

naturally grew out of the Speech from the Throne and the Address at the opening of the Session. To call for a disclosure of negotiations before they are brought to a result, was an unusual practice, might frustrate the end, and took away responsibility from Ministers. It was indeed sufficient to state the general grounds of a Vote of credit.

The Earl of Carlisle supported the amendment. He therefore did not wish Parliament to separate till more was known of those negotiations on the Continent.

The Earl of Camden vindicated Ministers and the present measure.

The Earl of Westmoreland and Lord Harrowby took the same side.

The Earls of Durham, Suffolk, and Carnarvon supported the amendment, and maintained that the vote of credit was without object. It took the shape of a subsidy—but with whom, or for what purpose, was unknown—and whether Sweden or Desflines was to be our ally, did not appear. A constitutional Vote of credit was for purposes known, though their extent was not ascertained.

Lord Sidmouth supported the motion.

Earl Spencer supported the amendment.

Earl Carysfort shortly replied.

Lord Grenville, in a very able and masterly speech, expressed himself by no means surprized that Noble Lords on the other side had failed to give any thing like a satisfactory answer to arguments which had been adduced in favor of the amendment. Great sacrifices, he was of opinion, should be made to procure the co-operation of Continental Powers, particularly of Russia. Till once he knew, however, the nature of the communications which had been going forward, and was in some degree made acquainted with the advantages which they might be likely to produce, he did not feel himself at liberty to say that 5,000,000. was no more than a recompense for the part that country was willing to take in the business. His Lordship declared that he thought no time ought to be lost in announcing to the whole of Europe our determination to act on such principles as were calculated for the general safety, and best suited to that broad and liberal policy which would have for its basis the independence and security of the whole of Europe. If we could not procure Continental Powers, on such terms, to act with us as Allies, our next object ought to be to propose to negotiate before them in open congress, making them the umpires of our differences. When satisfied that we were sincere in such a system, we might soon depend on having peace on fair and equitable terms, or a vigorous co-operation in carrying on the War. If there could be any reason for supposing an unwillingness in the powers of the Continent to trust in our sincerity, we must look back to the Treaty of Amiens for the causes which gave rise to that suspicion. We must look to the persons at the head of our Councils, as being the great authors, and causes of that distrust. To give effect to such a declaration, it ought to be the work of Parliament, not of any private position, originating with the servants of the Crown. These, he thought, were reasons, any one of them more than sufficient to shew the necessity of the amendment.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, in a low tone of voice, said, that he had delayed rising till that late hour, in expectation of the arrival of a Noble Relative of his, who had been prevented from attending the House by particular circumstances. He now rose, merely for the purpose of stating that Noble Person had intended to deliver his sentiments on the subject now before the House, in favor of the Amendment, and in complete unison with the sentiments so ably delivered by his Noble Friend (Lord Grenville). He had no hesitation also in stating that those sentiments were entirely similar to what his Royal Highness himself entertained.

The question was then put, when the House divided on the Motion for the Address,

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.—21st. June.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Order of the Day for the House going into a Committee of Supply; and also an instruction to the said Committee that they take his Majesty's most gracious Message into their consideration.

Mr. FOX stated, that as the Honorable Member had given no explanation to the House, as to what the purpose probably would be, to which this money was to be applied, otherwise than by mentioning in general terms, that it was for the purpose of entering into engagements, and taking steps which future exigencies might require, it was not in the power of the widest range of imagination to point out to define what was the precise object which the Right Honorable Gentleman had in view. If he gave no information, then he ought to have no money. But if he gave information, then he ought to have the means of carrying out the subject of his general way, he observed, of raising money, or any other Power, had desired us to enter into the war, it be considered as very fair and reasonable, that we should assist our Allies in the manner that had been said. But here it was entirely the reverse. We dashed into the war ourselves for the deliverance of Europe, and then shew our mighty prowess, by telling all Europe what we would do when we were

invaded. He had no doubt that the country would at all times be found ready to exert itself in the most honorable and spirited manner.—But there was an opinion among the people of other nations, that we were too much inclined to the practice of stimulating others to fight. He hoped that such an opinion was erroneous. But, certainly, we must have in this respect some character to lose or to retrieve; and he did not think that the sort of conduct now proposed to be adopted, was calculated to effect either of these purposes. The other Powers of Europe had too frequently an opinion that a war in which they were engaged along with us was an English, not a Continental war.—He would, therefore, recommend, that either we should wait until other nations had such a general feeling, either as to their own honor or their own particular situation, that a general Congress would be formed for the purpose of doing something towards their own deliverance, and into such a Congress he was confident the resources of this country might be brought with the greatest probability of success.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declined entering into any details upon the subject. But observed generally that, whether it was for the vigorous prosecution of a war, or whether it was considered as to the idea of the speedy accomplishment of Peace, the strength and power of alliance, in the one case, or the weight and influence of it in the other, appeared to him to be, of all others, the meanest calculated to accomplish the object which we had in view. He was still under the same necessity of concealment as to the steps which had been taken towards promoting the general concert of the different powers of Europe, as he was at the time of the former discussion.

The question being called for, the resolution was carried without a division.

FIRE AT WOOLWICH WARREN.

Last Sunday night a dreadful fire took place in the Warren, Woolwich, which, from its situation (being only 100 yards from the Magazine), excited the greatest consternation and alarm. There was reason to fear that it was intentionally set on fire. The long range of wood-built store houses, full of ordnance stores, is totally destroyed. Had the magazine taken fire, the consequences must have been dreadful, as it contained 8000 barrels of gun-powder.

Tuesday, Sir Richard Ford went down to Woolwich, to endeavour to discover how the fire happened, whether from accident, or design; and to examine some persons who were in custody, on suspicion of being concerned in effecting this dreadful calamity.

After the examination of several persons, it clearly appeared that the fire could not have been the effect of accident, as no fire or candle were ever allowed to be made use of in the building where the fire burst out, which the sentinel, who first discovered it, described to appear like alighted candle, burning through the roof, and in a moment afterwards, a sudden burst took place, & the flames rushed forth with the greatest violence.

It appeared in the course of the investigation, that a labourer of the name of Samuel Margatroyd, who worked in a part of the buildings that were consumed, called the Lobby, had, on the Sunday morning preceding the fire, made use of very violent expressions to a brother workman, of the name of Norton, who generally worked in a loft over the room where Margatroyd was stationed, and which loft Norton and his companions ascended by a ladder, purporting that he Margatroyd, would take care that Norton and his shopmates should not go up that ladder again; adding with an oath, that he would take care so many of them should not go up there any more. Margatroyd was committed by Sir R. Ford, for further examination.

The dreadful act must have been premeditated for some time, and planned for the execution and prevention of extinguishing the flames, as when the engines belonging to the yard were brought out, they were rendered nearly useless by four of the brass screws belonging to the leather pipes, being injured so much, that they would not screw together. A number of the fire buckets were likewise rendered useless by being cut, and holes made in them.

MINISTRY OF GENERAL POLICE.

Extracts of the Reports laid before the Military Commission, and other papers relative to the affair of DUBUC and ROSOLIN, accused and convicted of being spies. Both have been executed.

"These culprits," says the Reporter, "are not of the class of obscure spies, which the subaltern agents of the English Government land, from time to time, on our coasts, such as the English send out as a real forlorn hope, without concerning themselves respecting their future fate."

"One of these Pierre Paul Dubuc, formerly a naval captain, has filled important situations in India; he announces himself as having been Commander in Chief of the armies of Tipoo Saib, Deputy of the French Agents in India to the Nahrattas, and Ex-Envoy of Tipoo Saib."

"The other Jean Jacques Antoine Thomas Rosolin, presenting himself with fewer pretensions, but having the means of rendering himself equally useful, was formerly a Private in the English Army. He has a wife, family, and friends, and during ten years residence at London, he has been in intimate communication with the principal agents of the French Government, and is qualified more than any other, to know in France the enemy might imagine on and consult."

"Dubuc was welcomed, and engaged at the very moment, by the Baron d'Imbert, formerly the minister at Toulon, and now an Agent of Louis XVIII., and attached to the police of the Ministry of War, Lord Camden, and the Minister at War, Lord Castlereagh, and almost as soon as he had been officially received at the Ministry, he was sent to Hambro, or Paris, at his pleasure; and at the same time he receives the assurance of Mr. King, Secretary to Mr. Pitt, that all the money he

may require, shall be furnished him from Mr. Pitt's office, on giving his receipt.

"The illustrious Baron d'Imbert, whose letters were found on the accused, and to whom they were to transmit their Reports, was, in 1793, Chief of the Marine, at Toulon; he was one of those who surrendered the port and the fleet to the English; he accompanied them when they evacuated the place; and has, since that time, continued in the pay of England."

"He resides at London, and is the head of a kind of Committee or Society, composed of Toulon refugees, whose number, in seamen and officers, amounts to nearly 500. These refugees, mostly men of bad character, are the most active spies of the English Ministry."

THE BRITISH ARMY 1st. June 1805.

Cavalry	-	-	21,300
Infantry	-	-	115,700
Militia	-	-	78,794

TOTAL 215,794

TENTH REPORT.

The Appendix to the Tenth Report, contains the Bond of Release, executed in February 1803, between Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter.

The following clause respecting the destruction of vouchers is considered unusual.

Whereas for several years past there have been sundry accounts, reckonings, and money transactions depending between us, the accounts of which have lately been examined, adjusted, and agreed upon between us; and upon such examination, settlement, and adjustment, there remained a balance due from the said Alexander Trotter to the said Lord Viscount Melville, of one thousand five hundred and eighty pounds, eleven shillings and one penny sterling money; with which final examination, statement, and adjustment, both parties declared themselves perfectly satisfied, and do hereby approve of and ratify the same. And they have either mutually delivered up to each other, or resolved and agreed mutually to cancel and destroy, all the vouchers or other memorandums and writings, that at any time heretofore may have existed, passed, or been interchanged between them relative to the said accounts, and the different items and articles of which the said accounts are composed or consist; and they have further resolved and agreed, mutually to release and discharge each other up to the day of these presents, for now and ever: Therefore. &c. &c. &c.

INDIA HOUSE.

Yesterday a Quarterly General Court was held at the East India House, when the dividend for the half year ending 5th. July next, was declared to be 5½ per cent.

The undermentioned Proprietors were appointed a Committee for the inspection of the Company's Bye Laws, viz.

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

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

Deal, July 4.—Sailed through the Downs, the Amelia, and the Varona, Extra Ships, for the East Indies.

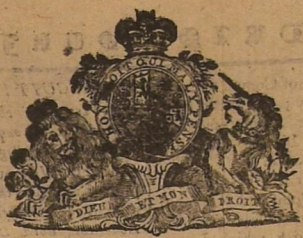
DUBLIN, MAY 16.—The Commissioners for the Great Seal met this day in the Court of Chancery, according to adjournment, to hear further arguments in the case of Judge Johnson. Counsel for the judge informed the Court, that they did not intend pressing the matter farther, three of their Lordships having already decided in their respective Courts on the merits of the case; the Judge was accordingly remanded, as bail could not be taken under the 44th. Geo. III. c. 92. The Judge's Council tendered to the Attorney General a written undertaking of the Judge, binding him to appear and plead at Westminster on the first day of the next term, which was refused, the Attorney-General insisting, that he should appear and plead instantly, and be ready for the trial on the first Nisi Prius day in Trinity term, or go in custody to England.—The Judge, by the advice of his Counsel, chose the latter.

The following arrangements, it is said, will take place shortly;—Lord Avonmore is to retire on a pension. The Attorney-General is to be appointed Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and is to be succeeded by the Solicitor-General. Mr. Bush succeeds the Solicitor-General.

The plea of the Genoese for incorporating themselves with France, is "Blocked in our ports by the tyranny of the English, though neutrals, we are punished as enemies, and can no longer subsist by that commerce, which is the only means of our support. When the strong oppress the weak, their only refuge is in the protection of the stronger.—Excluded from the seas, we are desirous of a continental connection, and in uniting ourselves with France, we shall be secure as members of her empire, and partake of its glories and its destinies."

Our Ambassador, Lord Robert Fitzgerald, has returned from Lisbon.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, has been for some time confined to his room by severe indisposition.



Government Advertisement.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the issue of TREASURY BILLS, will be discontinued after the First of December.
Published by Order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.
G. BUCHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.
November 2d. 1805.

Advertisement.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a VESTRY will be held at the Church Lodgings in the Fort, This-day, Wednesday, the 27th. Instant, at Twelve o'clock, in order to determine whether Mr. DISNEY shall be instructed to proceed, and to have the whole of the Church Funds, not specifically appropriated, brought under the direction and control of the Supreme Court.
Fort St. George, 27th Nov. 1805.

Special Sale.
PAROOMBADOO CHELLA PILLAY, and others—CHINGEROY PILLAY, RAUSAVEN, and AUROOMAGUM.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday the 4th. December next, will be sold by Public Sale, on the Premises between 4 & 6 in the Afternoon, One House and Grounds situated in the Pettah, No. 500. An account of the terms of sale, length from 5 to 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 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I trust my future Efforts in the Execution of the Command I am just entered into will justify the sentiments which you are pleased to adopt, and which I shall be ambitious to preserve: the more particularly as your experience in Indian Affairs, and the various departments of its Government, will be connected with its operations, and shall at all times be happy to be at your service.

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have excited in my mind the warmest emotions of affection, gratitude, and attachment, by combining with your approbation my conduct, your testimony

discouraged, he led them to the second, where

His second in command leading the attack on the first line, received a very severe wound; not discouraged, he led them to the second, where he received several others; still concealing his

situation from his companions, he conducted them to the third, in carrying which, he received a musket ball through the lower viscera, of which he almost instantly died. From the Spanish troops but little aid was received in the first and partial engagement with the blacks; but in this decisive one, the presence of their commander, whom they loved and feared, animated them to actions which seemed to be inspired by a desire to surpass their French comrades. The defeat was complete, 1300 brigands were counted dead on the field of battle; all their ammunition, a large portion of their military stores, their magazines of provisions, and the military chest and treasure of the Emperor fell into the hands of the victor; whose loss in the battle did not exceed eighty men. The fleet of Admiral Mella arrived either on the day of battle or the day succeeding, but had not as yet landed any troops. The ships did not come to an anchor, but after putting the aids they had for the garrison on shore, stood out to sea. We understand the inhabitants of St. Domingo have been invited to return, as the siege is raised, and the army of Dessalines completely withdrawn.

MRS. FITZHERBERT.

The long and unfortunate misunderstanding between the Baron de Mervill and Mrs. Fitzherbert, respecting the daughter of the late Lord High Steward, is terminated to the satisfaction of all parties. The Marquis of Hertford has accepted the guardianship of this interesting infant, till she comes of age; and, in consequence, she is to continue under the protection of Mrs. Fitzherbert, who has affectionately reared her from her cradle. The satisfaction which has arisen from this compromise is general with every part of the family.

The Chancellor, deciding *ex cathedra*, was compelled to award the right of guardianship to Miss Seymour's family; but it is understood that he himself recommended the present adjustment, by which, whilst the care of her fortune, and the superintendence of her education, is given to her noble relative the Marquis of Hertford, that worthy nobleman himself, in compliance with the feelings of his ward, confirms Mrs. Fitzherbert in her present situation.

IMPRISONMENT OF MR. TODD JONES.

A MEMBER OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.

THE case of Mr. Todd Jones, who has been so long detained in prison, without any charge made against him, notwithstanding his repeated applications for a trial, notwithstanding even of an implied acknowledgment of his innocence, deserves the particular attention of every man who values the principles of the British Constitution. Upon the precedent of Mr. Jones's case every gentleman in Ireland enjoys the blessing of personal liberty merely at the pleasure of the Government. In proportion as the people of Ireland are removed from the seat of Government, and as they are separated from the sympathies and feelings of the people of England, is it incumbent on those who are desirous that the Union should be real, to turn the attention of Parliament to transactions like this, and to show that the legislature of this country is paternal and protective towards all who are represented in it. We sincerely hope that the treatment experienced by Mr. Jones will be made the subject of inquiry in Parliament.

Mr. Jones has sent the following circular letter to Members of Parliament, and it should likewise be made known to the public.

SIR, *Preost Prison, near Cork.*

I still continue detained, as when I printed my letters to Mr. Wickham, in the same unaccountable and unjustifiable imprisonment, now for upwards of twenty-two months, and sustaining all the rigours of a second winter in a military gaol, after having repeatedly prayed for a trial, or an examination by unqualified purgation upon Oath.

I have also been by this imprisonment (an imprisonment I believe, which, by deceiving the Irish Government, arises from the source of private malignity, the malice of which is too obvious to stand the bare test of investigation) been materially injured in my pecuniary credit, which has induced, by the conclusions they naturally drew from it, all the few creditors I had, to come down upon me at once for an immediate discharge of their demands; and to avoid the expense of proceedings at law, I have been obliged to give up to them the whole of my moderate income, and to subsist solely upon the *goal allowance*.

It would appear, therefore, that a man may now in Ireland, unimpeached of any delinquency, free from any specific charge, and declared innocent by a Chief Secretary of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, be deprived of his liberty, his reputation, his health, and his pecuniary credit, without any recoverable redress. This is a fearful position; and becomes the case of every man in Ireland, of whatever station, property, and ability.

I should deem my case, under all its peculiar circumstances, some of them very dangerous, to afford ground on which to institute an inquiry into the present state of Ireland. Very speedily after my arrest, I received, through the Letter of Mr. Saffia, Barrister at Law, an offer of instant and unconditional liberation, from Mr. Wickham, Dublin Castle, with this proviso, that at my own time, and the condition to be secret from the world, I should cross over into England; but this skulking into another Country, or any other step, which might bear an implication of any stain, I instantly refuse.

I stood, as I now stand, upon *Magna Charta*, the *Habeas Corpus*, the *Bill of Rights*, and the

Liberty of the Subject:—there is "a wanton levity in my imprisonment," under my peculiar circumstances, which, in the language of Mr. Burke, "is as totally unauthorized by the practice of good times, as it is irreconcilable to the principles of our Government."—"In the good land of England," says Mr. Sheridan, "as high as it is happy, because as just as it is free, all is definite, equitable and exact—the laws must be satisfied before they are incurred; and ere a hair of the head can be violated, legal guilt must be established by legal proof." Alas, here I am the VICTIM OF MARTIAL LAW.

I am now of the age of fifty-two years, thus oppressed, unheard, and untried; and I cannot estimate my damages in loss of time, of health, of reputation and of pecuniary credit, to be under thirty thousand pounds:—indeed, in my own person, I know not what compensation to me can be effected commensurate, for nearly two years close imprisonment, with all its train of total solitude, subjection to others, and the countless mental anxieties and indignities, incident to and necessarily interwoven with the horrors of an Irish *Preost Gaol*.

WILLIAM TODD JONES.

DEATH—3d. June.

The *Glory*, of 98 guns, the Honorable Capt. Aylmer arrived this morning in the Downs to reinforce our fleet, which report says is to be increased for 14 sail of the line, and to be under the orders of Admiral Lord Keith. The rendezvous of so large a force, here can only be for the purpose of sending detached squadrons to the North Sea as necessary may require. These movements seem to indicate a belief that Government have some apprehensions if the junction of the French and Dutch fleets has not yet taken place, that such an event is at least within the verge of possibility.

LONDON, 20th. June.

The report of an approaching UNION OF POLITICAL INTERESTS, continues to gain ground, and it was yesterday mentioned in such quarters, as to excite it to some degree of attention and respect: in the event of so desirable an object for the Country being effected, a most sublime display of patriotic cooperation will naturally present itself to the people of Great Britain, who will, in that case, for all those great characters who have so long taken the lead in conducting the Councils and discussing the rights of their Country, burying in one common grave, in this day of danger, all political animosities, and in suppressing that spirit of opposition, which, in times less perilous, may be essential to our free Constitution. The late conduct of Lord Sidmouth's friends is understood to have rendered this measure the more necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

It is evident from what has passed in the House of Commons that nothing decisive has taken place in our foreign negotiations, and we do not think they are likely to lead to any thing decisive.

It was Madam Bonaparte who demanded in a letter the hand of the Queen Dowager of Etruria for her son Eugene Beauharnois. The answer is said to be a polite refusal, on account of the youth of her son, the King, and a promise given her royal relatives the Kings of Spain and Naples, never more to marry.

HAMBURG, June 7.—Private letters from France, down to the 1st. instant, not only mention the sailing of Admiral Magon, on the 2d. of May, from Rochelle, with four 74's, for the re-departure of the Rochefort Squadron under Admiral Miffley, after having supplied with the necessary provisions.

The Dutch have now seven sail of the line in complete readiness to put to sea.

Letters from Vienna, of the 29th. contain the most distressing accounts of the in the Austrian dominions, particularly in the Kingdom of Moravia. The Emperor has found it necessary to repair to the frontier in person to see what steps can be remedied the evil. This alone is the reason why the encampments will place.

Other letters from Vienna state that the Emperor has demanded of the Court of Vienna permission to send a detachment of his troops, to assist the Emperor of Austria in his operations in Italy.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, 21st. June.

His Majesty's Ship *Loire*, at anchor, Muros Road Spain, 4th. June 1805.

SIR,

Being informed there was a French privateer, of twenty-six guns, fitting out at Muros, and nearly fitted for sea, it struck me, from my recollection of the Bay (having been in it formerly, when Lieutenant of the Kingfisher,) as being practicable either to bring her out or destroy her, with the ship I have the honour to command. I accordingly prepared yesterday evening for engaging at anchor, and appointed Mr. Yeo, First Lieutenant, with Lieuts. Mallocks and Douglas, of the marines, and Mr. Clinch, Master's Mate, to head the boarders and marines, amounting, officers included, to fifty men, (being all that could be spared from anchoring the ship and working the guns,) in landing and storming the fort, though I then had no idea its strength was so great as it has proved. At nine this morning the sea-breeze setting in, I stood for the Bay in the ship; the men previously prepared boats ready to shove off. On hauling round the point of the road, a small battery of two guns opened a fire on the ship; a few shot were returned, but perceiving it would annoy us considerably, from its situation, I desired Mr. Yeo to push on shore and spike the guns, reminding the men of its being the Anniversary of their Sovereign's Birth, and that for his sake, as well as their own credit, their utmost exertions must be used. Though such an injunction was unnecessary, it had a great effect in animating and raising the spirit of the people.

As the ship drew in, and more fully opened the Bay, I perceived a very long corvette, of 26 ports, apparently nearly ready for sea; and a large brig of 20 ports in a state of fitting; but neither of them firing, led me to conclude they had not their guns on board, and left no other object to occupy my attention but a heavy Fort which, at this moment, opened to our view, within less than a quarter of a mile, and began a well directed fire, almost every shot taking place in the hull. Perceiving that by standing further on, more guns would be brought to bear upon us, without our being enabled to near the Fort so much as I wished, I ordered the helm to be put down, and when, from the way she had, we had gained an advantageous position, anchored with a spring, and commenced firing. Although we had but little doubt that, before long, we should have silenced the Fort, yet from the specimen they gave us, and being completely embrazured, it must have cost us many lives, and great injury to the ship, had not Mr. Yeo's gallantry and great conduct soon put an end to their fire.

I must now revert to him and the party under his command; having landed under the small battery on the Point, it was instantly abandoned, but hardly had he time to spike the guns, when, at the distance of a quarter of a mile, he perceived a regular fort, ditched, and with a gate, which the enemy (fortunately never suspecting our landing) had neglected to secure, open a fire upon the ship; without waiting for orders he pushed forward, and was opposed at the inner gate by the Governor, with such troops as were in the town, and the crews of the French privateers. From the testimony of the prisoners, as well as our own men; it appears that Mr. Yeo was the first that entered the fort, who with one blow laid the Governor dead at his feet, and broke his own sabre in two; the other officers were dispatched by such officers as were most advanced, and the narrowness of the gate would permit to push forward; the remainder instantly fled to the further end of the fort, where, from the ship, we could perceive many of them leap from the embrasures upon the rocks (a height of above 25 feet); such as laid down their arms received quarter.

For a more particular account of the proceedings of Mr. Yeo and his party, I beg leave to refer you to his letter enclosed herewith, and have to request you will be pleased to recommend him to the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty—being a very old officer, and in the two late instances has displayed as much gallantry as ever fell to the lot of any man. He speaks in the strongest language of the Officers and men under his command on shore, and I feel it but justice to attribute our success wholly to their exertions—for, although the fire from the ship was admirably directed, the enemy were so completely covered by their embrasures as to render the grape almost ineffectual.

The infant the *Union* was displayed at the fort, I sent and took possession of the enemy's vessels in the Road, consisting of the Confiance French ship privateer, pierced for twenty-six twelve and nine, none of which however were on board—the *Belvier*, a French privateer brig, pierced for twenty-eight—*Caronades*—and a Spanish merchant brig. I then hoisted a habita liver and de-

goes of any value, I conceived it an act of inhumanity to deprive the poorer inhabitants of the means of gaining their livelihood, and shall not molest them. On inspecting the brig, as she had only the lower rigging over head, and was not in a state of forwardness, I found it impracticable to bring her away, and therefore set fire to her: she is now burnt to the water's edge. I cannot conclude my letter without giving the portion of credit that is their due to the officers, and men on board the ship. They conducted themselves with the greatest steadiness; and, although under a heavy fire, pointed their guns with the utmost precision: there being hardly a shot that did not take effect.

To Lieutenants Lowe, and Bertram, I feel much indebted, as well as to Mr. Shea the Purser; who volunteered his services, and to whom I gave the charge of the quarter-deck carronades in Mr. Yeo's absence, for the precision and coolness displayed by the men under their command in pointing the guns, as well as the exact attention paid to my orders, and ceasing fire the instant the *Union* Jack made its appearance on the walls, by which, in all probability, the lives of several of our men were saved. Mr. Clinch, the Master, brought the broadside to bear with much quickness and nicety, by means of the spring: I send you herewith a list of our wounded on board and on shore; with one of the enemy's killed and wounded, and an account of their force at the commencement of the action.

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

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

FRED. MAITLAND.

Rear Admiral Drury, &c. Cove.

His Majesty's Ship *Loire*, Muros, June 4.

SIR,

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

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

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

JAMES LUCAS YEO.

Captain Frederic Maitland, &c.

A List of Wounded on shore, belonging to his Majesty's Ship *Loire*, at Muros, 4th. June.

Lieut. J. L. Yeo, slightly.—Mr. Clinch, Master's Mate ditto.—Henry Gray, seaman, do.—M. Hendrickson, do.—John Payne, do.—John Leonard, marine do.—On shore.—James Caldwell, seaman, dangerously.—Magnus Johnson, lost his right leg above the knee.—Christian Wilson, seaman, calf of his leg shot off.—John Whitcomb, seaman, severely.—John Plumer, do, slightly.—Mark Archer, do.—T. Lloyd, do.—John Moulds, do.—J. Gillet, do.—Total 2 officers 12 seamen, and 1 Marine.

Spaniards Killed & Wounded.—The Governor Fort and the Spanish Gentlemen who had volunteered.—The 2d. Capt. of the Confiance and others killed amongst which were most of the officers of the force, wounded. Total 12 killed & 30 wounded.

(Signed) F. L. MAITLAND.

Force at the commencement of the action, then opposed to his Majesty's Ship *Loire*, at Muros, 4th. June, 1805.

Spanish 18-pdrs. mounted on the Spanish soldiers.—1 Spanish women volunteers.—about 100 Spanish company.—battery on the Point, a Spanish one, the other on a hill, and a few more.

MARQUIS CORNWALLIS.

On Saturday last, in consequence of a notice from the Sheriff, a Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Madras, was held at the Exchange, for the purpose of receiving from THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR, the communication forwarded to his Lordship, from the Chairman of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, assembled on the 26th. ult. for the purpose of considering the most proper means of expressing the deep concern felt by that Settlement, on the lamented death of MARQUIS CORNWALLIS—and of testifying, by a lasting memorial, the general sense entertained of the exalted virtue of that revered Nobleman.

The Sheriff having opened the Meeting, Mr. Oakes, was unanimously called to the Chair.

Mr. Oakes, private Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor, stated that he had been directed by his Lordship, to lay before the Meeting, a Letter from the Chairman of a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, together with certain resolutions entered into, regarding the erection of a MAUSOLEUM, to perpetuate the memory of the late Governor General of India.

The Letter together with the Resolutions having been read

Mr. Oakes rose and addressed the Meeting as follows:—

On the part of the Committee whom you were pleased to appoint for carrying into effect the unanimous resolution of a Meeting of the British Inhabitants of this Settlement to erect a CENOTAPH to the revered memory of the late most honorable the Marquis Cornwallis, I have the honor to inform you, that active measures have been taken for that purpose.

Immediately after notification, by the Sheriff, of the present Meeting, and of the resolutions to be laid before it of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, to invite the several Governments throughout India to join them in a testimonial of veneration for the character of the late Governor General, your Committee met to consider of that resolution connected with the directions they had already received, and, as Chairman of that Committee, I have in charge to submit their united opinion in consequence.

Nothing could be more grateful to the feelings of the Committee, and I am sure this Meeting will fully participate in the sentiment, than the foregoing proposition from a community so highly respectable as that of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta—a proposition which, if possible adds to our enthusiasm in rearing a lasting monument of gratitude for the eminent benefits which the nation, at large, and the British Empire in India, in particular, have derived from the wisdom, valor, and justice of the illustrious Marquis, whose death we so deeply deplore, yet however flattering this proposed co-operation, the fond desire of raising to that distinguished Personage a magnificent Cenotaph at this Settlement which should be daily in our view, and keep alive the endeared remembrance of his virtues, is not to be relinquished.

If, as I trust, this impression have equal influence with the Meeting, it remains to be determined whether on the present occasion, which leaves behind all consideration of expense, it confit with delicacy at once to open a Subscription towards erecting a Mausoleum at Ghazepore.

I therefore beg leave to suggest that the acknowledgments of this community be respectfully conveyed to the Inhabitants of Calcutta for their generous and acceptable communication, that we assure them of our sympathy in the general grief of British India on the late disastrous event, and that we express the satisfaction which, apart from our own Resolutions on the subject, we should experience, in being permitted to join in the tribute they propose to the memory of our common benefactor the late Marquis Cornwallis.

Mr. Roebuck entirely concurred in what had been advanced by the Chairman, and saw the necessity they were under of prosecuting, without the smallest deviation, the original Resolution of the 5th Instant, from which they could not retract, however much they might be obliged to the attention of the Inhabitants of Calcutta for their communications and Resolutions as they affected this Settlement; he should therefore move certain Resolutions which he thought it proper to come on the above subject, which he had drawn up and now submitted to the Meeting—they were then read and assistance concurred with what Mr. Roebuck had said.

Mr. Strachey in a few words proposed an amendment to the motion of Mr. Roebuck—He moved that in his opinion it would not be consistent with the respect, to which one movement was entitled from another, for voting to pass a hasty determination on the Resolutions of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, and he recommended

some measure should be adopted for ensuring the due consideration of the subject.

He accordingly moved "That the Instructions furnished to the Committee, which was appointed at a General Meeting of this Settlement on the 5th. instant, be immediately withdrawn; and that the Committee be authorized and requested to cancel their proceedings under those instructions."

"That the same Committee be generally charged to consider the most proper mode of doing honour to the memory of the late Marquis Cornwallis, adverting particularly to the Resolutions of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, and that they be desired to report their sentiments for the consideration and decision of a general meeting."

"That the General Meeting of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, assembled on the 26th. ult. be requested to accept the thanks of the Inhabitants of Madras for the communication which they have made to them; that they be assured of the unanimous desire prevailing at Madras of doing all possible honor to the memory of the late revered Governor General, and that they be informed of the determination adopted by this Settlement, previously to the receipt of the Resolutions of the Inhabitants of Calcutta."

Mr. Baker seconded the motion of Mr. Strachey.

After a desultory debate, or rather conversation, between Mr. Smith, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Parry, Colonel Campbell and Mr. Buchan on the point of order, Mr. May's role and said, that the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Strachey) had, as he thought, with great propriety brought forward his Resolutions, if he thought the plan, which had been already agreed upon, was an erroneous one, or inadequate to its object. For his part, Mr. Marsh said, that it appeared to him, that as far as the Committee had already gone, they had acted in literal conformity to the general wishes of the Inhabitants; and on that account, he could not agree to a proposition, calling upon the meeting, to rescind what they had deliberately adopted, or to depart from a mode of perpetuating and recording their gratitude for the late venerable Marquis, which had already received so public and general a sanction.

The question seemed to be no more than this: Whether the Inhabitants of Madras were to relinquish a solemn act of gratitude peculiarly their own, and originating with themselves, in consequence of the intimation, which had been conveyed to them, from the Committee of Calcutta. Of the mover of the Resolutions at Calcutta (the Advocate General of Bengal) Mr. M. spoke in terms of the highest praise: but he was perfectly sure that his friend Mr. Roebuck, and the rest of the Inhabitants of Calcutta did not advert to the probability, that we should be equally anxious to erect within our own Settlement, and before our own eyes, a memorial of a man, who had been a benefactor alike to every part of our possessions in India. Mr. Marsh thought it was but natural that there should be a rivalry of public gratitude, towards a character, who had deserved so well of his country and mankind. But it was hard to relinquish the honor of having got the start, as it were, in a race so truly honorable; and after having advanced so far in the details of the proceeding, and having arrived at a mature and deliberate resolution as to the mode of carrying it into effect, it was too late to trace back our footsteps, and suffer our own appropriate acts of gratitude to merge and be lost in those of Calcutta, or any other settlement. The plans were, Mr. Marsh said, wholly distinct, and could not interfere with each other. The intended monument at Ghazepore was a project that did great honour to those who conceived it—and he made no doubt, that it would receive large and liberal contribution from the Subscribers to the Cenotaph, purposed to be erected at Madras. Still however, he thought, we were not called upon by the communication from Calcutta, to depart from our own plan, nor to give up the priority we were so justly entitled to in the competition.

Mr. Strachey explained and said that the meaning of his propositions appeared to be perfectly misunderstood—that it was not his wish by any means blindly to adopt the Resolutions of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, but that the meeting should instruct their Committee maturely to consider the measure proposed at Calcutta as well as every other measure, which could be suggested for doing honor to the memory of Lord Cornwallis, and not hold themselves precluded from going into such a consideration by the specific Resolution, which had been adopted at a former meeting.

Mr. Strachey's motion was then put and negatived by a very large majority.

And the following Resolutions of Mr. Roebuck, were put and carried, as the Resolutions of the Meeting.

"The Resolution having been read and carried, the meeting resolved to

hold a general Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta communicated by the Right Honorable Lord William Bentinck, at the request of their Chairman; it is resolved to express to them the warmest thanks of this Meeting for their invitation to join in an unanimous Testimonial of Veneration for the Character and Memory of the late Marquis Cornwallis.

"Resolved at the same time to state that so soon as the lamented event of the death of the Noble Marquis was made known, this Settlement (at all times forward to express by every testimony of veneration their uniform sense of the merits and virtues of that illustrious statesman,) agreed at a General Meeting of the Inhabitants to pay a last tribute of regard for his memory, by erecting a Cenotaph at this place; and it is further now Resolved to transmit to the Chairman of the Committee at Calcutta a copy of the Resolutions which were passed on that occasion."

"In confirming the above stated Resolutions, by resolving to proceed in the erection of a Cenotaph, this Meeting entertain a confident hope that the Inhabitants of Calcutta will concur in the feelings by which the Inhabitants of this Settlement have been actuated, in their determination to erect within the limits of the Presidency of Fort St. George a durable Monument of their affection, gratitude and respect, for the eminent merits and services of the distinguished statesman and Patriot, whose memory it must be the object of every British subject in India to cherish and perpetuate."

"Resolved that the Chairman of this meeting be requested to lay the foregoing resolutions before the Right Honorable Lord William Bentinck for the purpose of being transmitted to the Chairman of the meeting at Calcutta in such manner as his Lordship shall deem proper."

The thanks of the Meeting were then voted to the Sheriff, and Colonel Campbell was requested to take the Chair, which being complied with.

Mr. Roebuck proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Oakes, for his conduct in the Chair, which was duly seconded and unanimously agreed to.

Madras Gazette.

GENEROUS SAILORS.

A young man, a Midshipman in the Navy, was taken prisoner during the late Spanish war, and carried to Peru, in South America, where he remained on parole for some years. During this period, an accident brought him acquainted with a Lady, a near relation of a very high female personage in New Spain, whose influence at length procured his liberty, some time after which he returned to England. In the pursuit of his profession, he has had the fortune to have a birth on board the ship perhaps the most successful in capturing the Spanish prizes lately arrived in our ports. It happened that this young man was detached with a party of seamen, to take possession of a valuable prize just taken; when, upon boarding the ship, he found, to his utter astonishment, the very Lady to whose kind attentions he had been under so many obligations. It was now his singular fortune to have his case exactly reversed, and to enjoy the supreme felicity of being able to repay his obligations with a large interest. The circumstance was no longer made known to his shipmates, than with the generosity to characteristic of British seamen, the officers and crew immediately agreed to restore her property to their illustrious captive. All her large and beautiful vessels of pure gold, an immense quantity of the most valuable jewels, all her costly furniture, and property of every description to an exceeding large amount, with which she was returning to her native country, were restored to her; thus nobly proving, that humane and generous treatment of a British seaman in misfortune, will never fail to be gratefully remembered by his gallant companions, when occasion shall present itself.

FRENCH DEFINITION OF COURAGE.

The French Journalists are constantly making new discoveries in literature, morals, and politics—for example, Bonaparte is generally accused of being unceasingly tormented with the fear of Assassination—a fear, by the bye, not at all unnatural—but the Editor of a Paris Paper (Le Publiciste), willing to render this passion as honorable as it is reasonable in his Sovereign, has favoured the *Bagatelle* with the following explanation of its nature—"COURAGE is merely EXCESS OF FEAR. A great deal of fear, however, is not sufficient to produce courage—it is necessary that that fear should not only furnish but overcome all others. A man of courage determines on submitting to a painful operation, which will save his life, and he certainly does so because he fears death. The weak man, who in such a situation hesitates, fears death too—but he also fears the pain. He has two fears—the brave man has but one."

It is evident that this brave man is Bonaparte—for though he appears to have a multitude of fears, on account of the various means which may be taken to get rid of a Tyrant, all those fears reduce themselves into one—the fear of being killed. He is therefore, strictly, a man of courage, according to the definition of the *Publiciste*.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

morning paper, gives the following intelligence, which we copy, for the reason that the paper in question to insert it, name. But every circumstance respecting the Royal Family, must in its relation be considered as to the Public. Such true observers are the King and of old English habit, that they will not made dish to be brought upon table; and is always plain roast and boiled; in person they are very fond of.—To so large a company would be very although his Majesty has been known pleasure in the office. The charge is

now entrusted to one of the Pages of the Household. The King fixes on the particular dish he likes best; it is then taken off the table to a side one, and the part he approves is cut off. The Queen next gives her orders; the Princesses Augusta next, and then the other branches of the Royal Family. The Queen and the Princesses always drink white wine, considerably diluted with water, at table; the Duke of Cumberland, the simple beverage of the fountain only; but the other Princes drink ale and porter. The most familiar topics are generally introduced at table, and that which forms the prominent feature in the political occurrences of the day is afterwards discussed.

THE DEVIL'S THOUGHTS.

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

FROM his old brimstone-bed, at the break of the day,
A walking the DEVIL was gone,
To visit his snug little Farm upon Earth,
And to see how the SROEK it went on:—

He flew over hill, over mountain and dale,
Over river, lake, forest and plain,
And backwardwards and forwards he switch'd his long tail,

As a Box-lobby Lounger his cane.

You'll ask me, perhaps, how the Devil was dress'd?
Why, faith, in his holiday best—
His Coat was well fluff'd, and his Pantaloon blue,
With a hole for his tail to peep thro'.

An Arrow he spied, who was killing a VIXEN,
On a dung-heap piled up near his stable;
And the DEVIL was pleas'd, for it put him in mind
Of CAIN and the murder of ABEL.

A Doctor of Physic, upon a white horse,
Rode by, on his trade and vocation;
And the DEVIL he thought of his excellent friend,
DEATH, described in the Saint Revelation.

A Cottage he saw with a double Coach-house,
Full of Ton, full of Talk and Gentility;
Oh, the DEVIL he grinn'd, for his favorite vice,
Is the pride that affects an Humility.

On Governor ARS he call'd, and inquired,
How he managed a SOLITUDE so ill;
The DEVIL he smiled, as it gave him a hint,
FOR IMPROVING CONFINEMENT IN HELL.

At last General ***** carbuncled face,
He met in Pall-Mall, and with much conflation,
His way back to Hell decided to take,
For the DEVIL conceiv'd by a natural mistake,
It was General CONFLAGRATION.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of GEORGE LOUNG, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the Honorable the East India Company, under their Presidency, of Fort St. George, Madras, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th. and 40th. years of His present Majesty, Chapter 79th. Section 21st.—All persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

Fort St. George, 11th. Nov. 1805.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ROBERT W. DUFFIN, late a British Subject and a Cornet in the Sixth Regiment of Native Cavalry, in the Service of the Honorable the East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th. and 40th. years of His present Majesty, Chapter 79th. Section 21st.—All persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

Fort St. George, 11th. Nov. 1805.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of JAMES HAYWARD, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th. and 40th. years of His present Majesty's, Chapter 79th. Section 21st.—All persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

Fort St. George, 18th. Nov. 1805.