

Advertisement.
A LIEUTENANCY
 IN ONE OF
His Majesty's Regiments
 NOW SERVING ON THE
MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT,
 TO BE SOLD.
 FOR PARTICULARS
 APPLY TO
Messrs. P. & Dennison.
 Madras, 13th. Sept. 1805.

FOR SALE,
 A SMALL PEGUE
 WITH HARNESS,
 AND
BANDY,
 ON CURRICLE SPRINGS,
 NEARLY NEW;
 TO BE DISPOSED OF,
 ON VERY MODERATE TERMS,
 TO BE SEEN
 AT
Messrs. Hope, Griffiths & Wheeler's
 IN THE FORT,
THIS-DAY.
 September 18th. 1805.

LOST,
 OR STOLEN,
 A GOLD WATCH, with a
 Gilt Metal Case and Gold Hands, the inner
 Case (close by the pivot) bearing the
 mark of a fall, with a purple Ribbon
 Chain, and Gilt Keys, the No. of Watch
 No. 8. It is requested if any Watch an-
 swering the above description be offered
 for Sale, it may be detained and informa-
 tion given to Mr. M'DONALD, London
 Agent, for which a genteel reward will
 be given.
 15th Sept. 1805.

A CARD.
Mr. Bernard Francis Clement
 BEGS leave to inform his FRIENDS
 and the PUBLIC, that
 ON THE
1st. SEPT. NEXT,
 HE WILL OPEN
A HOUSE OF
AGENCY,
 AND
GENERAL MERCANTILE
CONCERN,
 At No. 110, Armenian Street, Blacktown,
 where he hopes by an unremitting attention to
 Business, to afford general satisfaction.
 MADRAS, 31st. August, 1805

Advertisement.
 LETTERS of Administration of the
 Estate and Effects of JOHN WAT-
 KINS, late a Captain in the Service of
 the Honorable the East India Company,
 deceased, having been granted by the Su-
 preme Court of Judicature at Madras, to
 GILBERT TRICKEY, 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 claim on the said Estate,
 are requested to make them known to
 the said Administrator, and all those in-
 debted to the said Estate are desired to pay
 the same to him, without delay,
 Madras, September 15, 1805.

To be Sold
 By Public Auction,
 By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
 AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,
 On FRIDAY, the 20th. Instant,
 At 11 o'Clock;
 A PAIR of New Teak-wood
 Liquor Cases on Stands;
 Two Bengal Bedsteads,
 Two near Black-wood Side Boards;
 A pair of Card Tables,
 A pair of Pillar Shades, with Plated Stands,
 A few Pictures in Gold Burnished
 Frames,
 A small set of Queens-ware,
 A set of Black-wood Dining Tables on
 Claw-feet,
 Twenty-four Superfine Black Round
 Hats,
 A few Pieces of 14 and 22 Company's
 Punjums.

ALSO
 A SMALL COLLECTION
 OF
Good Books,
 amongst which there
 IS
 A NEW SET OF THE
Encyclopedia
 With Supplements, 10 Vols.

JOHNSON'S POETS 69 Vols.
 Collections of Voyages 7 Vols.
 De La Croix on the Constitution 2 Vols.
 Burney's Metallurgy, 3 volumes;
 Darwin's Zoonomia, 2 volumes;
 Smith's Essays, 1 vol.
 Tears of Canphor, 3 volumes;
 Public Characters for 1805, 1 vol.
 At 1 o'Clock;
 A Handsome Palankeen, lined with
 Green Silk and Plated Mouldings.
 A ditto Travelling ditto.

AND
 SEVERAL HORSES
 AND BANDIES,
 AND
 TENTS.

To be Sold.
 By Public Auction,
 By HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.
 AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,
 On FRIDAY next, the 20th. Instant,
 At 11 o'Clock;
 The Undermentioned Articles;
 SENT OUT FOR
 A GENTLEMAN UP THE COUNTRY,
 SIXTY Yards Gold Vellum
 Lace,
 Six Pair Rich Gold Epaulets,
 Black Stocks,
 Regulation Feathers,
 Sword Knots,
 Superfine Scarlet Cloth;
 Cockades,
 Breastplate and Gorget;
 Gloves,
 Sword Belts,
 Boots,
 Shoes,
 Ribbons,
 Silver Table and Tea Spoons,
 Buff Cambric,

AND
 SUN & OTHER ARTICLES.

To be Sold,
 By Public Auction,
 BY JAMES DOBBIN,
 AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
 Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 19th. Instant,
 SALE TO COMMENCE,
 At 10 o'Clock.

A CAVALRY Officer's Hel-
 met and a spare Mane,
 Four Hackle Feathers,
 A Black Round Hat,
 Two pair of Leather Breeches,
 A few dozens of Europe Cotton Hose,
 Four pair of Europe Military Boots,
 A few Breeches Balls and Plushes,
 A few dozens of Arm Chairs,
 A Ladies Mahogany Toilet Glass,
 A pair of Capital Pistols in a Case,
 A Silver mounted Beer Mug,
 A Silver Toast Rack,
 One pair of Silver Curry Dishes;

AND
 A VARIETY OF
OTHER ARTICLES,
 At 11 o'Clock,
 A handsome Round Bodied BUGGY,
 to use occasionally as a CURRICLE,
 with a Strong Serviceable HORSE and
 HARNESS.

To be Sold
 By Public Auction;
 BY JAMES DOBBIN.
 AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
 On MONDAY next, the 23d. September,
 SALE TO COMMENCE,
 At Ten o'Clock.

A CHOICE COLLECTION
 OF
BOOKS,
 Catalogues will be published and
 distributed previous to the Sale.

For Private Sale.
 By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
 A HANDSOME
 FIELD OFFICER'S
MARQUE,
 LINED WITH GREEN CHINTZ,
 A BAGGAGE TENT,
 A LARGE
 HORSE TENT,
 WITH WALLS,
 AND
 A NECESSARY TENT,
 QUITE NEW.
 THE PROPERTY OF
 A GENTLEMAN,
 GONE HOME.

Advertisement.
 A FEW COPIES
 OF
 BOMBAY KALENDAR,
 REGISTER and ALMANAC
 For 1805.
 TO BE HAD AT THE
 COURIER OFFICE
 Price 2 Pagodas,

Fourteenth Asylum
 AND
ROAD LOTTERY,
 SECOND DAY'S DRAWING
 IN THE
FIRST CLASS,
 WEDNESDAY, the 11th September 1805,
 Nos. 1677 2200 Prizes of 200 Star Pa-
 godas each.
 Nos. 2314 3034 4721 5251 Prizes of 100 Star
 Pagodas each.
 Nos. 3804 4605 4818 Prizes of 80 Star Pa-
 godas each.
 Nos. 98 400 2519 3184 4881 4969 4095
 5698 5343 5400 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas
 each.
 Nos. 34 52 1188 2006 2248 3972 5564 5884
 5201 Prizes of 40 Star Pagodas each.
 Nos. 416 935 1016 1780 2602 2681 3378
 3605 3917 4742 5069 Prizes of 30 Star Pa-
 godas each.
 Nos. 963 513 1735 1822 3460 3110 3630
 5562 5421 5960 5715 Prizes of 25 Star Pa-
 godas each.

Prizes of 20 Star Pagodas each.
 54 60 61 77 417 293 112
 127 472 258 422 379 375 869
 575 925 863 554 755 747 929
 848 682 778 786 739 766 926
 516 559 637 1699 1998 1808 1626
 1292 1923 1757 1411 1773 1664 1992
 1652 1403 1121 1637 1725 1823 1498
 1101 1392 1105 1069 1912 1918 1762
 1480 1008 1264 1297 1820 1175 1200
 1936 2817 2874 2102 2830 2593 2600
 2427 2167 2899 2027 2761 2410 2062
 2121 2995 2451 2454 2980 2286 2671
 2866 2359 2977 2682 2820 2990 2718
 2949 2962 2889 3118 3024 3369 3866
 3279 3745 3640 3885 3961 3300 3215
 3022 3077 3694 3861 3250 3959 3423
 3699 3915 3662 3366 3818 3185 3117
 3573 4777 4520 4316 4294 4240 4315
 4444 4074 4129 4643 4460 4921 4283
 4695 4936 4402 4826 4873 4242 4334
 4973 4850 4976 4703 4834 4413 4851
 4458 4991 4924 4922 4077 4706 4967
 4428 4853 4128 4853 4217 4582 4998
 4722 4982 4964 5561 5119 5688 5741
 5667 5954 5377 5491 5088 5750 5024
 5081 5468 5098 5786 5539 5992 5733
 5344 5247 5175 4395 5833 5996 5697
 5555 5871 5357 5852 5946 5054 5440
 5074 5552 5415 4297 4625 5524.
 HEEFKE AND SON, AGENTS.

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING
 IN THE
FIRST CLASS,
 MONDAY, the 16th September 1805,
 No. 1400 a Prize of 400 Star Pagodas.
 No. 4970 a Prize of 200 Star Pagodas.
 Nos. 1610 4023 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.
 Nos. 1925 1084 1075 3320 2456 5627 5464
 Prizes of 80 Star Pagodas each.
 Nos. 161 663 1763 5394 Prizes of 50 Star
 Pagodas each.
 Nos. 1557 2746 2756 3944 3689 3819 4894
 4274 4771 4707 5797 5921 Prizes of 40 Star
 Pagodas each.
 Nos. 730 687 772 852 1065 1441 1771 1502
 1489 1306 2862 3716 3240 4376 5970 5717
 5125 Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.
 Nos. 21 180 339 1641 1524 2304 2882 2659
 3419 4366 4877 4382 4910 5111 5360 Prizes
 of 25 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 20 Star Pagodas each.
 8 66 74 79 206 374 154
 486 194 444 465 477 349 420
 458 391 381 383 298 29 207
 595 820 521 964 912 664 882
 743 982 634 1219 1595 1140 1222
 1742 1741 1058 1011 1110 1472 1081
 1682 1109 1208 1575 1352 1332 1296
 1698 1462 1362 1041 1009 1944 1929
 1510 1339 1740 1280 1235 1478 1059
 1814 1132 1772 1136 1633 1749 1648
 1892 2726 2953 2104 2351 2658 2094
 2840 2034 2399 2527 2353 2567 2307
 2356 2482 2657 2096 2898 2425 2931
 2244 2379 2393 2117 2203 2524 3271
 3347 3616 3684 3726 3372 3269 3688
 3790 3621 3309 3055 3261 3936 3710
 37 3275 3450 3480 3141 3698 3599
 36 321 3660 3934 3696 3911 3982
 371 3685 4791 4789 4088 4606 4196
 468 4911 4823 4255 4331 4464
 6 569 4220 4779 4584 4653 4975
 4 4536 4659 4188 4855 4147 4637
 58 4272 4011 4980 4037 4341 441
 649 4354 4700 5828 5544 5484 541
 6194 5511 5506 5868 5386 5791

FOR THE MADRAS COURIER.

FAREWELL.—ADDRESS TO MISS ****

ADIEU, ye groves that witness'd once my flame,
Return'd my sighs, and echo'd Chloe's name!
India, farewell! My Chloe's charms no more!
Invite my Ray upon thy burning shore—
Far, from that shore where Syren beauty dwells,
And wraps sweet ruin, in resistless spells;
From India's plains, which Chloe's lustre boasts,
My native England yields a safer Coast.
Chloe, farewell! Now seas, with swelling pride,
Divide us, and will ever far divide—
Why cruel! frown on me? Ah! wherefore tell;
My only fault was, LOVING YOU TOO WELL.

Madras Reads, Sept. 9.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Poetical Effusions of our Correspondent "FANE-
VEL," shall appear in our next Courier.
The remarks on the VACCINE have been received, and
shall have place in our next.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 18th. September 1805.

OVERLAND DESPATCHES, via Bombay,
were received on Monday evening, in date to
the 7th. of May.

THE only heads of information which we
have obtained are,—that the Toulon Fleet,
having joined that of the Spaniards at Cadiz,
had proceeded to Sea, consisting of twenty-five
of the line, and ten frigates,—and having fifteen
thousand Troops on board,—their destination
unknown, but supposed for the West Indies.

SIR CHARLES MIDDLETON had succeeded
Viscount Melville, as first Lord of the Admi-
rality.

An attempt had been made to destroy the
Count de Lille, and the Bourbons, at Mittau
—by setting fire to their place of residence.
The attempt had been made in the night. This
unfortunate family had, however, escaped,
although their dwelling was on fire in three
different places.

PRIVATEER CAPTURED.

ON Monday anchored in the Roads the French
Privateer, HENRIETTA, of 20 Guns; PRIZE
to His Majesty's Ship TERPSICHOE, Captain
Bathurst.

CAPTAIN BATHURST on the 20th. ultimo,
and whilst cruising off the Port of St. Dennis
at the Isle of Bourbon, saw the Henrietta at
an anchor, close in with the land, and protect-
ed by two formidable BATTERIES,—her ad-
venturous situation, could not, however, protect
her: a spirited and gallant attack was im-
mediately made by His Majesty's Ship, and
within half an hour the French Colours were
struck:—the major part of the Henrietta's
crew having thrown themselves overboard and
swam on shore.

THE Henrietta kept up a brisk and well di-
rected fire for some time:—a heavy fire from
the Batteries also continued till the Terpsichore
and her Prize had gained an offing, and were
out of the range of their shot.

THE Terpsichore, had, we learn, four Men
KILLED, and four WOUNDED,—the Enemy's
loss, we have not ascertained.

THE Henrietta arrived from France about
ten months ago:—she is a handsome Ship, and
sails remarkably well. She was on the point
of sailing for India when captured.

IN the detail of information from the Isle
of France, given in our paper of the 4th. inst.
we omitted to notice an article, of some impor-
tance,—the expected arrival of a large frigate-
built PRIVATEER from France, called LA
GLOIRE, and mounting 40 guns. Letters re-
ceived at the Island, stated that she had sailed
from France, and was to touch at the Cape on
her passage.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CAPTAIN LIEUT. P. D. MARRETT, 1st N. Infantry
to be Captain of a Company, viz Collins deceased, and
Lieutenant ROBERT HUGHES, to be Capt. Lieutenant.
The following Gentlemen to be CAPTAINS on this
Establishment.

MESSRS PHILIP BURTON, — J HARRIS WRIGHT,
JOHN ANDERSON — AMBROSE HENRY COLBACH.

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

MR. WILLIAM PARKER, Judge of the Dewanny
Adawlut and Magistrate of the Zillah of Mirzapore.
MR. SAMUEL MACAN, Judge of the Dewanny
Adawlut and Magistrate of the City of Dacca.

The Ship SARAH, from Calcutta, arrived at
Trincomallie, on the 26th. ultimo.

A CUTTER, named the GENERAL MAIT-
LAND, was launched, by Messrs. Neill and
Gibbs, at Trincomallie, on the 24th. ult.

The Ship ANN, (formerly commanded by
Capt. Garden), is lost on the bar of Narapore
River.

ON Monday arrived the Ship CORNWALLIS,
Captain Reid, from Bombay, left the 2d. inst.
—Passengers, Lieutenant Gourton, Lt. in Mc-
Quarry, and Doctor Anderson.

YESTERDAY arrived the Hon'ble Com-
modore METCALFE, Captain Isaac, from the
—Passenger, Captain Sheen, of the
—Establishment.

THE following is a more correct LIST of PAS-
SENGERS, who have recently proceeded to En-
gland than that inserted in our last Courier.

BARING. — Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Harrington — The
Hon. Frederick North, late Governor of Ceylon —
Colonel Macdonald, Lieut. Colonel Robertson, Majors
E. Bachelard, H. W. Radcliffe, and W. Conyngham,
Captains Jas. Colebrooke and Robt. Mounbray, Wm.
Byrd and Jos. Jonville, R. Fullerton and J. Lloyd,
Esqrs. — Captains N. Moore, G. Langland & E. Brough-
ton — Lieutenants W. Cargill, and J. Whitting, H. M.
74th. Regiment — CHILDREN, Misses Ann and Cecilia
Harrington, Masters Edw. and Benjamin H. Harrington,
Arthur Eeles, and J. Wilson.

LODGE HAWKINSBURY. — Mrs. Conyngham, Mrs.
Ure; Major General Conyngham; Captains A. Mon-
teath, J. Crawford, George Eilers, and T. H. Dawes;
Lieutenants Gerard and Rorback; Geo. Garrow, Esq.
Doct. James Annesley; Mr. Bruce, Mr. Rotherham,
and Mr. Ritto; Lieut. Colonel Swinton; Captains
Boswell, Campbell and J. Mein; Lieutenants B. Col-
lins, J. White, and J. Kennedy; Adjutant R. Maxwell,
and Quarter Master J. Grant, H. M. 74th. Regiment —
CHILDREN: Miss Catherine Kirkpatrick; Masters
Charles, John and Henry Conyngham, William Kirk-
patrick, — Ure and Griffith.

AIRLY CASTLE. — Mrs. Goldworthy, Mrs. Bing-
ham, and Mrs. Graham — 2 Misses Johnson and Graham —
Majors Goldworthy & S. Crane, — Lieutenants Graham
and Flint — The Hon. E. R. Moly, late 1st. Officer of the
H. C. Ship Duke of Montrose — H. G. Keene, Esq. —
Mr. Jones — Lieut. Colonel M. Monypenny — Captain
H. Morris, Lieutenants J. Fitchet, H. Ansell, W. Ken-
ny, G. Prescott, and L. Owen. Adj. M. Chamberlain
and Surgeon P. Mein, of H. M. 73d. Regt. — CHILD-
REN, Miss Sarah Bingham — Masters W. H. Agnew,
John Andrew and Josiah Webb — Goldworthy, Francis
Bingham, J. Taylor, E. Traversa, G. A. Underwood, &
R. D. Robertson, — Mrs. E. Taylor.

DUKE OF MONTROSE. — Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Rees,
Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Gallaher, Mrs. Barton, — Miss Fitz-
gerald, — Lieutenant Colonel Innes; Lieutenant Colonel
Bordes; Captain Lieutenant Nixon; Capt. W. Mun-
ro; J. Rees, Esq. — Mr. Ratray, Mr. Gill; Captains
G. A. Gordon, and H. Cameron; Ensign J. Pike, and
Assistant Surgeon T. Hogg, H. M. 73d. Regiment —
Lieutenant Colonel R. Darling; Captain M. Shawe;
Lieutenants F. Langley, and A. Kemp; Surgeon M.
Gallaher, H. M. 74th. Regiment. — CHILDREN: Misses
Georgiana Lys, Mary Barbor, and J. Barton, Louisa
and Nancy Nixon, Mary Ann King, and Jane and Ma-
ria Cochrane; Masters W. Nixon, W. and Charles
King, Thomas Pelling and Rols Laing, Alexander and
Urban Munro, and Daniel, Anne and Kenneth Rols
McKenzie.

DEVAYNES. — Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Young, Mrs.
Macdonald; Colonel James Oliver; Captain Goffet;
Mr. G. Parmenter; Mr. John Tindal; Lieutenant
Colonel Macdonald; Captains E. Kenny and A. Mc-
Lean; Lieutenants Glenholm, Fluke, Hooper, Mecke;
Ensign W. Poole; Assistant Surgeon A. Suter, H. M.
73d. Regiment; Lieutenant Vernon, 22d. Dragons —
CHILDREN, Masters, William and Augustus Young,
James Rols and John Dickhat.

BIRTH.

At Bangalore on the 5th. Instant, the Lady of BEN-
JAMIN HEYNE, Esq. of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

At Pondicherry on the 9th Instant, JOSEPH LE FAU-
CHAU, Esq. to Miss DE CHAUDY.

DEATHS.

On the 12th. Instant, LIEUT. EDWIN LOTT, of the
16th. Regiment Native Infantry.

On the 8th. Instant, CAPTAIN HERMAN NAIL, of the
23d. Regiment Native Infantry.

On the 3d. inst. LIEUT. R. S. BARBUT, of the 6th.
Regiment Native Cavalry.

On the 17th. ult. LIEUT. DAVID STUART, of the
8th. Regiment Native Infantry.

On his way to Calicut, Lieutenant JAMES BARCLAY
CLARKE, of the 1st. Battalion 7th. Regiment Native
Infantry.

At Ganjam, on the 25th. ultimo, Doctor GEORGE
DUNBAR, Surgeon of that Garrison.

On the Coast of Malabar, CAPTAIN COLLINS, of the
2d. Bat. 1st. Regt. Native Infantry.

MORNING POST, — 17th. April.

A Paper of yesterday contains this very ex-
traordinary conception:—"That the Powers of
the Continent will be indisposed to connect or
ally themselves with us, by the vote of the House
of Commons in the last week."—Do these ad-
mirers of the popular part of our Constitution
think that the beneficial influence of a resolu-
tion, by which "the House of Commons was
so raised, so exalted in the opinion of this coun-
try, and of the world," (we use the words of
one their own speakers) will be confined within
the limits of the British Empire? Or do they
begin to think that no benefit has been achieved
because the House did not agree to the whole of
the propositions which they at first declared
they had no intention to bring forward, but af-
terwards wished to press, at six o'clock in the
morning, left the impulse under which the first
were carried should subside on reflection? Or
can they not look at anything but with the con-
fined and local view of party politics? Far
from being of their opinion, we are satisfied,
that, whatever may be the effect of the resolu-
tions, or the means by which they were pro-
cured, at home, much advantage to the British
cause must result from them abroad. When
the example of a Minister's dismissal, not from
Royal caprice or Court intrigue, but by the
desire of that branch of the Legislature which
has the superintendence of the public money, for
the mere crime of negligence, in allowing an-
other person to convert a part of that money con-
trary to law, to purposes of private emolument,
without any loss having occurred to the public,
they will see that this is a country in which
there are other measures of the merits of Minis-
ters than the favour of Princes, and that any
Minister who does not strictly discharge the
duties of his station, will be driven with shame
from his place. This is a security to Princes,
for the strict fulfilment of engagements, which
cannot obtain against a Minister, on whom there
is no check but the will of his KING. There

is a to another beneficial effect. How high an
opinion must the people entertain, in nations less
happily governed than ours, of the rectitude of
the Parliament; and the happiness of the Brit-
ish People. What must our enemies themselves
feel, when they see one of the oldest Members
of our Administration removed, not for cor-
rupt practices, not for anything like what
TALLERAND was so notoriously guilty of, but
for the simple crime of omission and negligence,
in a room for public losses, which, how-
ever did not occur. Will not the whole French
people, drained and exhausted by a set of Min-
isters, Generals, Consuls, and Princes, all of
whom made fortunes by speculation and corrup-
tion—will they not venerate the British Parlia-
ment, and envy the British people?—We are fa-
tigated this will be the effect of the vote among
all the nations of the Continent; that it will
create in those already well disposed towards
us, a respect and affection, which is the best
and strongest motive to alliance; and in those who
are hostile, a respect, operating on less strong-
ly in abatement of their hostility.

MR. TROTTER.

The statement which has appeared in one or
two of the Papers, relative to the funded prop-
erty of Mr. Trotter, we are assured, is a gross
misrepresentation of the fact. The sums alluded
to, do not appear to be bought either by Mr.
Trotter's own money or that of the public; but
have been placed under his management and
control as a security against loss of money
lent by him for short periods.

As the object of the prosecution meditated
against Mr. Trotter does not seem to be gen-
erally understood, it may be proper to state, that
it is not for the purpose of recovering money
which has been actually lost to the Public, or
even unaccounted for (none having been left, and
every farthing being properly accounted for,) but
for the purpose of acquiring those advantages,
which Mr. Trotter is supposed to have made
from the use of Balances, which must have re-
mained dormant and unproductive, had he acted
agreeably to the strict spirit of the Act of Parlia-
ment, which regulated the business of the
Pay Office.

COLONEL COCHRANE JOHNSTONE.

Sentence of the General Court-Martial on the
Trial of the Hon. Colonel COCHRANE JOHN-
STONE, on Charges preferred by Major JOHN
GORDON, both of the late 8th. West India
Regiment.—The Right Hon. Earl of HAR-
INGTON, President.

THE Court-Martial having weighed the whole evi-
dence adduced by the Prosecutor, Major JOHN
GORDON, and that brought forward by the Hon. Colonel
ANDREW COCHRANE JOHNSTONE in his defence, is
of opinion, that the good and meritorious service
which he has rendered to his Majesty's Service,
and that it does not appear that His Ma-
jesty's Service, or the good of the Regiment, was in any
degree injured by that transaction; and therefore the
Court doth honourably acquit him of the former part
of the first Charge. With regard to the second part of the
first Charge, viz. directing 140l. to be stopped from
the Paymaster, out of the subsistence due to the Regi-
ment, the Court is of opinion that no blame whatever
attaches to Colonel JOHNSTONE in this transaction; and
they therefore also honourably acquit him of the same.

With regard to the first part of the 2d Charge, the
Court is of opinion that it hath not been proved, and there-
fore acquit Col. JOHNSTONE of the same. And with
regard to the second part of the second Charge, viz. the
having asserted a falsehood, unbecoming his rank and
character as an Officer, the Court doth most honourably
acquit him.

With respect to the fourth Charge, the Court is of
opinion that it is not substantiated; and therefore acquit
him accordingly.

A meeting of the leading characters in opposi-
tion was held yesterday: the Earl of Moira's
House, at which the following Noblemen and
Gentlemen were present: the Duke of Bed-
ford, Earls of Castlereagh, Moira, and Spencer,
Lord Grenville, Mr. Fox, Mr. Windham,
Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. T. Grenville. Dur-
ing the whole of their deliberations the Prince
of Wales was present. The CATHOLIC PETI-
TION is said to have been the subject of dis-
cussion.

The American Congress have lately been
occupied in the discussion of a Bill for "Re-
fraining the Merchants of that Country from
arming their vessels, and forcing a Trade to St.
Domingo," in consequence, they say, of "that
Island being in a state of open Rebellion against
the Mother Country." Is it not strange that
the Americans, in this instance, should forget
the principles for which they contended when
they declared themselves independent.

We yesterday mentioned the report, that Lu-
cien Bonaparte had been strangled in Prison, by
order of his Imperial Brother. We cannot
vouch for the truth of this report; but there
is nothing in the character of the emperor that
can render it very improbable, if in revenge or
policy he thought such a measure necessary. His
Mameluke Guards are certainly very well qual-
ified to perform such a service with dexterity
and dispatch.

Orders have been sent to the mint to prepare
a silver coinage for IRELAND, to the amount of
one million sterling, with all possible dispatch.
The Mint has undertaken to execute the order
at the rate of 10,000l. the first week, and
20,000l. for every week after, until the whole
amount shall have been issued.

The Arabians have a proverb, that the man
that eats salt with you, can harbour no bad in-
tentions; meaning by this, to enforce the obli-

gations of hospitality. The present Tax is
likely to do away this symbol of friendship,
for Salt will now become as much a luxury
as Wine.

THE HAGUE, — 17th. April.

Every thing possible has been done lately to
augment the number of troops for the colonies,
and, above all, the number of Officers. Some
days since, a detachment went from this for the
Cape of Good Hope—and, with it, some superior
officers, and many artillery officers. Their ar-
rival in this colony will be by no means the
more necessary, as we have been informed that
some months ago Colonel Legat, and many su-
perior officers, went from thence with a certain
quantity of troops, to Batavia, and the other
Dutch possessions in Asia. The last news which
we have received of Vice Admiral Hartstuck
and his Squadron are extremely satisfactory.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court of the Queen's Palace, present the King's
Most Excellent Majesty in Council—His Majesty, in
Council, was this day pleased to appoint—
Bagot Read, of Penrynshire, Esq. to be Sheriff of the
county of Montgomery, instead of William Owen, of
Brynmor Esq.

And Edward Lloyd Lloyd, of Erbistock, Esq. to be
Sheriff of the county of Flint, instead of Thomas Rou-
kes, of Gwernin, Esq.

LONDON, — 22d. April.

GENERAL VERNON is not to have any im-
mediate command in the expedition, but he is
to be entrusted with the government of the
country or post intended to be occupied: he is
the oldest General but the Marquis of Lans-
down in the line, having been advanced to
that rank in February, 1783.

If the accounts which have lately been re-
ceived from the Continent in private letters
may be depended upon, Bonaparte has succee-
ded in prevailing upon the Emperor of Germany
to acknowledge his title of King of Italy, and
to reduce very considerably the number of Aus-
trian troops on the Italian frontiers.

Bonaparte has given another instance of his
total contempt of all neutral states, by publish-
ing in his official paper, a letter, of which an
English messenger was robbed on neutral terri-
tory.

The report of the 10,000 French troops hav-
ing marched by Mount Cenis into Italy is great-
ly exaggerated. The conspiracy at Sturgard
was revealed to Government by a Jew. It is
said that some of its ramifications may be traced
back so far as 1790.

The embargo has been taken off the Swedish
vessels in the ports of France, and the French
soldiers who had been placed on board there,
sent to join their respective regiments.

We find in one of the foreign papers received
last week, an article which announces an agree-
ment between the Court of Vienna & that of Bo-
naparte, that no more troops, from either side,
should be sent into Italy, and this has been
since followed up, with an undertaking on the
part of the Emperor of Germany, to reduce the
Austrian Cordon upon the frontiers of Italy to
12,000 men. The state of the Continent, up
to the most recent intelligence, strongly cor-
roborates these accounts. We do not perceive,
either in Russia or in Sweden, that bustle and
activity, which denote the approach of hostil-
ties. But, supposing them to be true only in
part, they shew that many persons were too
fanguine in their speculations of an immediate
Continental war.

A letter from Milan, dated the 29th. of
March, says, that by accounts from Verona,
reports are prevalent in the latter city, of some
important changes of boundary that are ex-
pected to take place, and which may be considered
as proofs of the harmony and good understand-
ing which prevail between France and Austria.

Preparations are making at Genoa for the re-
ception of the French Emperor and his retinue,
who, when he comes to Italy, is to make a visit
to that city.

The Strasbourg Journal says, that Marshal
Brune will have a principal command in the
army of the coast, as will also the Marshals Mas-
fena and Lannes.

Portugal, to preserve its neutrality, seems
inclined to abandon the English cause; and
hence a great coolness has arisen between M.
D'Arango, First Minister of State, and Lord
Fitzgerald, the English Ambassador.

Bonaparte continues his exertions to prevent
the introduction of British Colonial produc-
not only into France, but into every part of
the Continent subject to his despotism. With
this statement the Batavian Journals received
to the 28th. ult. concur in every point. The
same orders are to be strictly enforced through-
out all the Dutch ports.

Last night dispatches were forwarded to
Admiral Drury, at Cork, acquainting him of the
readiness of the enemy's fleet to proceed
to sea.

M. Otto, the French Minister at Munich, is
to go to the Hague in like quality.

Bonaparte, on leaving Paris, directed that
no public dispatch, doubtful success should be
printed until it had previously received his in-
spection, but that any favourable news should
receive immediate publicity.

A Spanish Squadron of twelve Sail of the
Line is stated to have been ready for sea at Ca-
diz on the 15th. ult.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF HOLLAND.

HAGUE, APRIL 1.—On Friday last, in the Legislative Assembly, a letter was received from the Directory of State, proposing 1. That the Plan of Constitution for the Batavian Nation, be laid before the people for their assent or dissent; provided 2. That on the eventual acceptance of it, the proposition shall at the same time be made to the Batavian people, accept as Pensionary, *Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck*, invested with such power and authority, as is prescribed in the Plan of the Constitution—and 3d, That the Directory of State, in pursuance of the clauses contained in the Decree of September 14, 1804, shall submit the one and the other to the Batavian people. This letter was referred to a Committee of nine Members, among whom was *De Lange Van Wyngaerden*—and the proposition was, in the mean time, ordered to be printed for the use of the Members.

The Plan of Constitution consists of 29 octavo pages, divided into 87 Articles, the first nine of which contain general limitations; from Article 10 to 14 inclusive, the territorial division of the Republic is fixed, which, as his Majesty is to form eight Departments, again divided in Arrondissements or Districts, which law, the exercise of suffrages to continue provisionally on the present footing. It also proposed that no Ecclesiastics, of any persuasion, shall be eligible to offices of political Government, and that the Military shall only have a right to vote at the place of their abode, and not where they may be in garrison.

Articles 15 to 37 inclusive, treat of the Legislative Body, the title of which is to be—*Their High Mightinesses, representing the Batavian Commonwealth*, the Members of which are to be called *High and Mighty Lords*. The sovereignty of the Batavian people is to be represented by that Assembly, with the Pensionary. To it is to belong the enactment of laws; it is to consist of nineteen Members, to be elected every three years, and to be nominated by the Departmental Governments, seven for Holland, one for Zealand, one for Utrecht, and two for each of the remaining provinces; their qualifications, to be voters, of the age of thirty, live within the eight Departments or Colonies of the State, and before their appointment having resided 3 years in the department to which they are elected.

The Departmental Government nominates four persons, and transmits such nomination to the Pensionary, who reduces the number to three, from which the Assembly elects. The Pensionary opens the Assembly of Their High Mightinesses, when they proceed to the election of a President from their Body; the Assembly to be assisted by a Recorder, elected from a nomination made by them of two persons not of their body, to be transmitted to the Pensionary. All decrees of the said Assembly to be signed by the President, and counter-signed by the Recorder. The Members of that Assembly to vote, without being charged by, or consulting with, the Departmental Governments, to whom also they are not responsible for their conduct in the Assembly of Their High Mightinesses.

The Members of the Departmental Government, Secretaries of State, Members of the Council of State, of the Council of Finances, and of the Courts of Justice, are not to sit in the said Assembly till they have resigned the posts which they filled on their nomination. The Assembly debates on no other subjects than those submitted to it by the Pensionary—they consent to or negative them, without making any change or modification—and the law proposed passing in the affirmative, intimation of it to be immediately given to the Pensionary, he being charged with the promulgation and execution of it. If it be negated by the Assembly, it also gives the Pensionary notice of the rejection, and of the reasons for such rejection, when he may propose it once more adding new motives, or making some alteration in it.

It is to that Assembly exclusively confided to deliberate on the general estimates of the public necessities, and all augmentations thereof, to be laid before it by the Pensionary. At his instance it grants, after having received information from the National Court of Justice, pardon, abolition, or remission of punishment, inflicted by judicial sentences—and, not being assembled, he is qualified to suspend the execution of a sentence, but obliged to communicate the matter to the Assembly on its succeeding session. To that Assembly exclusively belongs the right of ratifying treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce—but the secret articles attached to such treaty are not comprehended in that ratification, which articles, however, must not be repugnant to the public ones, and not tend to the cession of any territory of the Batavian Commonwealth. A previous declaration of war take place between a previous decree of Their High Mightinesses, passed on the proposition of the Pensionary.

The Assembly to meet twice a year, viz. from April 15 to the 1st of June, and from the 1st of December to the 15th of January; it may be summoned to meet extraordinary often as the Pensionary shall deem it expedient. One-third of the Members of that

Assembly goes out on the 1st of December, and the day of their withdrawing is fixed to the day of first assembling; which withdrawing, for the first time, shall occur on December 1, 1806. For indemnity, travelling expenses, and residence at the place of meeting, the Members are to enjoy annually the sum of 1000 guilders. The Members whose time expired, are again eligible; and, on the termination of each session, the Assembly to be closed by the Pensionary.

Articles 38 to 61, inclusive, fix ever, things relating to the Pensionary, and contain no substance as follows:

The Pensionary, by virtue of the Constitution, represents their High Mightinesses in all that concerns the Government, and exercises the executive power in their name. He is elected for five years, by the majority of the nineteen Members of the Assembly, and may at all times be re-elected. The commencement, however, of the first five years is to take place from the period of the Peace with England, computing from the 1st of January of such year. He may resign at pleasure, when, in such or other like cases, he is to be succeeded, *ad interim*, by the President of the Assembly of their High Mightinesses, whose duty it is to summon the Members immediately, for the appointment of a successor.

The Pensionary exercises, in no case, any legislative power; and is excluded from interfering with matters which are confided to the Tribunals instituted by law; nor is he to dispose of the pecuniary means of the State, otherwise than in conformity to law. He appoints a Council of State, of no less than five and no more than nine Members, who must possess the same qualifications as the Members composing the Assembly of their High Mightinesses; and whom he is obliged to consult previous to laying a proposed law before their High Mightinesses; he may personally support such law in the Assembly, or cause it to be done by the Members of the Council of State in his name. He appoints a General Secretary, & five Secretaries of State for the department of Foreign Affairs, of the Marine, of War, of Home Affairs, and of the Finances, the latter having under him three Counsellors, to assist him.

He also appoints the Diplomatic Agents to Foreign Courts, all the Officers of the Army and Navy, all Functionaries of the State, and all the Members of the Tribunals appertaining to matters of general government, excepting those of the National Court. The fleets and armies of the Batavian Commonwealth are at his disposal—he confers military rank—the security and dignity of the State is to be maintained by him; the uninterrupted administration of justice, the maintenance and execution of the laws; he is charged with the supreme police throughout the whole Republic, as well in civil as ecclesiastical matters; and appoints the Magistrates of the place which is the seat of Government.

The Pensionary has the chief direction of the national treasury; he fixes the salaries of the Public Functionaries, and grants pensions, according to the provisions made by law. He delivers annually a general estimate of the wants of the State to the Assembly of their High Mightinesses, who are to approve or reject, but not to alter it. In this estimate is to be an item, for objects not susceptible of being specified, and of which the Pensionary disposes for the service of the State, and to indemnify him for supporting his office with proper dignity, and the payment of the persons employed in his particular bureau; nothing else being required of him at the end of the year, than a declaration in his hand-writing, that the said sum has been expended exclusively for the necessities and the interest of the State, without having served to enrich himself or his family.

The financial means continue as at present in each department—but it is recommended to the Pensionary, as one of his first cares, to devise every possible means of augmenting the public revenues, to simplify every branch of Administration, and to introduce every where the most rigid economy—to prevent new projects of laws, whether for the improvement of the present mode of taxation, or for the institution of a general system of finance, instead of the present departmental plan of taxation.

The French in Hanover are going to establish an House Tax, to defray the expenses of the army.

NEW YORK.—30th. April.

On the 6th. inst. the French Squadron, lately in the West-Indies, were on their return to France. Having landed 400 troops at Martinique, they went to the City of St. Domingo, where they left the remainder, and immediately proceeded on their return home.

We learn by the brig Vidoni from Martinique, that a French Frigate had just arrived there with dispatches, and with advices of a fleet of 22 sail of men of war having sailed from France for the West-Indies, but that most of them had put back in a gale.—This fleet must have been that from Toulon, the particulars of whose fate we have been advised of through the French papers. The destination of the Toulon fleet was not before known; but it now appears they were bound to the West-Indies.

PETITION,

FROM THE IRISH ROMAN CATHOLICS.

This is not a formal, matter-of-course petition, drawn up, as these things too frequently are, with an indelicate caution, and an asperity of complaint which is sure to defeat all redress; it is not a list of ceremonious signatures, subscribed at random, and collected any how, and any where, or swelled for the mere purpose of a paper shew, but a grave and measured act, of men complaining with dignity and moderation, and demanding redress with delicacy and firmness. It is least of all a factious and party measure, intended to embarrass and overawe the Government, at a time of political diffraction, and to extort concessions, by menaces half smothered and half expressed, creeping upon notice in the shape of a beggar, and changing afterwards into a bully; and, above all, it has nothing of the leaven of democracy, that original and inherent evil of the cause, by which so many who where indulgent to these claims in their proper character, were deterred by suspicions of some dangerous and concealed designs.

The present petition has been chiefly drawn up by the ancient and hereditary Aristocracy of the kingdom; men, whom to compliment with loyalty, would rather be subject of irony than flattery; of many of them have shed their blood in the last Rebellion, and have been distinguished through life for an attachment to the Monarchy and the Constitution, though cut off from the enjoyment of its most valuable blessings—and many, above every other merit, can lay claim to that first, and in the present temper of the times, most laudable of political virtues, zeal and activity in effecting the late UNION with Great Britain.

It is in a great measure upon the promises held out to them, as a reward of their co-operation in this latter act, that the present petition has originated.—It is too well known to dwell minutely upon, that when the measures of the Union were proposed in Ireland, the first object of the Minister of the day was to remove the objections of the Roman Catholics; it is well known likewise, that their concurrence was obtained by pledges which were given by Mr. Pitt's administration, to lead all their influence and talents to procure them a complete emancipation, and participation of the rights of British subjects—a contract was thus expressly entered into; on one side there was to be a support, and undiminished activity in effecting the Union; on the other, an unaffected and vigorous endeavour to restore the Catholics to their rights and privileges. It is unquestionable that the Catholics were faithful to their part of the contract, though a little ambiguity is cast upon the fidelity of the late Administration.

If, Mr. Pitt and his party retired because they were unable to fulfil the pledges they had given, their honour and integrity in this case must be thoroughly impeached, for then they did all they could do.—They could only bind themselves; they could not bind the kingdom; they were bound to the utmost limits of their own exertions; but the success of these efforts was still ambiguous, and the Catholics must have been aware of the uncertainty when the pledge was given.

Our readers need not be reminded of what was so frequently urged in defence of Mr. Pitt's first secession—that he was desirous of proposing an important measure, but was thwarted in a certain quarter too delicate to name; and that an Administration was chosen to succeed him, who had established a peculiar interest in that quarter, on account of a pledged opposition to the Catholic claims.—Mr. Addington never scrupled to declare that this opposition was the tenure upon which he held his place; and Mr. Pitt was not less scrupulous in professing, that to these claims he had sacrificed his own.

The Catholics, accordingly have availed themselves of his return to power to make him the offer of redeeming his pledge of support, and to solicit him to espouse their cause with the whole weight of his influence and talents.

Should Mr. Pitt, however, break faith with the Catholics, he ruins his reputation to preserve his place; a sacrifice which he is undoubtedly too proud and too independent to make.

Letters from the fleet state, that the French fleet at Brest, amounts to twenty-four sail of the line, seven frigates, besides brigs. Their ships have all troops on board; seem to be fitted for an expedition, having boarding nettles, large flat boats on their booms, and hay in their quarters.

THE DRAMA.

The Dramatic Annual Register, of this year, states, that there are at present 166 Theatres in France, and 129 cities in the French Empire that have theatres. Paris alone contains 18; Bourdeaux, 4; Lyons, 2; Marseilles, 3; Brussels, 3; Gand, 2; Rouen, 2; Turin, 3; Total 166 Theatres in France. The Opera at Paris supplies 366 performers; the Theatre Francais, 174; Comic Opera, 188; Empréssé's theatre, 174; Vaudeville, 82; &c. Total of people employed at the Parisian theatres, 1388. Suppose that every city of France employs only twenty people in each theatre, which is a moderate supposition, 3968 are immediately attached to theatres.

THEATRE, COVENT-GARDEN.

A new Comedy, intitled *Who wants a Guinea?* was performed at this Theatre last night; the principal characters were thus represented:—

Sir Larry M'Murragh, Mr. Lewis.	Barford, - - - Mr. Kemble.
Torrent, - - - Mr. Munden.	Heartly, - - - Mr. Chapman.
Henry, - - - Mr. C. Kemble.	Jonathan Oldskirt, - Mr. Simmons.
Hogmore, - - - Mr. Waddy.	Carrydot, - - - Mr. Wadsworth.
Andrew Bang, - - - Mr. Emery.	Solomon Gundy, - - - Mr. Fawcett.
Fanny, - - - Mrs. Gibbs.	Mrs. Glanbury, - - - Mrs. Mattocks.
Amy, - - - Miss Waddy.	

The Prologue, which recited the several productions of Mr. Colman, announced that gentleman the author of the present Piece. It concluded with the two following lines:—

"And tho' poor GENTLEMAN, his heart is full,
He claims no merit, truly, for JOHN BULL."

The scene is laid in England.—Mr. Torrent, a man of the most generous disposition, goes down to the country to take possession of an estate which he has purchased, resolved to spend his large fortune in diffusing happiness around him. A dreadful fire had destroyed a great part of the neighbouring village, upon the eve of his arrival: such is the excess of his benevolence, that he rejoices in the event, because it affords him an opportunity of relieving the sufferers. Among the persons whom he first meets at a neighbouring inn is Barford, an old officer, who had escaped with difficulty from the fury of the flames with the miserable remnant of his property tied up in a bundle. Torrent presses him to accept a sum of money, but in a manner that hurts his pride, and the offer is refused with indignation. Resolved, however, not to be put out of his way, Torrent contrives to slip his pocket-book, with a large sum of money, into the bundle, which Barford carries away, unconscious of this addition to its contents. Torrent is followed by Fanny, a beautiful young girl, whom he has hired to be his housekeeper in the country, accompanied by Jonathan Oldskirt, an humble and benevolent London shop-keeper, who had been very kind to her, and comes to see her settled in her new place. They are accidentally separated, and Fanny proceeds, in mistake, to a wrong house. It is the seat of a nobleman, and is inhabited by Sir Larry M'Murragh, an Irish Baronet, who had lost all his fortune at play, and is sent there out of the way of his creditors; Bang, a drunken Yorkshire huntsman, and Mrs. Glanbury, an old housekeeper. Here Fanny is in a most embarrassed state, arising from the jealousy of the old housekeeper, who thinks she comes to supplant her; and the addresses of Sir Larry, assisted by the drunken Yorkshireman. Meanwhile, Jonathan Oldskirt goes to the house of Torrent, who supposes him to be a new land steward, employed by his agent in London. A scene ensues, in which the equivocation is well managed. It is closed by Barford, who, having discovered the pocket book in his bundle, comes to return it to Torrent. Any interest which the piece possesses, commences here. From a letter in the pocket-book, from Fanny to her master, Barford discovers that Torrent is the brother of an officer, since dead, who had seduced his wife, and that Fanny is his only daughter, whom her mother had carried off, and he had never seen nor heard of since her infancy. All the parties now join in pursuit of Fanny, in which they are assisted by Henry, a young sailor, her lover, and she is at last traced to the house inhabited by Sir Larry, where she is discovered, and restored to her friends, who bestow her hand upon her lover; while Torrent, by discharging a large debt, due by his brother to Barford, enables them all to live happy.

It appears that whilst one part of the French fleet was sent against Dominica, which may have been a feint to draw our attention entirely to that quarter, the other part proceeded to cruise off Barbadoes, for the purpose of intercepting the fleet, which they had received intelligence was on its passage from Cork, & might be expected to be off Barbadoes the first week in March. The fleet has on board between 3 and 4000 troops, and an immense supply of plantation and other stores, &c. for Jamaica and the other islands.

The Unicorn frigate arrived at Barbadoes on the 26th; she had just boarded a neutral vessel from Martinique, who confirmed the statement of the French force already arrived there, and added, that 2 sail of the line, with several frigates and transports, were momentarily expected to arrive from the Mediterranean; for the purpose of operating in a general attack upon the islands; and further added, that an expedition, with 4000 men, was on the point of sailing for St. Lucia.

The Duke of Lubec has finally agreed to pay 100,000 thousand marks banco, to the Emperor General, instead of five hundred thousand, which he demanded as a loan.

But General Sir James Pulteney has been appointed to the command of the British troops, vice Sir J. Craig.

BENGAL MILITARY FUND.

For the Support of the Widows of Officers and Staff of His Majesty's and the Hon. Company's Troops serving under the Presidency of Fort William.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, has been received by the Reverend Doctor Ward, from Colonel Miles Nightingale, Military Secretary to the Governor-General.

TO THE REVEREND DOCTOR WARD.

Sec. Sec. Sec.

SIR,
I have laid before Lord Cornwallis the sketch of a Plan for establishing a Fund for the Support of the Widows of Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon. Company's Troops serving under the Presidency of Fort William, and the other papers on that subject which were delivered to me by you for the purpose of being submitted to Lord Cornwallis, and I have received His Lordship's order to acquaint you, that he entirely approves the principle of the proposed Plan, and authorizes and recommends that the necessary steps may be taken for preparing such Rules and Regulations as may be necessary for carrying it into effect.

"When the Rules and Regulations for carrying the Plan into effect shall have been completed, His Lordship will readily obtain the sanction and authority of the Government to such parts of them as may be necessary. His Lordship expects that the duties of the Trustees who may be temporarily, or permanently, appointed for managing the Fund, will not interfere in any degree whatever with their public duties and avocations."

"The sketch of the Plan & other papers on the subject, which I received from you, are herewith returned."

(Signed) M. NIGHTINGALE,
MILITARY SECRETARY.

Fort William 5th August 1805.

At a Meeting holden at Calcutta, 13th July 1805 of the undermentioned Gentlemen, who have accepted the office of Temporary Trustees of the Fund.

Resolved, that the following Regulations for the management of the Fund be printed, and sent in circulation to the several Stations and Detachments of the Army for the sanction of the Members of the intended Institution.

CH. TROTTER GREEN, Major in General Commanding at the Presidency, (since deceased).

BENJAMIN STOVIN, Colonel and Lieut. Col. of His Majesty's 17th Regt. of Infantry.

MILES NIGHTINGALE, Military Secretary to the Governor-General.

JOHN GARTIN, Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

R. H. COLLEBROOKE, Lieutenant Col. and Surgeon-General.

PAUL LIMBICK, Chaplain.

W. ROSS MUNRO, 3d Member of the Medical Board.

GEORGE BAISTOW, Brigade Major King's Troops.

J. ARMSTRONG, Major of His Majesty's 80th Regiment of Infantry.

JAMES WARD, Chaplain.

ANTHONY GREENE, Captain and Secretary to the Military Board.

In recommending the Institution to the Army it is to be understood, that the object of it is of a twofold nature, namely, the Relief and Support of the Widows of Officers and Staff, and to render all public Subscriptions for such persons, in future unnecessary.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1st.—All persons making donations to the Fund, shall be considered as Patrons and Friends of the Institution.

2d.—All Officers, &c. at present married, or who shall marry before the day appointed for the commencement of this Institution, and contributing to the following propositions, by donations, and monthly subscriptions, shall become Members of this Society.

Donations.	Monthly Subscriptions.
Colonels, St. Rs. 1000	40
Lieut. Colonels, 600	20
Major, Paymasters, Head Surgeons, Officers Commanding Provincial corps and Commissaries, 450	12
Captains, Chaplains, Brigade Majors, 350	8
Surgeons & Q. Masters, 150	6
Subalterns & Assistant Surgeons, 100	4

3d.—Any married Officer, &c. on his first becoming a Member of this Society, shall be permitted to contribute in the proportion allotted to any of the superior ranks which he may choose.

4th.—Any Member of the Society may at any time after his admission, contribute in the proportion allotted to any of the superior ranks, provided he be not at the time in acknowledged ill health.

5th.—All unmarried Officers, shall be entitled to become Members of this Society when they marry, provided they signify to the Managers their desire to enter into the Society within one month after their marriage, and shall, while unmarried, have subscribed not less than three years in the following proportions, otherwise to pay the donations.

Sanant Rupees.
Colonels, 20
Lieutenant Colonels, 12
Majors, &c. as in Regulation 2d, 8
Captains, &c. as in Regulation 2d, 5
Subalterns, &c. as in Regulation 2d, 3

6th.—Subscribers for three years, or more marriage, shall not be obliged to pay any donation on their becoming Members, except they wish to be placed in a higher class than that to which they subscribe, in which case, they shall pay the difference between the donation allotted to the class in which they had subscribed, and the donation allotted to the class in which they wish to be placed.

7th.—Members and Subscribers rising to a higher rank shall pay the monthly subscriptions allotted to their new rank from the first day of the month subsequent to their promotion, and the members, a further donation to the Fund equal to the difference of rank.

8th.—Officers, &c. returning from England, far enough of foreign service, must declare their intention of becoming Members or Subscribers within two months after their arrival at Calcutta. Subscribers are not required to subscribe before they have been one year Lieutenants, Assistant Surgeons to be allowed one year after their arrival at Calcutta.

9th.—No Officers, &c. shall be admitted as a Member whose wife has not been in Bengal.

10th.—The benefits of this Institution shall not extend to the Widows of Members, who, having finally returned to Europe, shall marry after their return.

11th.—Widowers, who withdraw from the Society, may, in case they marry again, be re-admitted without contributing to the Fund in any other way than by their subsequent monthly subscriptions.

12th.—Members retiring from the service, or returning to Europe, shall be considered as permanent Members, on paying the amount of five years' Monthly subscriptions to the Fund, or continuing by their Agents the monthly subscriptions in Bengal.

13th.—Subscribers not required to continue their monthly subscriptions if absent on Furlough, but must recommence on their arrival at Calcutta.

14th.—Monthly subscriptions shall be paid to the respective Paymasters within four months after they become due, on pain of exclusion from the Society, or forfeiture of double the arrears of subscription, except the subscriber can assign to the Managers satisfactory reasons for the delay or payment. Subscribers authorizing the Paymasters to deduct their subscription from their allowances, will not be responsible for any neglect or omission.

15th.—Donations to the Fund by married Officers, &c. shall be made either at one payment, or not exceeding three instalments between July 1st 1805, and January 1st 1806, the day on which the Institution shall commence: the monthly subscriptions to commence from July 1st 1805.

16th.—The property of the Society shall be vested in the Company's Trustees in the names of the present Trustees, and hereafter in the names of the Managers elected by a majority of votes of the Members.

17th.—The Widows of Members shall be pensioned from the day of their Husband's decease, and during their Widowhood, as follows:

WIDOWS of	St. Rs.	Rs. per Month in India.	Per annum in England.
Subalterns	40	350	£. 300
Major ditto	20	300	250
Ditto ditto	12	250	200
Ditto ditto	8	200	150
Ditto ditto	6	150	100

18th.—Pensions shall commence on January 1st 1806, to all widows prior to that period.

19th.—Pensions shall be paid in Bengal by the respective Paymasters where the Widows may reside, and in England, by Agents appointed by the Managers who are or may have been Members in Bengal.

20th.—Widows who wish to return to England shall be allowed Rupees Two thousand (Rs. 2000) for passage money, provided it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the Managers, that they do not possess property above the amount of Rupees Ten thousand (Rs. 10,000).

21st.—The widows of Officers who shall have taken in the service between the commencement of the last campaign, and the establishment of this Society, shall receive such Pensions as may be deemed reasonable by the Managers, on ascertaining the true date of the Claimant's circumstances.

22d.—The Committee of Managers shall consist of seven, to be elected by the Members of the Society; three from His Majesty's, and four from the Honorable Company's service; four to constitute a quorum, and all to reside at the Presidency; they shall be empowered to transact the general affairs of the Institution, to frame such bye laws as may appear necessary, and to be allowed a Secretary, and stationery, the majority to bind the minority, and the same to be observed in all cases where references shall be made by them for the votes of the Members.

23d.—The accounts to be settled annually and published for general information.

24th.—The Institution to take place on January 1st 1806, after which date the votes for the election of the future Managers shall be collected, and the property that may have been realized and invested in the Company's Funds in the names of the present Trustees, be transferred and invested in the names of the elected permanent Managers.

25th.—Printed copies of the Rules and Regulations to be sent to all the Commanding Officers at the Stations and Out-posts, and of the Regulations and Banners on the Establishment, and the return of the Subscribers' names to be made if possible, by December 1st ensuing, to the Reverend D. & C. Ward.

26th.—These Rules and Regulations shall continue in full force for three years from January 1st 1806, at the expiration of which time, they may be revised by the Members at the suggestion of the Managers, and it shall then appear from the date of the Fund, and the average number of Claimants, that the Pensions may be increased, or the Subscriptions be more extensively applied, the same shall be determined by the majority of the Members.

27th.—The following Gentlemen to be Trustees, and to form a Committee for carrying the Plan into execution.—Colonel Stovin, His Majesty's 17th Regt. of Infantry, Military Secretary to the Governor-General, Captain Britton, Brigade Major King's Troops, M. J. Armstrong, His Majesty's 80th Regt. of Infantry, on the part of His Majesty's Officers.—Lieutenant Colonel Gartin, Lieutenant Colonel Collebrooke, Reverend Mr. Limbick, Walter Ross Munro, Esq. Captain Anthony Greene, and the Reverend Doctor Ward, on the part of the Honorable Company's Officers.

KNARESBOROUGH.—At the close of the poll there were 125 votes of the inhabitants for T. E. Belasye Esq. and 67 votes for Lord Don-cannon, notwithstanding which the last mentioned Gentleman was declared duly elected, and returned accordingly. The subject is now before Parliament.

ENGLISH ACCOUNT

OF THE ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN

LA VILLE DE MILAN AND CLEOPATRA.

Bernada, March 9

Wednesday came in from a cruise His Majesty's ship Leander, Captain Laibot, with the French Frigate La Ville de Milan, commanded by Monsieur de Reynaud, Captain de Vaisseau, and member of the legion of Honour, and Monsieur Guillet Captain de Frigate, under junior rank, which ship had been taken by the Leander; and also with His Majesty's ship Cleopatra, Captain Sir Robert Laurie, baronet, also under junior rank, retaken by the Leander. A very desperate engagement had taken place between the Cleopatra and La Ville de Milan which ended in the capture of the former, and of which the following are some of the particulars, stated as accurately as we have been able to procure them.

About ten o'clock, A. M. of the 16th of February, La Ville de Milan, hoisted in fight, and the Cleopatra gave chase, hoisting American colours, to induce the other to bring to. La Ville de Milan, however, continued her course, and the Cleopatra, (though under a press of sail), could not come up with her so as to bring her to action, until half past two o'clock, P. M. of the 17th of February, when the action commenced and was continued with great fury on both sides, within half a cable's length.

During two hours and a half, the Cleopatra had greatly the advantage, notwithstanding the great superiority of the force of the enemy, and would in all probability have been obliged to surrender, (having, at five P. M. shot away her main topmast yard, and her masts being very much wounded) had not the Wheel of the Cleopatra been unfortunately struck with a shot, which rendered it immovable and the Rudder at the same time so choked as to be wholly incapable of directing the movements of the ship.

The Cleopatra having then a head, was, at the moment of the wheel being struck with the shot, attempting to cross the bows of the French ship, so as to take her, when the enemy (seeing the accident which had happened, and that she was wholly unmanageable) with the wind on his beam, and a heavy swell, ran his head and bow-sprit over the Cleopatra's quarter deck—and availed himself of his great superiority in numbers, under a tremendous fire from his muzzles; which almost cleared the Cleopatra's decks, attempted to board; they were, however, with the greatest bravery, driven back by the gallant few who yet remained to defend the ship.

An attempt was now made to hoist the fore-top-mast stay, and to fit the spirit-lift, top-lift, in order to get clear of the enemy's ship; but the men ordered to do this duty, were all killed by the muzzles of the other ship, and the Cleopatra being now able to bring only two guns to bear upon the French ship, and that with very little effect, from her superior height, and the French muzzles sweeping the decks, the enemy at last succeeded in boarding, and at quarter past five P. M. (after a severe and bloody conflict of near three hours) the Cleopatra was obliged to give over an inch of resistance, and to surrender to such superior force—aided as it was by an unfortunate accident.

After the action, the Cleopatra was a mere wreck, having no masts standing but her mainmast; her fore-mast, mainmast, and a 1st her bowsprit, having been shot away, and the next morning the French ship had no masts standing but her fore-mast; her mainmast and mainmast having gone over the side.

To form a just opinion of the very gallant defence made by the Cleopatra, in this severe action with a ship of such superior strength, it is only necessary to state the comparative force and numbers on board the two vessels.

LA VILLE DE MILAN was laid down for a SEVENTY-FOUR, is a ship of 1200 tons burthen, with 15 ports on a side upon her main deck, upon which she had mounted in the front TWENTY-SEVEN French 24 pounders, each carrying a twenty-two pound shot; TWENTY-FOUR long 18 pounders upon her quarter deck, and six long 18 pounders upon her fore-castle, with a crew of 650 men, besides 50 French officers, and a number of soldiers who were going Palmyras to France.

The Cleopatra mounts thirty-two twelve pounders, and had 190 men, and in weight of metal, La Ville de Milan was nearly double the force of the Cleopatra.

There were twenty-two men KILLED and thirty six WOUNDED on board the Cleopatra; among the latter were seven officers, including Mr. Mitchell, (the eldest son of Sir Andrew Mitchell) who was dangerously wounded in the shoulder.

We have not heard how many were killed & wounded on board the French ship among the former was Monsieur Reynaud, the Captain de Vaisseau, and among the latter Monsieur Guillet, the captain of the frigate.

THE STAR, 19th April.

Whatever relaxation may have taken place in the rigorous measures imposed by the French on the trade of Holland, it appears that their tyranny, in a political view, suffers no abatement. The people having wished to give their votes separately, on the three leading points of the new Rate arrangement—the Plan of the Continuation—the appointment of Schimmelpenninck a Grand Pensionary—and the nature of the qualifications to be vested in him—they were ordered, by a proclamation of the Directory, to give their suffrages for the three propositions collectively. The strong discontent excited by this arbitrary conduct, can, however, have no effect but that of riveting more firmly the fetters of the unfortunate Batavians.

Among the Members of the Legislative Body who voted for the three propositions, is the celebrated Van Haffel, who declared, that as he entertained no hopes whatever of any beneficial results from the present Constitution, he acceded to them on the specific ground, that they afforded to his country the only chance left of recovering their independence. He also expressed his sincere desire that the man who undertook the arduous task of Government, should prove a Cato, and not a Cesar.

A report prevails at Alona, of an important enterprise which the Elector of Bavaria is about to confide to the care of a very able engineer, whom he has taken into his service. It is proposed to join the Danube and the Maine by a canal, which shall cross the whole of Franco-

nia. This canal may be compared to that by which it is proposed to unite the Saone and the Rhine. Vessels from Amsterdam may then proceed by the one to the Black Sea, and by the other to the Mediterranean.

The table which has hitherto been kept at St. James's for the Maids of Honour, and the Chaplains, is, after the 25th day of April, to be abolished—and in lieu thereof, the Ladies are to be allowed 300l. and the Rev. Gentlemen 30l. a year, each, in addition to their former stipends. The reason of this seemingly great difference is, that the table for the Ladies was permanent, the Chaplains only went once a fortnight whilst in attendance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 25.—The Porte has sent a circular to all the Foreign Ministers here, in which he informs them, that the tariff of the duties and contributions for all nations trading with Turkey, has been definitively settled; that the Porte, since the French Government has not declared itself in a decided manner on this matter, has transmitted the plan of this tariff to Paris, according to which the French vessels entering the Ottoman ports, shall be obliged to pay three per cent. of the value of the merchandise which they have on board; and that, if the Porte, within six months, receive no positive answer from France on this subject, the Turkish custom-house officers, and other receivers, shall be charged to demand said three per cent. from all the French ships which appear in the Levant.

FASHIONS FOR 1806.

On account of the Court Mourning, the Spring Fashions will experience a temporary suspension. In the meantime, the Ladies, for walking, wear black chignons, lined and trimmed with grey or white chip, with black trimming; their dresses of black satin, with black silk stockings, and black kid or velvet shoes; Spanish cloaks of black velvet, trimmed with lace, and black gloves. A canopy hat of black velvet, with a long drooping feather.

For the Opera, or full dress, long black veils, the head ornamented with cut jet beads, and a crescent of the same, or small turbans of black velvet, with a diamond crescent in the front; necklaces and crescents of cut jet; robe of black velvet, with jet or diamond buttons; long white armlets, with black bracelets; or a chemise of Italian satin, with long train, and a diamond round the bottom with black velvet; long flowing veils of black lace, or extremely thin tiffany, varnished with silver all round, depending to the heels, and disposed so as to turn a graceful kind of drapery, will be generally adopted by such of our Ladies as study elegance and effect.

PARISIAN FASHIONS.

The Ladies in carriages that appear at the promenades with cloth great coats, have in general, underneath them, a gown with a tail, to distinguish themselves from the workmen.

A petite maitresse wears sometimes a veil on her head, through caprice, or as an object of comparison; in that case she has a garland of roses round her head, and a oval band of roses in the middle of her apron; the roses on the apron have then an embellishing effect; the detached bunches appear to be falling on the ground; thus the modern Tiphochere produces roses under her steps, thanks to the petty of her costume, and also pleasure around her, thanks to the morality of her dance.

When an elegant neither wears her diadem, her dove of diamonds, nor her hat with plumes of feathers, nor her garland, she puts on her head-band of silver ribbon, with a plait of silver, is tolerably elegant; a ribbon of pearls is still better; an antique chain formed with palm-branches, and coils supporting open topazes, is the most elegant head-band.

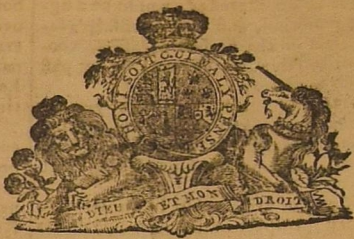
A neck collar a-la-mode was, according to the precepts of fashion, very exalted behind, and was worn only in the front; now a Garbille is open and divided both before and behind; and raised on the sides, it seems to be attached to the waist by a clasp, and behind, it seems fixed on the fall of the back; thus a pretty woman has the appearance of forming two fans, and each of her shoulders to be the handle; the lively head of a petite maitresse appears to be playing between the two emblems.

IRELAND.

A Dublin Paper states, that between the 1st. of Jan. 1804, and the 1st. of Jan. 1805, the linen export of Belfast was 16,070,209 yards, and by taking the different denominations which made up that quantity, and pricing the whole at a very moderate value, the general average was found to be at least 2s. 6d. per yard, amounting to 238 7 898l. 10s. 3d. The linen exports for the years ending Jan. 1802 3, were fully equal to the above, and that the increase of the present year appears already so considerable, and from the many circumstances concurring to support it, we are warranted in supposing it will amount, on the 1st. of Jan. 1806, to 18,000,000 yards, and exceed in value two millions sterling.

DOMINICA.

DOMINICA is an Island of about twenty-nine miles in length, and sixteen in breadth, it lies at almost equal distance between Martinique and Guadeloupe. It is extremely well situated for intercepting the communication between those Islands, and will greatly facilitate the intercourse between them, which must be important to the French in the present circumstances. A considerable part of the inhabitants are French, the Island, though called neutral, having been chiefly settled by the French, before its cession in 1763. The value of its produce, imported into this country in 1788, was 302,000l. Since which it has considerably increased.



FRIDAY, the 20th. September, 1805.

CALCUTTA—2d. September.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival in the river of the *MORNINGTON*, Captain Kelfo, and *ANNA*, Captain Scott, from Portsmouth the 24th. April, and Madras the 23d. ultimo.

BOMBAY.—7th. September.

On Wednesday last, the 4th instant anchored in the harbour the Hon. Company's Cruiser, *Antelope*, Lieut. Budden, from Buxora which she left on the 31st July, touching at Buthire on the 2d August, and at Muscat on the 28th August. She brings an overland Packet.

The English Papers brought by this opportunity reach down, we believe, to the 7th. of May but not in regular series, the Continental Papers to the 20th of the same month.

The face of politics on the Continent seems to have undergone little change, but the naval war between England and France has assumed a much more active appearance.

The fact of the sailing of the Toulon Fleet, is now unfortunately ascertained. The news communicated by Lord Nelson, to the British Agent at Constantinople, was perfectly accurate. The fleet sailed from Toulon, on the evening of the 30th March, under the command of Admiral Villeneuve. It consisted of 11 sail of the line, 6 Frigates, 4 Corvettes and 3 brigs, having on board 9000 troops, commanded by General Lauriston. It arrived off Carthage on the 7th April. Six Spanish line of battle ships were lying in the road and Admiral Salcedo, Villeneuve sent to know in what time he could be able to put to sea and was informed that it would require 48 hours to take their powder and stores on board. The French Admiral replied that it was impossible to wait so long, and immediately got under sail. He was off Cadiz on the 9th of April at noon, and was immediately joined by the *Aigle* a French 74 gun ship, and two French Corvettes. The Spanish Admiral Gravina the same evening weighed anchor with the *Argonaut* and *St. Raphael* of 80 guns, the *Tetrible* and *Terme* of 74, the *America* and *Espana* of 64, and the *Madalena* of 34. In clearing the Harbour, the *St. Raphael* grounded; the rest of the fleet set sail. The whole embarkation had been conducted with an air of great mystery, and no communication was now permitted from any quarter with the *St. Raphael*.

Orders were sent from Cadiz, in case of danger from the enemy, or from any other cause, to throw all her papers and instructions of every kind overboard. The *St. Raphael* was finally got off and next morning joined the fleet, which had not yet got out of sight. On board the Spanish ships there were embarked 2280 troops, of which 1710 were Infantry, the rest Artillery. A great quantity of very heavy battering cannon, and ordnance stores was put on board. A letter from Marseilles is dated, in the *Frankfort Journal* of the 9th of May, to mention that in the Latitude of Cape St. Mary, they had fallen in with and captured an English frigate.

It may be supposed that the reports in the continental papers concerning the destination of these ships are very various. Some supposed that their plan was to sail west round, and returning by the North seas to form a junction with the Dutch Squadron; others conjectured that a junction with the Ferrol and Brest fleets was their aim; and that thus they might cover one part of the embarkation of the expedition against Ireland or Britain, and co-operate with the other. Many finally were apprehensive that a blow was meant to be struck at the English commerce by an attack on the *Isle* of Jamaica.

Very great apprehensions were entertained lest the secret expedition under Sir James Craig should fall in with the combined fleet, as when they failed, the only line of battle ships in the convoy, were the *Queen* of 98 guns, and the *Dragon* of 74. They were afterwards expected to be joined by the *Impetueux* of 74 guns from Portsmouth, and by four line of battle ships from the Channel fleet; but from the great disparity of force, they could be supposed to make no effectual resistance to Villeneuve's force, should the two squadrons unfortunately meet.

Bonaparte arrived at Turin on the morning of the 23d. of April, in the midst of salutes of artillery, and every manifestation of public joy. He had several long conferences with General Menou, and the constituted authorities of the Republic. The *Queen* of Etruria was to repair to Milan to assist at the Coronation.

The Russian frigate which had been sent to take on board the *King* of Sardinia, had returned to Corfu, the original plan having been changed.

Commodore Greig, with the Russian Squadron under his command, had arrived at Corfu from Portsmouth.

Sir Francis Burdett had declined the defence of his Seat against Mr. Mainwaring's Petition, on the alleged ground of the number of votes being too great to be examined in the short space of time to be allotted for that purpose.

The Russian Army in Persia is said to have fallen back with the loss of great part of its artillery. The Persians had sent an Embassy to Constantinople, requesting the assistance of the Porte in the war against the Russians. The Embassy had however been dismissed from Constantinople, and all connection with the Persians disavowed.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 25th. March, state that there had been some actions in Egypt between the Mamelukes and Turks, in which the former had been successful.

The Pacha of Saide had defeated Ismael Pacha of Acre, and made him prisoner. His head had been cut off, and sent to Constantinople, where it had been exposed on one of the Gates of the Seraglio.

For some time past the Imaun of Muscat Seyoud Bader, has been in a state of warfare with a near relation, whose army was encamped about eighty miles from Muscat. This last, having gained a party in the town, made his appearance unexpectedly, on the 18th. ult. before Muscat, in considerable force, and seized the outposts. On the 19th, he succeeded in carrying the walls and gates of the town, which he plundered for five days, the Imaun retiring into the fort. During all this time the streets were the scene of skirmishes, and the great guns often played on them from the fort. It was only by giving up the half of his country that the Imaun succeeded in gaining peace.

We are concerned to state that the *Reliance*, Captain Dickson, has been lost in the Persian Gulf, and that all on board perished.

On the night of the 20th. of August the Arab ship *Fazy* Soobary which was built about two years ago at Colabah, blew up near Muscat, and was totally destroyed, with the greater part of her Crew. She had lately arrived from Bussorah. There is no doubt that she was blown up by her Gunner, [a Frenchman who had turned Muffelman], in revenge for his having been put in irons by the Syang. He had for four days threatened to blow them up, but they laughed at his threats as absurd. The time he chose for his diabolical purpose was just after evening prayers, when the Crew was all assembled on the quarter deck. The loss of property is estimated at five lacs of rupees.

On Tuesday last anchored in the harbour His Majesty's ship *Grampus*, Captain Caulfield, from a cruise off the *Isle* of France.

On Sunday last, the *Cartel Prime*, Captain J. Young, arrived in the harbour from the *Isle* of France, which she left on the 15th. ultimo, being one of the quickest passages ever made.

The *Thetis* and *Ariel* cartels, the former belonging to Calcutta and the latter to Colombo, left the *Isle* of France likewise on the evening of the 15th. ult. The prisoners of war returning on their Parole by the above three vessels are as follows: By the *Prime*, Lieut. Mainwaring, Acting Lieut. Mailard, and Acting Lieut. Arthur, of the Hon. Company's Marine.—Capt. Bafden, Mr. Poynter and Mr. Watson of the country service.—By the *Thetis*, 35 country Officers, and 30 seamen.—By the *Ariel*, four Officers.

The only English Prisoner at the *Isle* of France when the *Prime* left it was *Capt. Flanders*, of the Royal Navy, whom General Decaen would not exchange. A reference respec-

ting him had been made to Bonaparte, as General Decaen pretended not to consider him in the light of a prisoner of war, but of state. There is no doubt but that Officer's conduct is unimpeachable on any just grounds of charge, and we trust soon to hear of his release.

It is pleasing to know that the French Government of the Mauritius acknowledged in terms of thankfulness and gratitude the good treatment of their Prisoners of War.

Extract from the *Journal Hebdomadaire* of the *Isles* of France and Re-union, 27th. Thermidor, Year 13th. August 15th. 1805.

INTERIOR.

Order of the ceremony which will take place on the day of St. Napoleon, the 28th. of this month, for the celebration of the fête of the Coronation of their Imperial Majesties.

The fête will be announced on the evening of the 27th. and at sun-rise on the 28th by discharges of artillery.

At 7 o'clock in the morning of the 28th. all the troops of the garrison and the national guards will be under arms.

At 8 o'clock the civil and military authorities will attend at the government house. *Se rendront au gouvernement.*

At half an hour past eight, the retinue will proceed to the church, where a Mass will be performed and Te Deum sung.

There will be an illumination. 11th of France, 30 of Thermidor, 13th. year.

DECAEN, Captain General.

PROCLAMATION.

IN THE NAME OF THE EMPEROR.

DECAEN Captain General of the French establishments to the East of the Cape of Good Hope.

To the Inhabitants of the *Isles* of France and Re-union.

GLORY has long since crowned the benefactor of France.

You have celebrated with emotion his accession to the Imperial Throne.

Religion has sanctified with a Majestic solemnity the will of an enlightened and free people, Napoleon has been consecrated Emperor of the French.

Brave colonists of the oriental *Isles*, you never could expect safety and repose to your country, but from the wisdom and tender solicitude of a chief worthy of the French people; rejoice! that benevolent being reigns over you; He reigns by the force of his genius, by the ascendancy of his virtues, through the confidence of the Heroes and Sages of the nation, of your families, of your friends; he reigns in the name and under the auspices of the master of the universe.

This august chief is occupied incessantly for your welfare; you never can put him from your memory: FIRST CONSUL, he connected among his first occupations the plan of your tranquillity, EMPEROR, one of the first movements of his paternal heart is a bound of affection towards the *Courageous Defenders* and inhabitants of the *Isles* of France and Re-union; it is pleasing to be the bearer to you of this precious testimony.

Paris, 30th. Frimaire, Year 13.

The Minister of Marine and the Colonies.

To the Captain General, Colonial Prefect, and Commissary of Justice for the time being, of the *Isles* of France and Re-union.

FAME, gentlemen, has not allowed me the honor to be the first to announce to you the coronation of his Majesty Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the French, as also that of his August Consort. Never was event marked by greater characters. The national interest, the raptures of every heart, the assent of every mind, the seal of religion impressed by the supreme chief of the church at the elevation of our monarch, the pomp of ceremonies, ecclesiastical, military and civil, the concert of deputies from all the departments, from the armies and the navy and from the different administrative bodies, the spontaneous representation of the greater colonies by six of their principal pos-

seffors residing at Paris, the multitude of strangers, the admiration, the respect, the acclamations of all, are circumstances of which no example is to be found in the records of history. Already the fourth race of our monarchs in its dawning glory, as in its good actions effaces the splendour of the three others. Can any one doubt that providence had prepared the way to this memorable epoch, when he reflects on the chain of success or rather of prodigies which has conducted us to the goal through so many errors. It is not a feeble kind of glory which has called so loudly for the Crown to be placed on the head of the saviour of France. Our destiny is not less concerned than his own.

The excesses of the revolution had ruined the fruits which were promised to her. The Altar and the Throne overturned, we were crushed under their ruins. They must be rallied, or we perish in the convulsions of anarchy. The Imperial Sceptre placed in the hands of Napoleon, forms now the most solid guarantee of happiness and glory to the French name. We have naturally and voluntarily returned into the bosom of a constitution wisely free, but monarchical. This mode of government necessary to so vast an Empire, is proved by the strongest reason, the only one possible to maintain the stability of our distant establishments. The colonists then have more motives than the other French to desire the return of such a government. Their gratitude and their joy therefore will be greater. They have likewise to pride themselves particularly on the title of Creole, which her Majesty the Empress deigns to reckon among those which are most dear to her. It is for them a pledge of especial protection.

These proclamations gentlemen are so full of advantages, that they give a new stimulus to all the sentiments of love and fidelity that our hearts carry to the feet of the Imperial throne! the Emperor counts upon the perseverance of your energy, of your zeal, of your efforts under the present circumstances, where war opposes itself to the regularity of your communications with the government which nevertheless is occupied for the welfare and interest of its possessions beyond the sea. His Majesty fees with satisfaction the courageous devotedness of the defenders and inhabitants of the Colonies of the Isles of France and Reunion. He orders me to witness it to you; and to transmit this glorious mark of his confidence and approbation to your administration.

Receive, gentlemen, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

J. DECRESE.

The fête of the coronation of their Imperial Majesties will be celebrated in the two Isles the day of Saint Napoleon, the 28th. of this month: there will be chanted a TE DEUM.

This proclamation will be read, registered, printed and made public; the colonial prefect and commissary of justice will charge themselves with the commission of it.

Isle of France 20 Thermidor, year 13.

(Signed) DECAEN,
Captain General

ADDRESSES,
FROM THE BRITISH INHABITANTS
OF BOMBAY,
TO
MARQUIS CORNWALLIS,
AND
MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

To His Excellency the Most Honorable CHARLES MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; Governor General of the British Territories in India, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's, and the Honorable East India Company's Forces, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

We the undersigned British Inhabitants of Bombay, beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on your safe arrival in India, and upon your having assumed the functions of your great Office.

Your Lordship's life has been devoted to the service of your Country in war and in peace, in difficult negotiations, in military operations the most arduous and brilliant, and in the noble employment of healing the wounds of civil discord.

You now complete the dignified consistency of this Character, by once more coming forth from honorable repose to the cares and toils of public service, at a period of life when the best men deem themselves released from laborious duty, and from a situation where no wish of your honest ambition was ungratified.

This is an act, my Lord, which could only have arisen from the unmixed principle of public duty: the disposition to do such an act is rare, the opportunities of doing it with motives of unsuspected and undisputable, are still more rare, such an act, if it only served to prove the possi-

bility of virtue so disinterested, would be a signal service to mankind, and your Lordship's sacrifice of yourself on the present occasion, confers on you a distinction, which none of your past or future honors can surpass.

For our parts, my Lord, we thank you for endearing to us our country, to which we become more fondly and proudly attached, when we see that it is capable of producing such examples.

An administration originating in motives so pure, has every prospect of being happy in its progress. Your Lordship is, from experience, well acquainted with its difficulties. But we can venture to assure you, that as your Departure from Great Britain was accompanied by the admiration of the whole Nation, so your arrival in this Country is attended by the veneration of every British Subject; and that your Government will be aided by the renown of your virtue and valour, which time has not effaced from the minds of the Princes and Nations of India.

To the Most Noble RICHARD MARQUIS WELLESLEY, Knight of the most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

We, the undersigned British Inhabitants of Bombay, beg leave to offer our grateful acknowledgments to your Lordship, at the close of your eventful and brilliant Administration.

With the same sincerity, and in the same spirit of independence, which has actuated us in our congratulations to your Noble successor, we now present ourselves to your Lordship.

The British character is not so far corrupted in us, that we can pay homage to mere power and greatness. It is therefore with pleasure, that we chuse this unsuspected moment, for declaring our unfeigned sense of the claims on public admiration and gratitude, which your splendid abilities, and unwearied exertions in the cause of your Country, have so justly gained for you, during your memorable Government of India.

We earnestly wish that your Lordship's voyage to Europe may be safe and prosperous, and that the active zeal which has marked your career abroad, may soon find scope for its exercise at home.

We are confident that your Lordship will ever find a happiness worthy of you, in the memory of your important services—in the renewal of your intercourse with illustrious and accomplished friends—in Literature, which you have not only liberally patronised, but most successfully cultivated;—and above all, in the performance of those duties, public as well as private, of which the number is increased, and the obligations strengthened, by your distinguished Talents and Eminent Station—and the active discharge of which is the safest and most pure source of enjoyment which it has pleased Divine Providence to allot to mankind.

Bombay, August 31, 1865.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the European and Native Merchants of Bombay, held on the 31st. of August, 1865.

Mr. ALEX. ADAMSON, in the Chair.

It was proposed by Mr. Charles Forbes, seconded by Mr. James Law, and unanimously resolved;

"That the Most Noble the MARQUIS WELLESLEY be solicited to permit a STATUE of him to be executed by the first Artist in England, to be sent out to Bombay as soon as possible.

"That the following Gentlemen be requested to wait upon MARQUIS WELLESLEY on his arrival in England, to prefer the said application on behalf of the Merchants of Bombay, namely, MESSRS. DAVID SCOTT, JOHN FORBES & PATRICK CRAUFURD BRUCE.

"That the Honorable the Governor in Council be requested to allot an eligible spot on BOMBAY GREEN, within the Fort, for the reception of the STATUE of MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

"That a Subscription be immediately set on foot for the above purpose, to be open for the signature of the European and Native Merchants of this Settlement.

THE SUN—April 21.

The Naval Preparations at Flushing, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, are carried on with unremitting activity, at Rochelle, Rochefort, and L'Orient, as well as in the Mediterranean ports, several new Ships of War are building, under positive injunctions to be completed at given periods.

General Junot, with a retinue of about fifty persons, has set off for Portugal, as Ambassador to the Court of Lisbon.

It is evident that Bonaparte still wishes to leave an opening for negotiation, and indeed our Government from their late answer, are

bound to take further notice of Bonaparte's overture, after communicating it to other powers. In a reply to a Deputation of the Tribunal, and in an address to the Members of the Legion of Honour, he still professes pacific sentiments.

There is a report that the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, are negotiating an arrangement for preserving the peace of Germany. This is evidently a Parisian article, intended to shew that neither Prussia nor Austria will concur with Russia in a Continental war, a thing indeed, which daily appears more improbable.

DUBLIN—April 19.

His Excellency the Earl of HARDWICK received on Tuesday, at the Castle, the *Emblems of the ORDER of the GARTER* from the hands of Lord CATHCART, who was directed to deliver them by a Warrant under the King's Sign Manual.

General Victor, Grand officer of the Legion of Honour, is appointed Ambassador at the Danish Court, in the room of M. Dagneffeau, who is appointed a member of the Conservative Senate.

Some Toulon Fishermen have been hanged, on suspicion of giving information respecting the French Fleet to the British; and notice has been given to the rest of this body, that any future communication with the English upon any occasion, will subject them to like punishment.

The French have imposed a fresh requisition on the unfortunate Hanoverians, namely, tents for the intended Encampments. The French General has ordered all the gun-powder stores to be removed out of the Electorate.

Pierre Charles Lourdier, a soldier in the 28th. regiment of infantry, encamped near Boulogne, was shot a few days ago, in the presence of a division of the troops, for using expressions, tending to the destruction of discipline, and to sow distrust between the soldiers and their officers.

The Azores, an advantageous cruising station, is allotted to the *Immortalite*, as an honourable recompence for the services of the gallant officers and crew of that ship.

Last night's Gazette announces his Majesty's Royal permission to Rear Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. to accept and wear the insignia of the Ottoman Order of the Crescent, and to add the same to his family arms. Also, the promotion of Lieut. Col. Henry Fane, from the 4th. to the 1st. Dragoon Guards, *vice* Elliott dismissed from the service.

What will the enemy say of the financial system of this country say when we state that, by the beneficial operation of the *Sinking Fund*, no less a sum than 1,698,926l. 13s. 4d. is at present applied, per quarter, to the reduction of the NATIONAL DEBT, and that the sum already redeemed amounts to 113,523,393l. sterling.

Mr. Cotterell, who lost his election for the county at the last general election, opposes the Hon. Mr. Capel, Lord Essex's brother, in the room of Mr. Scudamore.

Don Joke Cordero Periora, arrived in town last week from Portugal, on a visit to the Portuguese Ambassador. This gentleman is 27 years of age, and 28 inches in height, elegantly formed. He will be presented to his Majesty and the Royal Family by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, to whom he had the honour of being known at Lisbon. The Portuguese Ambassador's *charge d'affaires* raises the Don erect on his hand, and carries him about the house, and wraps him in a Spanish mantle, whilst he conveys him from his Excellency's hall to the carriage that brings him to his apartments in Hanover-street. It is said he is as accomplished as his appearance is prepossessing.

MARRIAGES.

At Fattyghur, Lieutenant MILLS THOMAS, to Miss SUSAN HOLLING.
At Calcutta, CHARLES BULLER, Esq. of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, to Miss BARBARA ISABELLA KIRKPATRICK.

DEATHS.

In England, CAPTAIN THOMAS PALK, of the 4th. Regiment Native Infantry.
At Benares, LIEUTENANT THOMAS HOLT, of the Bengal Native Infantry.
At Cawnpore, LIEUT. CHARLES WALKER, of the Bengal Native Infantry.
At Chittagong, Captain JAMES MIDDLETON.
At Lucknow, G. PLACK, Esq. Miniature Painter.
Lately, at the Upper Stations, Lieut. JAMES BARBER, of the Bengal Native Infantry.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

Major Bevan, of the 28th. regt. of foot, to Miss Dacres eldest daughter of Admiral Dacres.
Captain Winthrop, of the *Ardent*, to Miss Fairbrace, of Dover.
Captain Hill, of the *Orpheus*, to Miss Bettelworth, daughter of Capt. Bettelworth of the Hants Militia.

EUROPE DEATHS.

At Medham, Isle of Wight, Edmund Green, Esq.
At his Seat of Invercull, Argyllshire, Scotland, Sir John Campbell.
Philip De la Motte, Esq. formerly Lieutenant-Col. of the 3rd. Regiment of Light Dragoons.