which had, in some measure, failed, in consequence of the difficulties of obtaining timber in that quarter. Bombay, he also stated, had been made hitherto a naval station; but the great distance from the Bay of Bengal made it every way inconvenient for such a station. This difficulty, he observed, would be obviated by making the station at Prince of Wales's Island. The Chairman then concluded by observing, that the bare productions of the island, he trusted, would be sufficient to defray all the expenses the Company were about to be put to; which, he begged leave to state, would not be so great, as gentlemen might in general imagine, as an establishment of nearly the same extent, already existed in the island. The principal charge was, to put the government in the hands of the Company's covenanted servants, instead of those who now held it, who were under no engagement to the Company.

The Chairman then moved, "That the General Court should approve the arrangement agreed upon by the Court of Directors, subject to the confirmation of another General Court, to be called for the purpose pursuant to the Company's Bye Laws."

The Motion for approving the arrangement as proposed by the Court of Directors was, after a desultory conversation, carried *unanimously* and *contradictorily*.

The Chairman then proceeded to state to the Court, that the Directors at their last meeting, had come to the resolution of granting to Sir Nathaniel Dance an annuity of 300l. a year, in remuneration of his gallant and important services on the 15th of February last, by the signal repulse of the French Squadron, under Linois, in their attack of the homeward bound China fleet, in the Indian Seas. He said, that the gallant and most deserving Gentleman had declared himself perfectly satisfied with the provision, and expressed his hope, that it would meet the unanimous approbation of the Proprie-

tors at large. It had been in the contemplation of the Directors, to reward the eminent services of Sir Nathaniel in a different manner, by giving him the first voyage to such part of India as promised to be the most lucrative—but this was declined by Captain Dance, who, from his advanced years, and ill state of health, was induced to decline this offer, and to prefer the provision now stated.

Mr. Tanning rose to express his warm approbation of the principle of liberally remunerating so truly meritorious an officer. But although the Directors, with a laudable attention to economy, in administering the finances of the Company, had contented themselves with making a provision so very moderate in reward to the eminent services of Sir N. Dance, he hoped it would not in consequence follow, that the Proprietors below the bar should rest satisfied with a remuneration so very inadequate to the services of a man who had so signally and successfully exerted himself for their interests and the protection of their property. Accustomed as he was, heretofore, to bring forward motions in that place, in which he had not always the good fortune to have the unanimous concurrence of the Meeting—and engaged as he often was in councils, not indeed with such as that, so honorable to the gallant and deserving Officer in question, upon the 15th. February, but in the mere war of words, for the maintenance of motions, often unsuccessful; yet in that motion, which he should this day have the honour to propose, he felt it not presumptuous to anticipate the unanimous concurrence of that Honorable Court. It was a motion for extending the provision voted by the Directors to Sir Nathaniel Dance, on this occasion (Applause). Before he should proceed to state the precise nature of his motion, he felt it necessary to take a concise retrospect of the brilliant occasion from which it originated.

This he should do under three distinct heads. The victory itself—the officers under whom it was achieved—and the importance to the interests of the Company. In relation to the first—whenever Englishmen only read or heard of British ships of war engaged with those of equal or even superior force belonging to an enemy, it was immaterial of what country or nation—he looked to certain victory on the British side as a thing of course, so well was our naval prowess established in the confidence of the country. In ships built purposely for war, and manned and equipped in a suitable manner, that victory should so constantly attend upon the valour of British seamen, could not now be matter of novelty or surprise. But that a commercial fleet, heavily laden, unfitted, unmanned, inadequately armed, or prepared for war, and commanded by officers unused to the management or direction of hostile fleets, should be able to withstand, and gallantly to repulse, the attack of an enemy's Squadron, fully manned, officered and prepared in all respects for the onset, formed a new scene in the glories of the British navy, for which the country stood indebted to the intrepid spirit, skill, and conduct of Sir N. Dance and the bravery of the officers and men under his command.

The Court would, he trusted, reflect what was the description of officers under whom it was achieved—not an Officer of the Royal Navy, but a man brought up in their own service, who had devoted a long life in the promotion of their interests, he was sorry to add most unsuccessfully for his own—and, with respect to the importance of the victory to the Company's interests, if he had thought it necessary to give any weight to his proposal, beyond the ordinary feeling which must arise to every liberal mind, upon the first consideration of the evidence, he would move to adjourn the further consideration of the subject, until every man, who had doubt or curiosity upon the importance of the event, should walk through the extensive Warehouses of the Company, and contemplate the immense quantity of Valuable Property, rescued by the courage of this gallant veteran Officer, from the grasp of the enemy into which it seemed almost inevitably falling. The immense value of this property, contrasted with the smallness of the proposed provision, must come home to the generous feelings of every man who heard him, and suggest the utter inadequacy of such a remuneration.

He trusted, that he spoke the language congenial to his feelings, in thus bearing testimony to the meritorious claims of Sir Nathaniel Dance—and, in moving the amendment he was about to propose which was "That the Court of Proprietors, in consideration of the gallant and meritorious services of Captain Dance, on this memorable occasion—Resolved, that the sum of 300l. proposed by the Directors, be increased to 500l."

Marshall Brune is still at Constantinople—he had insisted upon an acknowledgement of the new rank of Bonaparte, and on the Porte sending credentials in a new form to the Minister in France—the Porte had agreed to acknowledge Bonaparte under the title of Padishah, formerly given to the Kings of France, but not complying with his demand in its full extent, Brune had intimated a design to leave Constantinople—he was however, waiting for further instructions—and it did not appear whether his intention, or the wish of the Porte that his threats should be carried into execution.

LONDON, 8th. December.

Admiral Cornwallis arrived in town, from his house near Lynton, on Tuesday afternoon, and yesterday had a long interview with Lord Melville, at the Admiralty. The health of the Admiral appears to be nearly established, and his stay in town will be but for a few days.

Admiral Phillips is arrived in town, having completed his inspection of the Sea Fencibles and craft stationed for the defence of the different parts of the coast: an account of which has been laid before Ministers.

An American ship from Rochelle has been spoken with, the master of which asserts, that the squadron under Admiral Villeneuve, which has been so long at anchor by Ile d'Aix, expected to be joined by Admiral Gantheaume, with the ships under his command; and that they altogether intended to sail to the coast of Spain, defeat our blockading squadron there, and with the French ships at Ferrol and Corunna, proceed to the Mediterranean, attack Lord Nelson, and try to make themselves masters of that sea and of the navigation in the Archipelago. This assertion is generally believed, because it is practicable, should the enemy be seconded by weather and wind, and other favourable circumstances.

It is said to be in the contemplation of Government to form an arrangement for the substitution of the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland—the principle of which is to be a perfect independence, with respect to emoluments and salaries, of their parishioners. The four titular Archbishops are, it is said, to have from 1000l. to 1500l. the Bishops from 500l. to 1000l. per annum.

A new Map of England has been published at Paris, in which those points are marked, where from the landing of Julius Caesar to the present time, a successful descent has been made, on this country. Every one of these, the French Papers say, is a rallying point for the troops of the Republic.

Note presented by M. Rayneval, the French charge d'affaires, to Prince Czartorisky, at St. Petersburg, after having received his passports:

As the charge d'affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia has demanded passports to quit France, the undersigned has received orders to make the same demand for himself, and the persons who belong to the French Legation, in order to be able to quit Russia at the same time that Mons. D'Oubril shall have paid the French frontier. The undersigned is further charged to declare that, as His Majesty the Emperor of the French always remembers the beneficial consequences which the reconciliation between France and Russia produced in Europe, he never could conceive the motives of the misfeeling which has interrupted for some months past this useful harmony, and that he feels with regret, that the departure of the undersigned, seems to create the alienation between the two States to the highest pitch, while the differences, which could have given rise to it are yet so little cleared up. Whatever may be the grievances, complaints, and demands, on both sides, and notwithstanding the publicity, notwithstanding the disregard of decorum, which mutual asperity has often carried too far in these differences, it is however, to be perceived, that the French Government find nothing that could infringe upon the regard which great Powers and States of equal strength owe to each other; whereas, on the other hand, the complaints of Russia have too often related to such objects, and have been expressed in such a manner, as to affect the safety, dignity and independence of the French Government. But all these disagreements belong to the past; and though it is now neither in the power of France nor of Russia to have prevented their taking place, it would on the other hand, be very easy for them to commit them to oblivion; for and the various alleged grievances, the only one that remains to be discussed is that which relates to the execution of the Treaty subsisting between France and Russia, especially as far as it concerns the mutual and respective influence of the two Powers for the preservation of the balance and independence of the neighbouring States. As the Russian Court has made some complaints in this respect, it has been answered, that it should confine herself within the natural limits of her influence and territorial extent, she would have France equally disposed to do both.

It has, therefore, been remarked, with astonishment, that Russia, without entering into any further discussion, has resolved to withdraw her Charge d'affaires from Paris. If the relations with France seem to be of no utility to Russia, France has, on her part, no means to remove this opinion of Russia. With regard to His Majesty the Emperor of the French, his sentiments and principles are sufficiently known in this respect. He believes it to be the true policy of France to maintain good understanding with Russia, in point of mutual respect and confidence, and on the basis of a perfect equality. The particular inclination of His Majesty the Emperor of the French has always led him to a confidential connexion, and at this moment leads him to a display of confidence, regard and friendship towards His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. The idea which he had conceived of his Imperial Majesty's character, did not permit him to suppose that his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, after having negotiated with the Emperor of the French, and received his Ambassador, after having appeared to be of the same opinion in some important negotiations, and having even kept up confidential relations, would have been disposed to acknowledge the pretensions of the House of Bourbon, and to suffer its intrigues. When Paul I. was going to put an end to the war, and to renew the bonds of peace between Russia and France, the first step he took was to take no further interest in the concerns of that House, and to cease to acknowledge its pretensions. One is forced to attribute to some ill-disposed persons the change which has manifested itself in the sentiments of the Court of Russia; and it is a matter of regret, that an approximation which has been so sincere, should be liable to such an alteration.

There are in this respect the constant sentiments of His Majesty the Emperor of the French; and the undersigned is charged to repeat the assurance, that now, as well as at all future times, his Imperial Majesty will be disposed to renew the ancient relations with Russia, and that he will congratulate himself to see them restored to the most perfect good understanding between the two States; which, if they lay aside all animosity, may, by a reciprocal friendship, produce important advantages to their common welfare, and the general tranquillity of Europe.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

18.—THE Public are hereby informed, that the Sub-Treasurer at the Presidency of Fort St. George, has been authorized to receive from the date of this Publication and the 1st day of August next, (or to such earlier Period as the Governor in Council may deem expedient) such sums as may be tendered in money or in Treasury Bills, in even Hundreds (not being less than Star Page five Hundred), on Loan to the Honorable Company, for a period of two Years, on which interest will be allowed; payable annually, at the rate of ten per cent. per Annum.

19.—Any fractional difference which may arise on the subscription of Treasury Bills will be adjusted at the option of the Subscriber, by his being allowed to make up an even sum, or to receive the overplus of his subscription in Cash, at the time of his subscribing.

20.—The Residents of Mysore, Hyderabad, and Travancore, the several Collectors of Revenue, and the Paymasters at the several Stations, have been authorized to receive subscriptions on the terms specified in the preceding paragraphs, of this Advertisement, and also to receive in transfer to the Loan, all accepted Bills of Exchange drawn on the Governor in Council, or on the Military Paymaster General, and generally, all authorized Public demands, after deducting interest at the rate of a Fannam per 100 Star Pagodas, per diem, for the period which the Bills, &c. may have to run.

21.—Similar authority has also been given to the Sub-Treasurer at the Presidency, for receiving all transfers of the above description.

22.—The principal and interest of the Promissory Notes to be issued for this Loan, will be at any time receivable at the General Treasury, in exchange for Bills upon the Honorable the Court of Directors, payable twelve months after sight and at the exchange of 50 Star Pagodas, or for Certificates entitling the Holders to receive Promissory Notes of the Supreme Government, of the same tenors as those to be issued at this Presidency under the terms of this Advertisement, at the exchange of Three hundred and sixty Arcot Rupees per 100 Pagodas.

23.—For the immediate satisfaction of those who may subscribe to this Loan, receipts will be granted by the Sub-Treasurer, in the following form:

"I do hereby acknowledge, that A. B. has this day paid into the Honorable Company's Treasury, the sum of Star Pagodas, for which he is entitled to receive, from the Secretary to the Government, a Promissory Note, payable at the expiration of two years, with interest to be paid annually, at and after the rate of Ten per Cent. per Annum."

24.—The following is the form of the Promissory Notes, which will be issued by the Secretary of the Government, in exchange for the abovementioned Receipts.

"The Governor in Council does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, to pay at the Presidency of Fort St. George, at the expiration of two years from this date (if not previously transferred to England or Bengal, pursuant to the option allowed in the Advertisement for this Loan printed in the Government Gazette of 1804), unto A. B. his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, or his or their order, the sum of Star Pagodas, this day received into the Honorable Company's Treasury, from A. B. together with interest, to be paid annually, at and after the rate of Ten per Cent. per Annum. Registered as No. 1804."

25.—The Subscribers will receive Promissory Notes in Exchange, for the Receipts to be granted in the first instance, on application at the Office of the Accountant General.

Fort St. George, 20th May 1805.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. R. H. Young, Subordinate Collector at Trichinopoly.

Mr. G. H. Churchill, Collector in the Zillah of Vizagapatnam.

Mr. John Long, do. do. of Rajahmundry.

Mr. Peregrine Kinloch, Registrar in the Southern Division of Arcot.

Mr. James Stevens, Senior Judge of the Court of Appeal and Circuit, for the Division of Malabar.

Mr. George Parker, Registrar to the Collector in the District of Nellore and Ongole.

Mr. Daniel Crawford, to be a Zillah Judge, and to act for the present in the Zillah Court at Guntur.

Mr. George Coleman, Acting Registrar to the Provincial Court, for the Northern Division, during the absence of Mr. Blake.

Mr. W. E. Wright, Malabar Translator to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

COMMISSIONERS OF MADRAS PENCILS.

Major Lyt, promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain Strachey to be Major.

Lieutenants Wray and Wood, to be Captains.

Mr. Tod, to be a Lieutenant of the Corps.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following correction of the Rank, and further promotion of Medical Officers shall take place, to supply vacancies occasioned by the retirement (in Europe) from the Service, of Messrs. Bowie, Thickery and Thomas, and by the death of Mr. Alexander Anderson, in Mysore.

Surgeons formerly promoted, to take rank as follows.

William Fallowfield, 14th June 1804, vice Bowie retired.

A. Inverarity, 10th September 1804, vice Martin deceased.

M. Mackintosh, 21st September 1804, on the certificate of the Establishment.

J. Hay, 6th November 1804, vice Thickery retired.

William Ingledew, to take rank from 21st November 1804, vice Bowie promoted.

Gavin Trotter, 17th December 1804, vice McGibbon deceased.

David Scott, 21st December 1804, vice Abernethy deceased.

Affiliated Surgeons Anthony Taylor, John Jones, and Thomas Evans, to be Surgeons from the 1st March 1805, to complete the Establishment.

5th Regiment of Native Cavalry.

Captain John Maclean, to be Major, vice Hargrave, deceased.

Captain Lieutenant Henry Mason, to be Captain of a Troop, vice Maclean.

Grant, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Mason, and Corbett, to be Lieutenant, vice Grant promoted.

date of Commission 15th May 1805.

Colonel Washburn, to resign the Command of the District of Guntur.

His Lordship in Council permits Captain James Colebrooke, to resign the Office of Deputy Quarter-Master General, of the Subsidary Force of His Highness

the Nizam; and is pleased to appoint Captain Charles Macleod, of the 2nd Native Regiment, to that situation, vice Colebrooke.

Captain James Colebrooke, to proceed to England on sick Certificate.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, May 16. 1805.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

In addition to the instructions contained in General Orders dated the 7th instant, it is directed that all Surgeons unattached to any corps or Garrison, and whose uniform is not prescribed in that order, shall wear the uniform of a Garrison Surgeon, with the exception of a silver Epaulette, and Buttons for Gold.

It is also ordered that Assistant Surgeons circumstanced as above described, shall wear the uniform of an Assistant Surgeon attached to a Division, Garrison, or Hospital, with the exception of a silver Epaulette, and Buttons for Gold.

Officers are removed and posted as follows.

Lieutenant Colonel Graham, (from 10th Regiment) to the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, and to the 11th Battalion.

Lieutenant Colonel Berkeley, (from 15th Regiment) to the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, and to the 2d Battalion.

Lieutenant Colonel Nash, (late promotion) to the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, and to the 2d Battalion, vice Berkeley.

Lieutenant Colonel Sheppard, (from 3d Regiment) to the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, and to the 11th Battalion, vice Doveton.

MADRID, Dec. 14.

SPANISH DECLARATION OF WAR.

The re-establishment of peace, which the powers of Europe law with so much pleasure effected by the Treaty of Amiens, has unfortunately for the happiness of the people, been of short duration. The public rejoicings by which so great an event was celebrated, were not yet over, when war began anew to trouble the public tranquillity, and the blessings which peace promised vanished away. The Cabinets of Paris and London kept Europe in suspense, and in a painful uncertainty between hope and fear, leaving every day the completion of their negotiations more uncertain, till discord rekindled between them the flames of a War that naturally must communicate to the other powers, Spain and Holland, who treated along with France at Amiens, and whom their interests and political relations keep so intimately united, that it was difficult for them to avoid taking a share in the aggressions and offences offered thereto. In these circumstances, His Majesty relying on the most solid foundations of good policy, preferred the alternative of giving a pecuniary subsidy, to that of giving the contingents of troops and ships which he was to furnish France, in virtue of the Treaty of Alliance of 1796—and by means of his Minister in London, as well as through the English agents at Madrid, he intimated in the most polite manner, to the British Government his decided and firm resolution to remain neutral during the war—and had the satisfaction to find that this ingenious proposal was apparently, well received at the Court of London.

But this Cabinet, which had premeditated the renewal of the War with Spain, as soon as it should be in a condition to declare it, not with the terms and solemnities prescribed by the law of Nations, but by such means of aggression as might serve its interests, sought the most trivial pretexts to question the reality of the neutral conduct of Spain, and to give at the same time more earnest assurances of the desire of Great Britain to preserve peace, all to gain time, to lull the suspicions of the Spanish Government, and to keep in uncertainty the public opinion of the English Nation respecting its unjust and premeditated designs, which the nation could in no wise approve of. Thus at London while they artfully pretended to listen to different complaints made by Spaniards, their agents at Madrid exaggerated the pacific intentions of their sovereign. But they never were satisfied with the frank friendship with which their notes were answered; they rather thought of magnifying, or supposing arguments that had no existence, pretending (contrary to the most positive protestations on the part of the Court of Spain) that the pecuniary assistance afforded France, was not solely the equivalent for the troops and ships stipulated in the treaty of 1796: as if the affording an indefinite sum permitted them to consider Spain as a principal in the War. But as it was not yet time for them to drop the mask, they demanded, as the condition on which Spain should be considered as neutral, the cessation of all armament in her ports, and the prohibition of the sales in these ports, of the prizes made by the French; and notwithstanding that both conditions though solicited in too haughty a tone, and one little used in political transactions, were punctually complied with, they yet continued to indicate distrust, and left Madrid in haste, after having received Couriers from their Court, without having made any communication of their contents.

The contrast between the conduct of the Courts of Madrid and London which results from this desert would sufficiently manifest to all Europe the bad faith and dark and perverse policy of the English Ministers, independent of the abominable crime of the surprise, battle with, and capture of four Spanish frigates, which sailing with the security that peace inspired, were suddenly attacked by an order which the English Government had signed, at the very moment in which it had required the terms of its prolongation, when all possible securities were given, while its ships were taking in provisions and refreshments in the ports of Spain.

These very ships, which enjoyed there the most perfect hospitality, experienced the good faith with which Spain proved to England the sincerity of her engagements, and the firmness of her resolution to maintain neutrality. These very ships already contained the unjust orders of the English Cabinet for the seizing of Spanish property. Similar orders were circulated with profusion, for all her ships of War in the seas of Europe & America, to stop and bring into their ports all Spanish ships which they met, without even respecting those laden with grain, which came from all quarters to the assistance of a gallant nation in a year of misery and calamity. They have given the barbarous orders for their defence no other names, to sink all Spanish ships under a hundred tons burden, to burn such as ran ashore, to stop and carry to Malta such only as exceed a hundred tons, to they declared to the Master of a Valencian pink of 54 tons, who elapsed in his sleep on the 16th of November on the coast of Caladonia, when the pink was sunk by an English ship, after the Captain had taken out the papers and colours, saying that he had positive orders to that effect from his court.

To suite of these atrocious facts, which evidently prove the ambitious & hostile views which the Cabinet of St. James had premeditated, it will suffice, in pursuance of its pecciduous system, to blind the public opinion, alleging to that purpose that the Spanish frigates have not been brought to England as prizes, but as hostages,—till

Spain should give assurances of observing the strictest neutrality.—What, what greater security can or ought Spain to give?—What civilized nation has hitherto practised means so injurious & violent for exacting securities from another, Granting that there really had been something which England had a right to exact from Spain, how can the excuse such an enormity.—What satisfaction can the give for the unfortunate loss of the *Mercaderes* frigate with all its cargo, the crew and many passengers of distinction, who have been the innocent victims of a policy so detestable—Spain could not fulfil what she owes to herself, and would be deficient in maintaining her honour among the other powers of Europe, if she heaved herself any longer inflexible to such injuries, and if she did not attempt to revenge them with all the energy and dignity that she possesses.

The King, encouraged by these sentiments, after having exhorted for the sake of preserving peace, every resource compatible with the dignity of his crown, finds himself under the grievous necessity of making War on the King of Great Britain, on his subjects and people, and of omitting the usual formalities concerning the declaration and solemn publication of it, since the English Cabinet has commenced and continues to make war without any declaration. His Majesty, in consequence, having laid on an embargo by way of reprisals, on all English property in his dominions, has directed to be sent to the Viceroy, Captain General, and other commanders as well by sea as land, the orders most suitable for the defence of the kingdom, and hostilities against the enemy; the King has ordered his Minister to withdraw with all the Spanish Legation.

His Majesty has no doubt that when the subjects of his kingdom shall be informed of the just indignation with which the violent conduct of England must have inspired him, they will spare no means suggested to them by their valor, to co-operate with his Majesty in obtaining the most complete vengeance for the insult offered to the Spanish flag. He authorizes them, for a purpose, to arm cruizers against Great Britain, to seize on its vessels and property. His Majesty promises at the same time that the greatest expedition shall be employed in deciding on prizes, regarding which the only thing necessary to be proved will be, that they are English property.

His Majesty expressly renounces, in favor of the privateers, all rights which he may formerly have reserved to himself in such prizes, so that they shall enjoy them entire and without deduction. Finally, his Majesty has ordered that all which is above-mentioned be inserted in the public papers, to come to the knowledge of every body—and that it be sent to the Ambassadors and Ministers of the King in foreign Courts, that all powers may be informed of these facts, and take an interest in just cause, hoping that Divine Providence will bless the arms of Spain, enabling it to obtain a just and suitable satisfaction for its injuries.

MADRID, 21st December.

Yesterday, the following public paper was published in this Capital—"The King has been pleased to entrust to me, in my quality of Generalissimo of his armies, the direction of the new war with Great Britain; & his Majesty wishes, that all over his States, the authorities should concert measures directly and particularly with me, on what relates to it. In order to answer my sovereign confidence, and to fulfil worthily the duties of the honorable employment with which I am invested, as chief of his troops, I must employ all the efforts of my ardent zeal, and direct all my views towards the means best calculated to ensure their success.

It is sufficiently notorious, that during an undisturbed peace with England, and without any declaration previous to the rupture, this power has commenced hostilities by the capture of three of the King's frigates, by blowing up another, by taking a regiment of infantry on its way to Majorca, by the seizure of a great number of other vessels laden with corn, and by sinking those below a hundred tons burden.—And when were these robberies, these treasons, these satisfactions committed? At the very moment when the King was receiving into his ports all English trading vessels, and was assisting the ships of war of the same nation.—What indignity on the one side; on the other what nobleness and good faith! What Spaniard will not be enraged at such perfidy? What soldier will not fly to arms! Sailors, three hundred of your brethren cut to pieces; a thousand more treacherously taken prisoners, call on you to avenge this injury.

Soldiers, an equal number of your companions shamefully disarmed, despoiled of their colours, and carried to a distant island, there to perish with hunger, or be forced to enter into the ranks of the enemy, remind you of your duties.—Spaniards of every class, peaceable and defenceless fishermen, reduced to the last extremity, their wives their children cursing the authors of their ruin, appeal to your compassion and implore pity.—Finally millions of families, perditionally stript, in a most calamitous year, of the necessary comfort, which they were on the point of enjoying, call out—*Vengeance! Vengeance!* Let us fly to arms; the King orders, justice and honour demand it. If the English have forgot that the blood of the conquerors of the Carthaginians, of the Romans, Vandals and Moors circulates in our veins—we ourselves know that it behoves us to sustain the reputation of our fathers, and that posterity watches some of our names to increase the number of Castilian heroes. If the English have been so blind as to confound with weakness, or an apathy incompatible with the ardent and generous character of a Spaniard, our inactivity and our desire of preserving peace, they will soon learn that a loyal, virtuous and valiant nation ardently attached to religion, to honor, to glory, is not to be offended with impunity, and knows how to avenge the most horrible of outrages. If the English bidding adieu to that sense of shame which does not permit

men to proceed to the last extremities, and despoiling it of ages established between civilized governments, only wish to usurp treasures which it has escaped them had they been more just—they will be taught by the Spaniards that the violation of the law of nations, the abuse of strength and the excess of despotism have always occasioned the ruin of states. Let them blush, tremble at the sight of those wretched treasures which, stained with the blood of innocent victims, fix on them an eternal stain, and render them odious to all the Earth.

Generous Spaniards, the nobleness and magnanimity of your character can no longer resist the necessity of revenging offences so weighty, and the affection of the King for his people is too manifestly known, to authorize a suspicion that all his subjects will not hasten to answer the justice of his sovereign intentions. Then let the war be conducted by all the means most fatal to our cruel enemies, but not by the proceedings of which they have given the example, proceedings condemned by the law of civilized nations that have not yet resigned their dignity, and their honor. And in order that military commanders may act with the energy and liberty which circumstances prescribe, and the confidence which the king has manifested in them, I grant them, in his Majesty's name, the assurance, that they shall not be responsible for the failure of the operations attempted, and acknowledged to be dictated by wisdom and valor; but only for not having made use of all the means at their disposal, or which an ardent and well directed zeal might have produced. Nations far less fertile in resources than ours, and placed in circumstances more critical, have exerted their strength so seasonably that impudent violators of their rights have fallen victims to the energy of their resentment. Let the courage of the people be up; profit by the exaltation of its noble sentiments, and prodigies will spring up from our efforts.

It is the part of the Captains Generals, and Commanders of provinces to electrify the spirit of the troops: it is the duty of the respectable Archbishops, Bishops and Prelates; it is the duty of the different political corporations of the estate, to produce a conviction, by their eloquence and example, that every one should concur by employing the means in his power, to revenge the honor of his king, and preserve his country. Extraordinary conjunctures prescribe the adoption of operations and resources like themselves. With that view every province will offer a particular means, which may be directed towards the greatest prejudice of the enemy. Let policy and the love of the public weal contrive to make them useful; let every chief, every community offer with emulation to their sovereign, to their countrymen, to all Europe, the greatest possible number of exploits and generous efforts, as soon as the occasion offers of injuring the enemy; let every office employ it without writing for his superior's orders, without multiplying deliberations, the uncertainty of which neutralizes the courage of agents, loses the most precious moments, and compromises the national honor.

Thus our indignation, strong in all the elements required to give it play, will be terrible in its effects. In a word, every subject of the King who wishes to undertake any private enterprise against England, the nature of which might render the aid of Government necessary to him, may communicate his ideas; and after an examination of the foundation of which they rest, will instantly obtain all the requisite assistance; provided his plans are well conceived and tend evidently to the ruin of the enemy, and the glory of Spain.

(Signed) THE PRINCE OF PRINCE.

LONDON, 9th Dec.—A race of a most whimsical nature, will, it is said, take place in Hyde park on Monday, between two young men of fashion, one mounted on a Pig, the other on a New foundland Dog. Both these animals have been in training for some time past; bets run considerably in favour of the dog. They are to start precisely at one o'clock, from the Magazine in Hyde park, and terminate their career at Grosvenor Gate. This Novelty is the talk of the whole town, and will probably attract numerous spectators.

The master of the Wrestler's inn, at Yarmouth, having solicited Lord Nelson to allow him to put up his arms, and change the name of his inn to the Nelson's Hotel, his lordship returned for answer, that he was perfectly well come to change the name of his inn; but that he must be sensible he had no arms to spare.

EUROPE DEATHS.

Sir G. P. Turner, Bart. Member for Thirsk, in Yorkshire.

The Hon. Mary Murray, only daughter of the late Lord Edward Murray.

The Right Hon. Lady Caroline Leigh.

In the 80th Year of his age, General Tonyn, Colonel of the 48th regiment of foot.