

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR.—The enclosed Epitaph was found in a very old Chemical Book, if you think it will afford any amusement to your Readers, you are at liberty to publish it.

EPI TAPHUM CHEMICUM.  
Here lieth to REST, MACERATE, and AMALGAMATE with Clay.

In BALNEO ALEMBICUM STRATUM SUPER STRATUM.

The RESIDUUM, TERRA DAMNATA, & Caput Mortuum

OF BOYLE GODFREY, Chemist,

A Man, who in this Earthly LABORATORY

Pursued various PROCESSES to obtain

ARCANUM VITÆ,

Or the secret to LIVE;

Allo AURUM VITÆ,

Or the Art of getting, rather than making Gold.

ALCHEMIST like,

All his Labour and PROJECTION,

As MERCURY in the FIRE, EVAPORATED in FUMO.

When he DISSOLVED in his first Principles,

He DEPARTED as poor

As the lost Drops of an ALEMBOIC.

For Riches are not poured

On the ADVENTS of this World.

Though fond of News, he carefully avoided

The FERMENTATION, EFFERVESCENCE,

and DECOMPOSITION of this Life.

Full Seventy Years his EXALTED ESSENCE

Was HERMETICALLY SEALED IN HIS TERRENE

MATRASS,

But the radical Moisture being EXHAUSTED,

The ELIXIR VITÆ spent,

And ENDOCATED to a CUTICLE;

He could not SUSPEND longer in his VEHICLE,

BUT PRECIPITATED ERADATIM,

PER CAMPANAM,

To his Original DUST.

May that light, brighter than BOLOGNIAN PHOSPHORUS,

Preserve him from the ATHANOR, ENFUREMA,

And REVERBERATORY FURNACE of the other

World,

Depurate him from the FÆCIS and SCORIA of this;

Highly RECTIFY and VOLATILIZE

His ÆTHERIAL Spirit,

Bring it over the HELM of the RETORT of this Globe,

Place it in a proper RECIPIENT;

Among the Elect of the FLOWERS of BENJAMIN;

Never to be SATURATED

Till the General RESUSCITATION,

DEFLACRATION, CALCINATION,

AND SUBLIMATION of ALL THINGS.

STRASBURG, — 17th. Vendemiaire.

Yesterday at one o'clock his Excellency Monsieur de Marshall Kellermann, and the Officers of his Staff, were introduced and did homage to her Imperial Majesty the Empress.

Her Imperial Majesty yesterday received the Deputation of the Tribunate. The President, M. Fabre, on this occasion delivered the following address:

MADAM.

"The Deputation which the Tribunate has resolved to send to the Emperor and King, is eagerly solicitous to present their respects at the feet of your Majesty. Deputed as we are to express the gratitude of the French people to their Sovereign for all that they enjoy of Independence, Glory, and National Prosperity, it becomes us at the same time to be the interpreters of similar sentiments towards your August Person. It is just that the who has worthily shared the destiny of the great NAPOLEON should have the testimonials of the love of the French. The inexhaustible goodness of your Majesty leaves at every step, traces of consolation and beneficence. It is thus that the veneration due to Imperial Dignity is rendered more affecting. Every where we have heard blessings on the name of JOSEPHINE. Every where the people admire that happy assemblage of virtues, which while it exists respects, charms and captives the heart."

No male from the age of 10 to 60 years can quit the French Empire, without special permission; in order effectually to prevent individuals from escaping the chance of being enrolled as conscripts, which is determined by lot. The drawing of the names of conscripts is however conducted with the utmost impartiality, and the

families of the opulent and great are alike liable to the conscript laws as those of the artificer and peasant.

LONDON—12th. October.

The blockade of the Elbe and Weser are raised by order of Government. This decision of Council was notified yesterday officially to all the foreign Consuls resident in London, stuck up at the Exchange, and published in the most formal manner. This news occasions the most lively satisfaction. The order relative to the raising the blockade is owing to the French troops having abandoned the positions which they occupied on the banks of the Elbe and Weser.

Forty gun-boats are to be got ready with all possible dispatch, and to be placed under the command of Admiral Sir Sidney Smith. They are to carry two guns, one forward the other on the stern. Their keels are constructed in such a manner as to give them a very small draft of water.

Mr. Arthur Young, the famous Agriculturist, is arrived at St. Petersburg. He will make a statistical tour through Russia, which is to last a twelvemonth. He is treated with marked distinction.

The advanced guard of the celebrated Russian Embassy to China left Peterburgh on the 14th. of Sept. to make preparations for the reception of the Ambassador during his extensive journey. They are to await the arrival of their Chief on the frontiers of Chinese Tartary; and a corps of 100 Padschins, sent by the Emperor of China, are to escort him thence through the deserts of Yobi and Mongolia. The Philosophers who accompany this expedition are very numerous, and are chiefly selected from the German school.

LONDON, — 14th. October.

The East India Company's ship *Indus* arrived at Crookhaven on Thursday last. A letter written by Captain *Weldon* from on board the *Indus*, contains the following paragraph:—"I was closely chased by the Rochefort Squadron; and escaped with the utmost difficulty. To quicken the sailing of the ship, I found myself obliged to throw overboard upwards of twelve tons of my cargo. When I left the *Calcutta*, she was engaged with two of the enemy's line of battle ships, and there did not appear any probability that she could avoid being captured."

The brave Captain *Woodriff* did not hesitate to commence a most unequal combat to cover the escape of his convoy. It is to his courage and to his manoeuvres that the several ships are indebted for their safety. The enemy had with them eight or ten merchant ships, which they had previously captured, and which had formed a part of the Leeward Island fleet.

The Captain of His Majesty's Frigate *Dryad*, just arrived at Portsmouth, states that he fell in with the Rochefort Squadron, having with them one English ship of the line, a prize, and seven other ships, in all eight vessels, captured by the enemy.

The circumstance of our Government having engaged a number of Pilots belonging to the navigation of the Elbe and Weser, has given rise to an opinion that the German Legion consisting of 8,000 men, are destined for Hanover. It is certain that at this instant they are marching towards the coast to be embarked. They are commanded by General *Don*. According to the general opinion in Hanover, they momentarily expect an army of 46,000 men.

Sir Sydney Smith is preparing to quit the capital in order to proceed and take upon himself his command on board the *Antelope*. We are assured that this intrepid officer, in his last excursion on the enemy's coast, not only succeeded in introducing himself into the harbour of Boulogne, but even to land with some heroes disguised like himself, and to take a complete survey of the state of the place.

An enterprise is constantly spoken of as intended against the enemy's principal depot at Boulogne. Sir Sydney Smith is designed as before for the command of his expedition. The troops destined for this service are the 3d. brigade of Guards, and General *Moore's* brigade.

FRANCFORT—7th. October.

According to the public papers, his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, has retired to his possessions in Westphalia.—These papers add, that this Prince has discharged the principal part of his troops,

Frankfort, 8th. Oct.—All the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, which were distributed throughout the garrisons on the left Bank of the Rhine, crossed that river the beginning of this month to repair to the upper principality. They consisted of four battalions of Infantry, and one regiment of Light Dragoons. Immediately on their arrival at Buzbach they were discharged. The soldiers allowed to return to their homes and the officers wherever they think proper. They are to continue to receive pay as heretofore. The troops of the upper principality and those of the Duchy of Westphalia are not to be discharged for the present at least. The Landgrave has quitted Darmstadt with all his family, and is retiring to Gies. We are unacquainted with the motives of these unexpected determinations.

BERLIN—29th. September.

A courier arrived yesterday from Wilna charged with a letter from his Russian Majesty, a counsel was immediately convoked, composed of the Duke of Brunswick, M. M. Mollendorf, Schulembourg, Hardenberg, Haugwitz, Ruchel, and Kockritz. They read with astonishment the letter in which the Emperor insists on a passage for his troops through the colonies of Silesia, Old Prussia, and Southern Prussia, and fixes the day of their arrival. The members of the counsel felt the most lively indignation, and it was resolved to put the army immediately on the war footing. Orders to this effect are already given.

The following order was addressed on the 3d. of October to the French army:

BY THE EMPEROR.—The Marshal of the Empire ALEXANDER BERTHIER, Minister of War, Great Officer of the Legion of Honour, commanding the first Cohort, Grand Cross of the Black Eagle, and of the red Eagle of Prussia, Major General of the Grand Army—makes known, that the Emperor of the French & King of Italy, with the view of giving to the learned a fresh proof of the special protection which he yields to the SCIENCES; and to those who cultivate them, and conformably to the request that has been presented to him by his Serene Highness the Elector of Baden, takes under his safeguard the UNIVERSITY of Heideberg—also its rights and privileges, it is therefore ordered, that all the corps of his grand army, and also those of his allies do respect the same—and he charges the Chiefs who command corps, to guarantee this establishment and all that belongs to it, from the troubles and evils inseparable from war.

Colonel Taylor, whom his Majesty has lately appointed to be his confidential Secretary, was one of the Clerks in the Secretary of State's Office for Foreign Affairs in the administrati-



on of Lord Grenville. He afterwards obtained a commission in the Kent Militia, from whence he became under Secretary to Gen. Hewgill, then Secretary to the Commander in Chief. In this department he conducted himself so much to the satisfaction of the Royal Highness the Duke of York, that he successively appointed him to a Commission in the Dragoons, and to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the second regiment of Guards.

We cannot travel many miles in any public road in England, without seeing the remains, or the gibbet on which were suspended for a long time, the remains of a fellow-creature. The human form in its most disgusting appearance is made the sport of the winds and of the birds of the air. The fight is so frequent, and the feelings have been so hardened, that the gibbet becomes a direction-post to the traveller, and he is recommended to traversing a common to keep his eye on an object the most offensive to humanity.

DUBLIN, — 2d. September.

CITY MEETING, WILLIAM-STREET.

The following Resolutions respecting the new Police Bill were put and carried, but not without some warmth of desultory debate.

The first went to impress an opinion, that the new Police Bill was totally unnecessary, that it would induce enormous expences, and that its regulations tended to give a vital blow to the constitutional privileges of the Corporation.

The second resolution went to state, that the privilege given to the Lord Lieutenant, of appointing Magistrates, without attention to their merits or qualifications, was a measure, as far as it went to extend the authority of the Executive Government to an unprecedented degree, likely to prove injurious to the liberty and property of the city at large.

Mr. Cope took a retrospective view of those times when the *old Volunteers* were in popular estimation, and while their exertions were serviceable, had the countenance and applause of the Government of the country, whose vigilant and unremitting care over the liberty of the subject, he exemplified, in the requisite measure of disarming them when the necessity of their bearing arms had ceased. Subsequent Governments, in more arduous times, had adopted the salutary and glorious system, by which the yeomanry of Ireland are still sustained and altogether, in those internal commotions we have had, he was not afraid to assert, that it was alone by strengthening the hands of Government, and by extending the authority of the Executive Power, that we were rescued from those calamities at a critical moment, which threatened not only the subversion of our most sacred rights, and the invasion of our domestic quiet, but an universal overthrow and irredeemable destruction, both of lives and properties. Instead of trespassing on the Constitutional Privileges of City Magistrates, by having the appointment of new ones vested exclusively in the Government, he conceived that the Lord Lieutenant, by his condescending communication to them, not only testified a marked compliment and respect, but shewed, by extending the sphere of the City Magistrates' authority five miles beyond its ordinary limits, that he was peculiarly tenacious of their corporate privileges, and meant, feropulovly, to adhere to their chartered rights. Mr. Cope offered an Amendment, expressive of these sentiments which was also negatived without a division, and the original Resolution carried.

The third Resolution tended to deprecate the appointment of Barristers, as District Justices, at an aggregate expence of 3,000l. a year.

The fourth Resolution asserted, on the notoriety of the fact, that there do not exist any nightly disturbances or depredations in the city,

which would call for a new Act, fraught with so many evil consequences.

Mr. Cope, adhering to the principle, that the critical situation of the times renders it both politic and necessary to strengthen the hands of Government, moved, as an amendment, "that our present tranquillity and exemption from nocturnal disturbances are solely to be attributed to the vigilance and exertions of our military patrols." He was in both amendments seconded by Mr. Kelly, and forcibly supported by his opinions and observations.

The first Resolution tended to the principle, that if any modification of the present police establishment should be requisite, two additional Magistrates would answer every purpose of amendment or amelioration.

The sixth Resolution stated the additional expence of the projected new establishment at 15,000l. a year.

The seventh, on the motion of Mr. Stephens, hofier, was an address of thanks to his Excellency Earl Hardwicke, for his gracious communication to them respecting the new Bill.

Eighth Resolution—"That the preceding ones do constitute a Report of the Committee to the next Quarter Assembly," Adjourned.

FRENCH COLONIES.

The policy of our Government in enforcing the Navigation Laws has interdicted the Americans from carrying the produce of our West India Islands to the European markets; indeed such is the just severity with which we enforce our commercial code, that not an atom of West India produce can find its way into foreign markets but in West India ships; Martinique can supply little towards the great consumption of France, and the ist is thus almost effectually cut off from the West India produce.

TALLEYRAND, in his celebrated Essay 'Upon the importance of Colonies to France', an Essay, delivered before the French Institute, and which every politician should read, plainly points at St. Domingo & Egypt in the following words, "To relieve ourselves from commercial wants as well in peace as in war, should act as another incentive to colonial establishments. In the East there has long been a monopoly against us, but in the course of time this must be shaken; it will either perish by itself, or the Nations of Europe will shake off their dependence upon England for the commodities of India, by finding a new channel of supply, and markets more convenient and liberal. There is more than one course to India; in the dilapidation of the Ottoman Empire, that province must be ours, which once supplied the Roman world with the precious produce of the Indies. He adds, —

"In the West we are torn from a valuable colony, and many have lamented that its re-union with France is impossible; but they have not considered that its present system has exhausted its means of support — A Negro-Empire is not within the possibility of things. Should the slaves succeed in murdering the families of the planters, and all whom they consider as their masters, the effect would only be to procure them new masters more cruel than their former — In this vessel, in this kind of immense galleys, which Fate has placed in the Atlantic Ocean, & to the benches of which she has condemned the Africans, by thousands to the oar, the most successful insurrection could only remove their fetters for a time, and finally, by a partial tale of liberty, only embitter still more the future servitude of the crew."

Such are the words of Talleyrand, a man considering him in a character, distinct from an enemy, who has extended the French Empire by his councils as much as Bonaparte by his arms.

His Royal highness the Commander in Chief has signified his wish that no farther muster of Volunteers may take place till after the harvest—a prudent and beneficial regulation for the country, which we cannot too much commend.

Political Union.—The following Remarks of

Sir William Dawes, in a Sermon preached before Queen Anne, are not inapplicable to existing circumstances:—"Never, certainly, is a union so necessary as in times of war, especially if the war, be against a great and powerful enemy. Without this, public designs will be crossed—public business retarded—the enemies of a Government encouraged—and, but too likely, fatal opportunities put into their hands of bringing about those ends, by factions at home, which they could never have obtained by their arms abroad.—Experience shews, that when contending parties and factions are well-arranged and exasperated against each other, they are wholly taken up with the thoughts of ways to wreak their malice and revenge upon one another; and the Public, *all the while*, is left to shift for itself."

Statement of the quantity of Strong Beer brewed in London by the first twelve Houses, from the 25th. Sept. 1804, to the 25th. Sept. 1805.

Barclay and Perkins	152,500 Barrels
Meux, Read, and Co.	136,700
Truman, Hanbury, & Co.	126,400
Whitbread and Co.	103,600
Sham, Combe, and Co.	85,700
F. Calvert and Co.	71,200
Goodwyn & Co.	71,100
J. Calvert and Co.	46,200
Elliott and Co.	46,100
Cox and Co.	34,200
Clowes and Co.	34,200
Biley and Co.	32,000

Union-Hall.—Yesterday a Mrs. West was charged with assaulting a watchman, in Pitt-street, Blackfriars-road. It appeared that the street alluded to has been infested with *Cyprians*, and that the Overseers have stationed a man there with a lantern and board, on which is written, "*Beware of houses of ill fame*." This man has constantly placed himself at the door of the person charged, who has remonstrated with him, but in vain: when the other evening, as she said, thinking it a burning shame that he should annoy her door, and expose her to her neighbours, when, in fact, her house was virtuously adorned within side, took the liberty of breaking his standard over his head. This was the charge of assault, which the Magistrate discharged, observing, that the man had no right to make her house the finger-post of scorn.

A List of accidents which happened on the morning of Tuesday last:—Mr. PITT, at the division of the house, being in a great hurry to join his friends in the lobby, was met accidentally by Mr. Wilberforce, going with equal speed the contrary way—and we are concerned to state, that the Minister received a violent kick on the shin by the encounter. Mr. Wilberforce happened to have his double-soled water proofs on, which made the bruise the worse, and it is feared a mortification will ensue. Some time after, as the speaker was leaving the house, the corner of his hat happened to graze the eye of Mr. Pitt, (*who was still rubbing his shin*) but it is supposed, so far from being the use of it, he will see better in future with both eyes.

One of the watchmen who have been so long employed by the Society for the Suppression of Vice, to shame the naughty women about Leicester Fields, sauntering home, made a stop before SOMERSET HOUSE, and stood so awkwardly before the gateway with his lantern and the board inscribed "*Beware of houses of bad fame*," that people could scarcely get in or out for him. The rogue enjoyed the thing for some time, but as soon as he saw Mr. Canning fairly walk out, he went peaceably home.

Mr. Trotter having gone home in something of a sweat, incautiously took a hearty swig of *Whitbread's emire*, which brought on such vomiting, that nothing whatever, it is feared, will remain on his stomach.



# MADRAS COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

W E D N E S D A Y, the 16th. April, 1806.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, II. NOV.

The Letter, (and its enclosures,) of which the following are Copies, were received at this Office last night, from Capt. (now Rear Admiral) Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart. commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Cæsar*, addressed to William Marsden, Esq.

SIR,

The accompanying Copy of a Letter, addressed to the Hon. Admiral Cornwallis, I request you will be pleased to lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with my apology for the hasty manner in which it is written.

(Signed) R. STRACHAN.

*Cæsar*, West of Rochfort, 264 Miles, November 4th, 1805, Wind S. E.

SIR,

Being off Ferrol, working to the Westward, with the wind Welterly, on the evening of the 2d. we observed a Frigate in the N. W. making signals; made all sail to join her before night, and followed by the Ships named in the margin,\* we came up with her at eleven at night; and at the moment she joined us, we saw six large Ships near us, Capt. Baker informed me he had been chased by the Rochforte Squadron, then close to leeward of us. We were delighted. I desired him to tell all the Captains of the Ships of the line after to follow me, as I meant to engage them directly, and immediately bore away in the *Cæsar* for that purpose, making all the signals I could to indicate our movements to our Ships; the Moon enabled us to see the Enemy bear away in a line abreast, closely formed, but we lost sight of them when it set, and I was obliged to reduce our sails, the *Hero*, *Courageux* and *Æolus* being the only ships we could see. We continued steering to the E. N. E. all night, and in the morning observed the *Santa Margareta* near us, at nine we discovered the Enemy of four: five of the line in the N. E. under all sail. We had also every thing set, and came up with them fast: in the evening, we observed three sail after and the *Phoenix* spoke me at night. I found that active Officer, Capt. Baker, had delivered my orders, and I sent him on to assist the *Santa Margareta* in leading us up to the enemy. At day-light we were near them, and the *Santa Margareta* had begun in a very gallant manner to fire upon their rear, and was soon joined by the *Phoenix*.

A little before noon, the French finding an action unavoidable began to take in their small sails, and form in a line, bearing on the starboard tack, we did the same, and I communicated my intentions by hailing to the Captains, "That I should attack the center and rear," and at noon began the battle; in a short time the van ships of the enemy tacked, which almost directly made the action close and general; the *Namur* joined soon after we tacked, which we did as soon as we could get the Ships round, & I directed her by signals, to engage the van. At half past three the Action ceased, the enemy having fought to admiration, & not surrendering till their Ships were unmanageable. I have returned thanks to the Captains of the Ships of the line and the Frigates, and they speak in high terms of approbation of their respective Officers and Ships Companies. If any thing could add to the good opinion I had already formed of the Officers and Crew of the *Cæsar*, it is their gallant conduct in this days battle. The enemy have suffered much, but our ships not more than it is to be expected on these occasions: you may judge of my surprise, Sir, when I found the Ships we had taken, were not the Rochforte Squadron, but from Cadiz.

(Signed) R. J. STRACHAN.

Honorable William Cornwallis, Admiral of the White, and Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

\* *Cæsar*, *Hero*, *Courageux*, and *Namur*, *Bellona*, *Æolus*, *Santa Margareta*, far to leeward in the South East.

FIRST LINE.  
STARBOARD TACK.  
BRITISH LINE.

*Cæsar* of 80 guns,—*Hero* of 74 guns,—*Courageux* of 74 guns,

FRENCH LINE.

*Duguay Tournan*, of 74 guns, Captain Touffler,—*Formidable* of 80 guns, Rear Admiral Dumanoir,—*Mont Blanc* of 74 guns, Captain Vellegrey,—*Scipion* of 74 guns, Captain Bourger.

SECOND LINE, (when the *NAMUR* joined.)

LARBOARD TACK.

BRITISH LINE.

*Hero* of 74 guns, Hon. Captain Gardner,—*Namur* of 74 guns, Captain Halléd,—*Cæsar* of 80 guns, Sir R. J. Strachan,—*Courageux* of 74 guns, Captain Lee.

FRENCH LINE.

*Duguay Tournan*,—*Formidable*,—*Mont Blanc*,—*Scipion*.

N. B. The *Duguay Tournan* and *Scipion* totally dismasted; the *Formidable* and *Mont Blanc* have their foremasts standing. Our Frigates, *Santa Margareta*, *Æolus*, *Phoenix* and *Revolutionaire*.

The Revolutionaire joined at the time the *Namur* did, but with rest of our frigates, in consequence of the French tacking, were to leeward of the enemy.

I do not know what is become of the *Bellona*, or the other two sails we saw on the night of the 2d. instant.

The reports of Damage, Killed, and Wounded, have not been all received. The enemy have suffered much.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE 16 NOV.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honorable Lord Collingwood, Vice Admiral of the Red, &c. &c. to William Marsden, Esq. dated on board the *Euryalus*, off Cadiz, October 28, 1805.

SIR,

Since my letter to you of the 24th. Rating the proceedings of His Majesty's Squadron, our situation has been the most critical; and our employment the most arduous that ever a Fleet was engaged in. On the 24th. and 25th. it blew a most violent gale of wind, which completely dispersed the ships, and drove the captured Hulls in all directions.

I have since been employed in collecting and destroying them, where they are at anchor upon the coast between Cadiz and six leagues Westward of San Lucar, without the prospect of having one to bring into port.

I mentioned in my former letter the joining of the *Donegal* and *Melpomene*, after the action: I cannot sufficiently praise the activity of their commanders, in giving assistance to the Squadron in destroying the enemy's ships.

The *Defiance*, after having stuck to the *Aigle*, as long as it was possible, in hope of saving her from wreck, which separated her for some time from the Squadron, was obliged to abandon her to her fate, and the went on shore.

Captain Durham's exertions have been very great.

I hope I shall get them all destroyed by tomorrow, if the weather keeps moderate. In the gale the *Royal Sovereign* & *Mars* lost their foremasts, and are now rigging anew, where the body of the Squadron is at anchor, to the N. W. of San Lucar.

I find that on the return of *Gravina* to Cadiz, he was immediately ordered to sea again, and come out, which made it necessary for me to form a line, to cover the disabled Hulls: that night it blew hard & his ship the *Prince of Asturias*, was dismasted and returned into port; the *Rayo* was also dismasted, and fell into our hands, Don Henrique M. Douel, had his broad pendant on the *Rayo*, and from him I find the *Santa Anna* was driven near Cadiz & towed in by a frigates.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

P. S. I enclose a list of the Killed and Wounded, as far as I have been able to collect it.

Abstract of the names and qualities of the Officers and Petty Officers killed and wounded on board the British ships, in the action with the combined fleets of France and Spain, October 21st. 1805.

KILLED.

*Royal Sovereign*, Brice Gelliland, Lieutenant; William Chalmers, Master; Robert Green, Second Lieutenant of *Royal Marines*; John Ackenhead and Thomas Braund Midshipmen.

*Dreadnought*, None.

*Mars*, George Duff, Captain; Alexander Duff, Masters-mate; Edward Corbyn and Henry Morgan, Midshipmen.

*Minotaur*, None.

*Revenge*, Mr. Grier and Mr. Brooks, Midshipmen.

*Leviathan*, Ajax, Defence, None.

*Defiance*, Thomas Simons, Lieutenant; William Foster, Boatswain; James Williamson, Midshipman.

WOUNDED.

*Royal Sovereign*, John Clavell and James Ralford, Lieutenants; James Levesconte, Second Lieut. of the *Royal Marines*; William Watton, Masters-mate; Gilbert Kennicott, Grenville Thompson; John Farrant, and John Campbell, Midshipmen; Isaac Wilkinson, Boatswain.

*Dreadnought*, James L. Lloyd, Lieut.; A. M' Cullock & J. Sabin, Midshipmen.

*Mars*, Edward William Gairret, and James Black, Lieutenants; Thomas Cook, Master; Thomas Norman, Second-capt. of *Royal Marines*; John Young, George Guiven, William John Cooke, John Jenkins, and Alfred Luckraft, Midshipmen.

*Minotaur*, James Robinfon, Boatswain; John Samuel Smith, Midshipman.

*Revenge*, Robert Moorfont, Captain; (slightly); John Berry, Lieutenant; Luke Brokenshaw, Master; Peter Lely, Captain of the *Royal Marines*.

*Leviathan*, T. W. Watton, Midshipman; (slightly); Ajax, none. *Defence*, none. *Defiance*, P. C. Durham, Capt. (slightly); James Spratt, & Robert Brown, Masters-mates; John Hodge and Edmund Andrew Chapman, Midshipmen.

C. COLLINGWOOD,

A return of the killed and wounded on board the respective ships composing the British Squadron under the command of the Right Honorable Lord Viscount Nelson, K. B. Vice Admiral of the White, &c. &c. in the action with the combined Fleets of France and Spain, 21st. Oct. 1805.

Victory, not received.

*Royal Sovereign*, 3 Officers, 2 Petty Officers, and 42 Seamen and Marines killed; 3 Officers, 5 Petty Officers, and 56 Seamen and Marines wounded.—Total 141.

*Britannia*,—*Femeraire*,—*Prince*—*Nep-tune*, not received.

*Dreadnought*, 7 Seamen and Marines, killed; 1 Officer, 2 Petty Officers, and 23 Seamen & Marines, wounded.—Total 33.

*Mars*, 1 Officer, 3 Petty Officers, and 25 Seamen and Marines, killed, 4 Officers, 5 Petty Officers and 60 Seamen and Marines, wounded.—Total 98.

*Bellerophon*, 2 Officers, 1 Petty Officer and 24 Seamen and Marines, killed, 2 Officers 4 Petty Officers, and 117 Seamen and Marines wounded.—Total 150.

*Minotaur* 3 Seamen and Marines killed, 1 Officer, 1 Petty Officer, and 20 Seamen and Marines wounded.—Total 25.

*Revenge*, 2 Petty Officers, and 26 Seamen and Marines killed; 4 Officers and 47 Seamen and Marines, wounded.—Total 79.

*Leviathan*, 4 Seamen and Marines, killed; 1 Petty Officer and 21 Seamen and Marines wounded.—Total 26.

*Ajax*, 2 Seamen and Marines killed; 9 Seamen & Marines wounded.—Total 11.

*Agamemnon*, *Spartiate*, *Africa*, *Belleisle*, *Colossus*, *Achille*, *Polyphemus*, *Swiftsure*, not received.

*Defence*, 7 Seamen and Marines, killed; 29 Seamen and Marines wounded.—Total 36.

*Defiance*, 2 Officers, 1 Petty Officer, and 14 Seamen and Marines, killed; 1 Officer, 4 Petty Officers and 48 Seamen and Marines, wounded.—Total 70.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

BIRTH.

At Vellore, on the 11th. Instant, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Darby, of a son.



# MADRAS COURIER.



Volume XXII.

WEDNESDAY, 16th. APRIL 1866.

Number 1671.

### Sheriff's Sales.

**TERUCAULATTY CHITTYAR,**  
Vers.—SHEVACAUMY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 24th Instant, will be sold by Sheriff's Sale, on the Premises between 2 and 5 in the afternoon, One House and Ground situated in Mortale Fort, No. 24 Veypan Chitto Street, measuring in Length from East to West 40 feet, and breadth from North to South 24, or thereabouts, being the Property of the most honored Defendant and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Conditions of Sale.—Two per cent. to be paid immediately on the amount of purchase, and the residue in 10 days, in default of which the Premises to be sold, and the said Purchaser to be held responsible for any loss or deficiency, that may arise thereon, and all advantages forfeited.

J. W. MILLER, Sheriff.

Madras, 15th. April, 1866.

**STREERAROMBADDOORE VADACHEIDUM**  
MODELLY and S. ANNASAWMY MODELLY  
LY Brother and Personal Representatives of T. GARY MODELLY Deceased.  
V. COVOUR TERMALEAPPAN MODELLY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday the 5th Instant, will be sold by Sheriff's Sale on the Premises, between 4 & 6 in the Afternoon, into five Lots The undermentioned two several Gardens and three Choultry Houses and Grounds all adjoining, situate at St. Thome, on the North side of Coobaccharan Pagoda's Tank, Viz.

Lot 1st.—One Large Garden Measuring Cawneys; and 14 Grounds.  
2d.—One Do. Measuring 61 Grounds.  
3d.—A Large Choultry House 167 feet by 64 4th.—One Do. Do. 167 feet by 39.  
5th.—One Do. Do. 167 feet by 34 or thereabouts, being the property of the above named Defendant and Seized by Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Conditions of Sale to per Cent. to be paid immediately on the amount of each Purchase, and the residue in 10 days, in default of which the Premises to be sold, and the said Purchaser to be held responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon, and all advantages forfeited.

J. W. MILLER, Sheriff.

Madras, 15th. April 1866.

### NAVY BILLS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that specific is required for the use of His Majesty's Squadron in India, for Bills upon the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy, and Sick and Hurt Office, London, at ninety days sight.

Tenders are to be delivered into my Office, on or before Saturday, the 19th. April next.—On the envelope to my address must be written, "Tenders for supplying Cash upon Navy Bills at ninety days sight."

EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER,  
NAVAL OFFICER.  
Naval Office, Madras, 11th. April 1866.

### Naval Hospital.

THE Contract for victualing the Patients in His Majesty's Naval Hospital at this Presidency, as well as for providing them with Clothing, Bedding, and other necessaries, expiring on the 30th. day of June.

Notice is hereby given, that Tenders for the supply of the said articles, for one year certain, from the 1st. of July next, and six months notice, will be received on or before the 31st. day of May by His Majesty's Naval Office, to be opened in presence of His Excellency the Commander in Chief; a draft of the proposed Contract may be seen at the Naval Office, and a muster of the bedding and clothing at the Naval Hospital. The Contractor will be required to deposit the sum of £. 5,000 sterling in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury at this Presidency, for the due performance of the terms of his agreement. The respective Tenders to be marked as such on the Envelope.

By Command of the Commander in Chief,  
EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER,  
SECRETARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY.  
Admiralty Office,  
Fort St. George, April, 1866.

For Sale on Commission,  
**B. JAMES DOBBIN,**  
EXCELLENT Brandy in Casks at 28 Paganas per Gallon, by the Cask of 10 Gallons.  
A few Kegs of Brandy, containing from 5 to 12 Gallons each.  
Holland's Gin in small Casks, at 5½ Paganas per Cask.

To be Sold,  
By Public Auction,  
By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,  
On FRIDAY, the 18th. Instant,  
AT 11 O'CLOCK,  
TO CLOSE A CONCERN,  
AND  
WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,  
Twenty Kegs of Real

Coniac Brandy,  
From 5 to 10 Gallons,  
ALSO  
Twenty-five Dozen of Europe  
WHITE WINE VINEGAR.

For Sale on Commission,  
By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.  
A FEW DOZEN OF

Italian Liquors,  
VIZ.

DRUMENTA—AMARASCHINO—NANCY—OSI D'AVARCHE—PLATTE DE VE CHIA—DE PERFEITO AVONN—D'ALCHERMES, and BALSAMO UVA NO, in small Vials, at 3 Pagodas the dozen.

EXCELLENT  
WINES,  
PER  
SHIP JULIANA.

The Supercargo

OF THE  
SHIP JULIANA,  
OF NEW YORK,  
OFFERS FOR SALE,  
CHATEAU MARGAUX,  
LAFITE,  
AND  
LATOUR WINES,  
OF THE VINTAGE OF  
1801;

IN CASES OF THREE DOZEN EACH.  
THESE WINES are shipped by WALTER JOHNSTON and JAMES DOWLING, of Bourdeaux, the successors of MR. BARTON, the first English Merchant, who brought the Wines of the above Vineyards into the repute they deservedly hold; almost the whole of those growths being shipped to GREAT BRITAIN, and re-shipped from thence to INDIA, under the name of  
ENGLISH CLARET.

The Vintage of 1801, holds the first rank after that of 1798, but of the latter none is to be purchased in Bourdeaux, under Ten Livres Tournois or 8-4 Sterling per Bottle, and no quantity even at that price, to be procured.

The JULIANA proceeds in a few days to Bengal, such Gentlemen as wish to be supplied, will please to apply immediately at No. 10, Anderson's Street. The Price is Seven Pagodas and an half per Dozen, and 100 READY MONEY.

Madras, 16th. April, 1866.

For Private Sale,  
AT MR. UMPHERSTON'S,  
COACH-MAKER,  
IN BLACK-TOWN,  
ANELEGANT and HIGHLY FINISHED  
CARRIAGE,  
Of the latest Fashion,  
worthy the attention of any one requiring a conveyance of the kind.

To be Sold  
By Public Auction,  
BY JOHN BURDEN,

At his Long Rooms in Davidson's Street,  
This Day, WEDNESDAY, the 16th. Instant,  
SALE TO COMMENCE  
AT 10 O'CLOCK.

An Invoice of Cutlery,  
OILMAN'S STORES, Glass & China-ware,—a quantity of Furniture and Piece Goods—Perfumery, Consisting of Smyths Lavender Water, &c.  
HOFFMANS CONFECTIONARY,  
CONSISTING OF  
Jams and Jellies; Comfits, &c.  
ALSO  
Few Maunds of Bengal Candles.

AND  
A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

To be Sold,  
By Public Auction,  
BY JOHN BURDEN,

AT HIS LONG ROOM IN DAVIDSON'S STREET,  
This Day WEDNESDAY, the 16th. Instant,  
SALE TO COMMENCE,  
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

If not previously disposed of by Private Contract,  
THE

Schooner Pearl,  
JARROL Built, about three years old, with all her Masts, Yards, Sails, &c. as from Sea; a very Stiff Vessel under Sail, and remarkably Strong, Birthen about 25 Tons, well Calculated for the Mauritius Trade.  
An Inventory of Stores, and Conditions of Sale, will be exhibited at the Auction Room of Mr. JOHN BURDEN.

To be Sold  
By Public Auction,  
BY JOHN BURDEN,

At his Long Rooms, in Davidson's Street,  
On TUESDAY, the 23d. Instant,  
AND TO CONTINUE DAILY  
Until the whole is sold off,  
THE REMAINS OF  
CAPTAIN GRAHAM'S  
INVESTMENT,

Catalogue of which will be Published.

To be Sold.  
By Public Auction.

BY JOHN BURDEN,  
At his Long Rooms, in Davidson's Street,  
On WEDNESDAY, the 23d. Instant,  
AT 12 O'CLOCK.

In not previously disposed of  
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,  
THE FAST SAILING

Schooner Bee,  
AS SHE NOW LIES IN THE ROADS,  
Burthen about 60 Tons,  
BUILT AT CALCUTTA IN 1803.

Has lately undergone a thorough repair, and newly sheathed and Coppered: For further particulars apply as above, where a List of her Stores may be seen.

Advertisement,  
BENJAMIN JOHNSON,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Gentlemen at the Presidency and Out-Station, that he will undertake to repair ORGANS, and PIANO FORTES,—Quick flowering LOOKING GLASSES, making and Gilding Frames for Pictures, and Varnishing the same. Whoever may be pleased to favor him with their commands, due attention will be paid.—Enquire at his House, in Anderson Street, No. 15.  
Madras, 16th. April, 1866.

To be Sold,  
By Public Auction,  
BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,  
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 17th. Instant,  
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

PLATE,  
Consisting of  
A HANDSOME Tea Pot and Stand—a Sugar Cup—one Hot Water Plate—one Funnel—four Bottle Stands—one Coffee Pot—one pair Curry Dishes—one Sugar Vase—one Mustard Pot—Table and Desert Forks—Table, Desert and Tea Spoons, &c. &c.  
FURNITURE, consisting of a large Blackwood Cot, with Curtains and Tape, two Blackwood Couches with Backs, one Blackwood Sleeping Couch with Bed, Mahogany & Blackwood plain & Arm Chairs, also, two sets of Queen's-ware, a Perambulator, two Mahogany Ercuitores, new, AND A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

To be Sold  
By Public Auction,  
BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,  
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 17th. Instant,  
SALE TO COMMENCE  
AT 12 O'CLOCK,

A CARRIAGE, with a pair of handsome young Grey Horses, that go well together,—A Grey Arab Carriage Horse, A Capital White Pique Saddle Horse. A neat Curicle and two sets of Harness.

MEDICAL WAREHOUSE,  
AND  
APOTHECARY'S SHOP.

GEORGE MOSS, begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Shop to Stringer's Street, No. 12, Black-town—and admitted Mr. Thomas Fry, as a PARTNER in conducting the said business, where they propose, to sell a great variety of  
EUROPEAN MEDICINES,

AND  
DRUGS,

And likewise to make up with due care, attention, and despatch, such Prescriptions as may be sent to them either by day or night, as constant attendance will be given.—They propose also fitting up, altering, and accommodating Medicine Cabinets, and Boxes, to the various exigencies of this climate, and pledge themselves to afford the utmost satisfaction in this, as well as in every other respect to those Gentlemen who may honor them with their commands.  
N. B. Medicines, &c. will be received at their Warehouse for sale on Commission.

Advertisement.  
PROBATE of the last Will of Mr. CHARLES DELON of Madras Deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court, to Mrs. ELIZABETH DELON Executrix named therein.—All persons having Claims on the Estate, being indebted or holding Property, are requested forthwith to State their Claims, pay their Debts, or to deliver the Property to the said Executrix.

Madras, 15th. April 1866.

Advertisement.  
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,  
AT

Mr. Z. Polack's,  
BLACK-TOWN,  
VERY GOOD  
CONIAC BRANDY,  
At 1½ Pagodas per Gallon,  
AND  
PER DOZEN 6 PAGODAS.



THE FEAR.

ON beds of snow the moon-beam gleams,  
And chilly-wet the midnight gloom,  
When by the damp gale Elen weeps  
Sweet maid, in her Lindor's loom.

A warm TEAR quill'd the wintry air,  
Congress'd it as it flow'd away;  
All night it lay on a bed of dew,  
At morn it glitter'd in the ray.

An Angel, wand'ring from his sphere,  
Who saw this bright, this frozen gem,  
To Joseph's Pity brought the tear,  
And hung it on her DIAMOND.

NEW MATRIMONIAL PLAN.

A Provincial publication says, that a matrimonial plan is proposed to be established throughout every country city, or town, in England or Wales, under the management of a select number of clergy men, as chaplains to this establishment. Its titles and style are glorious. — "A new and original imperial and royal plan, according to the potentates and sovereign princes of Europe, as well as in all the political courts throughout the known world;" being a Nuptial Society, or institution for matrimonial intercourse.

The first item, of this curious and if should seem equally serious, plan—as far as we can learn—is as follows:—Every person of either sex, who desires to enter into a treaty of Marriage, is first to subscribe a certain form. All ladies and gentlemen to describe themselves, by real or fictitious names, as they may choose—and give a full detail of themselves after the following manner:—

First Class.—I am nineteen years of age, height to a freehold estate, in Kent, of 500l. per annum, besides 15,000l. in the funds. Have lost my father, & am under a guardian. I am of middle size, dark hair and eyes, person agreeable, temper lively, religious—that of my future husband.

Second Class.—I am thirty-two years of age, a widow, in the glass line, in London, have three [or no] children. Middle figure, light complexion, red hair, full made, and am worth 35,000l.

Third Class.—I am tall and thin, Auburn hair, one eye rather brighter than the other, active and conversible, having had a good education, am twenty-four years old, and live with my father, who can give me 1500l. down, if I marry with his approbation.

THE LIST OF GENTLEMEN ALREADY IN CLASSES.  
First Class. (for instance.) No. 1.—A young gentleman, just of age, dark eyes and hair, tall and slender, has an estate of 500l. per annum, besides 2000l. or rather less in the British funds.

Second Class. No. 2.—A gentleman, forty years of age, a little corpulent, rather of a dark brown complexion, rather of a dark hair, has a place in the customs, and a small estate in Suffolk, with 7500l. in the funds; reasonably well-tempered, and at times very lively; religious—of his father's.

Third Class.—A clergyman, thirty years of age, dark eyes and hair, robust and healthy, enjoys three curacies, and keeps a small school, of all which he is heartily tired, & wishes for a more active department, and is of a very affectionate disposition. N. B. Has no objection to a widow tho' 't is fat and forty."

The subscribers to be furnished with a list of descriptions, and when once ordered likely to fulfil, to signify the individual would be glad to correspond with the number in question, &c. and if mutually approved, the interview may be afterwards arranged.

THE COURIER.

Wednesday, 16th. April 1806.

EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER, Esq. to be His Majesty's Naval Officer at Madras, vice THOMAS HOSKINSON, Esq. resigned.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council, having received a communication from Major General Sir David Baird, listing the names of the persons who may be given to the exportation of such Articles of Provisions as may be useful for the Consumption of the Settlements at the Cape of Good Hope, Notice is hereby given that all persons who may be desirous of engaging in the dispatch of such supplies to the Cape of Good Hope, will receive the permission of His Lordship in Council for that purpose.

THE Honourable Company's Ships ALBION and DIANA, arrived at Diamond Harbour on the 23d. ultimo.

On Sunday last arrived His Majesty's Ship Phaeton, Captain Wood, from the Eastward.

A letter recently received from the Isle of France, has the following paragraph:—"The Semillante and Bellona have sailed, supposed for the Cape of Good Hope."

Privateers are now fitting out for India, one a Brig with 7 guns, and 30 men, the other a Schooner, with 6 guns and 20 men, they are supposed to be bound for the Eastward

of Penang,—they set sail badly. The Princess Charlotte, (vice-ward Indianman), has been disarmed, and has sailed, it is said, for the Cape, or Batavia."

On Friday last arrived the American Ship Julius, Captain Graham from Bourdeaux—left the 9th. November.

On the 23d. of November she was boarded, in sight of Madeira, by the Topaz, who was in company with an English Squadron of 12 Sail of the Line, commanded by Rear Admiral Sir Richard STRACHAN, in chase of a French Squadron of 13 Sail of the Line, who were only two Gun Shot to windward, when the American Ship parted company—the French Squadron is said to have fallen from Toulon.

The piratical Arabs in the Gulf of Persia, still continue their depredations—they lately attacked the Minerva, Capt. Cummings, from Bombay bound to Bolla, and would certainly have captured her, had not the Eliza, Captain Bibcock, made sail to her assistance, on which the pirates fled off.

A Naval Promotion of Captains to the rank of REAR ADMIRALS is said, took place in October last, from Lambert Drabazon, to the Honourable M. De Courcy, included.

It appears by the British Papers to the 19th. of October, that the British Troops, which had been destined for the Continent, had not embarked at the period above mentioned.

During the glorious action of Cape Trafalgar, a French Rifleman was observed repeatedly taking aim at Lord Nelson, and to whom the circumstance was communicated, but without its being thought worthy of the gallant Admiral's notice.

Admiral Sir R. STRACHAN is reported to have fallen in with the Rochfort Squadron, and to have taken four ships of the line.

Private Letters from London, dated the 6th. Nov. mention that the Belle Packet, had not sailed at that period.

These letters further add, that the Russians were in the possession of Hanover.

In the action at Olmutz, it is stated that the French lost Prince Murat, Marshall Soult, and two other Generals.

Letters from the Cape mention, that Admiral Lincolns was ignorant of the Capture of that place, and a few days prior to the falling of that place he had sent in a small Prize—the Master of which reported that Admiral Lincolns, having only six days water on board, was coming into that port.

Sir Home Popham, we understand, in consequence of this intelligence had sent out three line of Battle ships, for the purpose of conducting the Admiral to his anchorage—where most probably we shall shortly hear of his arrival.

By the arrival of the Maria, we learn that our September steer, had reached St. Helena in perfect safety.

His Majesty's Troops effected their landing at the Cape on the 6th. and 7th. of January last, near the Blue Berg in Table Bay, about sixteen miles from Cape Town, with a trifling loss.—On the morning of the 8th. the Enemy were perceived in force occupying a strong position near the Blue Berg, supported by a considerable body of Cavalry and fifteen field pieces.—They were however soon defeated and driven back with the loss of two of their guns.

The Army met with no further interruption during its march towards Cape Town which was invested on the 9th. & capitulated on the 10th. of January.

Lieut. General Janfens the Governor of the Cape, retired with the remainder of his Forces and the Militia of the country, to Houtbos Holland, where he occupied a strong position, cutting off the communication with the upper Districts.—As soon, however, as the Cavalry were mounted and draught Cattle procured for our guns, General Baird proceeded against him, and after a few movements which it was necessary to make, in order to come upon his rear, the capitulation was agreed on.

Letters from Calicut mention the loss of the ship Wellesley, Captain Grant, by fire—it is not we believe known, how this unfortunate accident occurred.—The Wellesley was bound to Bombay with a cargo of Rice. We are happy to say the crew were saved.

An express has been received from Bombay with advices from Constantinople which confirm the intelligence given in our last Courier, with the addition that the Russians, were retiring into their own country, after fighting a most glorious action against the French in the neighbourhood of Olmutz on the 23d. of Dec. when they would have entirely defeated, had they not been defeated by their Allies the Austrians, who, to the number of 25,000 men, retired from the conflict.

The Emperor of Russia, it is stated, has ordered his Troops to retire from Italy.

The above Action is described as being one of the most obstinately contested during the Campaign:—the French, it is reported, were commanded by BONAPARTE in person, the Russians and Austrians by their respective Emperors.—The Austrians composed the centre division, and immediately gave way—notwithstanding which, the French could not make the smallest impression on the Russians, who continued the contest until the evening—when the French retired.

The Russian soldiers the next morning made repeated application to their officers to lead them to a fresh attack; but the Emperor, finding that the Austrians had abandoned the Coalition, and agreed to a SEPARATE PEACE, would

not suffer the action to be renewed, but retired at the head of his army, nor did the French in the least molest them.

It appears that the Emperor of Germany had obtained an interview with Bonaparte, on the morning of the 30. of December, at which an agreement of Hostilities, was concluded between the respective Emperors of France and Austria.

The Emperor of Russia, it is stated, has written to the King of Prussia, informing him that his whole army will be held at his disposal, should the French attack him, nor has the former recalled his troops from Hanover, of which place they are in possession.

The French, however, in the different actions that have taken place, have lost to many men, that it is not supposed they will be the first to bring on an engagement with the remaining Coalition Powers.—It is rather conceivably Bonaparte will endeavour to bring about a GENERAL PEACE, at the Congress about to assemble at Munich.

COLOMBO—2d. April, 1806.

The Hon. Alexander Johnston, Esq. His Majesty's Advocate Fiscal, is appointed to execute the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in the Island of Ceylon, the Hon. Sir Cudrodign Edmund Carrington, Knight, having resigned.

The Hon. the Chief Justice took yesterday the Oaths of Office and his seat in Council, under a salute of 15 guns.

James Dunkin Esq. Provincial Judge of Jaffnapatam, is appointed to execute the office of His Majesty's Advocate Fiscal.

Major General Maitland has been pleased to make the following promotion, until His Majesty's pleasure be known.

2d. Ceylon Regiment.

Captain Lionel Hooke to be Major by purchase, vice Buchan promoted.

COLOMBO.—Arrived, Ship Eliza Ann, Capt. Parsons, from Calicut—Passenger, Mrs. Davidson, Esq. Ship Margaret, Capt. Kiffin from the Horns-gotta.

POINT DE GALLE.—Arrived, March 21st. Snow Mineva, Captain Dickfon, from Madras—Passenger, W. C. Gibbon, Esq. Master Attendant at Colombo.

DEATHS.

At Natore, Francis Wroughton, Esq. late Captain in the Bengal Army.

In Bengal, Lieutenant Colonel James Robinson, of the Bengal Artillery.

Mr. William Patterson, Master of his Majesty's Ship Arrogant.

At Bombay William Boag Esq. of the Bombay medical establishment.

At Calicut, Ensign William A. Bailie, of the Bombay Establishment.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, NOV. 6, 1805.

Dispatches of which the following are copies were received at the Admiralty this day, at 10 o'clock, a. m. from Vice-admiral Callington, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels off Cadix.

Enryalus off Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 22, 1805.

Srs.

The ever to be lamented death of Vice-admiral Lord Viscount Nelson who, in the late conflict with the enemy, fell in the hour of victory, leaves to me the duty of informing my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 19th. instant, it was communicated to the Commander in Chief from the ships watching the motions of the enemy in Cadix, that the combined fleet had put to sea—as they failed with light winds westerly, his Lordship concluded their destination was the Mediterranean, and immediately made all sail for the freight's entrance, with the British Squadron, consisting of twenty-seven ships, 3 of them Galleys; where his Lordship was informed by Captain Blackwood (whose vigilance in watching and giving notice of the enemy's movements, has been highly meritorious,) that they had not yet passed the freights.

On Monday the 21st instant at day light, when Cape Trafalgar bore E. by S. about seven leagues, the Enemy was discovered six or seven Miles to the Eastward, the wind about West, and very light. The Commander in Chief immediately made the signal for the fleet to bear up in two columns, as they were formed in order of sailing, a mode of attack his Lordship had previously directed, to avoid the inconvenience and delay in forming a line of Battle in the usual manner. The enemy's line consisted of thirty-three ships (of which eighteen were French and fifteen Spanish) commanded in Chief by Admiral Villeneuve, the Spaniards under the direction of Gravina were with their line of battle with great closeness and correctness; but as the mode of attack was unusual, so the fracture of their line was new; it formed a crescent convexing to leeward, so that, in leading down to their center, I had both their van, and rear about the beam; before the fire opened, every alternate ship was about a cable's length to windward of her second ahead, and after forming a kind of double line, and appeared, when an hour's beam, to leave very little interval between them & this without crowding their ships.

Admiral Villeneuve was in the Bucentaure in the centre, and the Prince of Asturias bore Gravina's flag in the rear, but the French and Spanish ships were mixed without any apparent regard to order of national Squadron. As the mode of our attack had been previously determined on, and communicated to the Flag Officers and Captains, few signals were necessary, and none were made, except to direct close order as the lines bore down. The Commander in Chief in the Victory led the wester column, and the Royal Sovereign, which bore my flag, the lead. The action began at twelve o'clock, by the leading ships of the columns breaking through the enemy's line; the Commander in Chief from the van, the second in command about the twelfth from the rear, leaving the van of the enemy unoccupied, the succeeding ships breaking through in all parts, across of their leaders, and engaging the enemy at the muzzles of their guns. The conflict was severe, the enemy's ships were fought with gallantry, highly honorable to their Officers, but the attack on them was irresistible, and it pleased the Almighty disposer of all events, to grant His Majesty's Arms a complete and glorious VICTORY. About three P. M. many of the Enemy's ships having struck their colours, their line gave way. Admiral Gravina, with ten ships, joining their Frigates to Leeward, stood towards Cadiz. The five headmost ships in their van tacked, and standing to the Southward, to windward of the British Line, were engaged, and the remainder then taken, the others went off, leaving to His Majesty's Squadron Nineteen ships of the Line (of which two are first rates, the San-Josifims Trinidad and the Santa Anna) with three Flag Officers vice. Admiral Villeneuve, the Commander in Chief, Don Ignatio Maria D. Aleva, Vice Admiral, and the Spanish First Admiral Don Baltazar Hedelgo Ciferrius. After such a Victory it may appear unnecessary to enter into encomiums on the particular parts taken by the several Commanders; the conclusion lays more on the subject than I have language to express. The spirit which animated all was the fame, and when all exert themselves zealously in their country's service, all deserve that their high merits should hand recorded; and never was high merit more conspicuous than in the Battle I have described.

The Achille (a French 74) after having surrendered, by some mismanagement of the Frenchmen took fire and blew up: two hundred of her men were saved by the Tenders.

A circumstance occurred during the action, which so strongly marks the invincible spirit of British Seamen when engaged with the Enemies of their Country, that I cannot omit to mention it. I have in making it known to their Lordships. The Tendarre was boarded by accident or design by a French ship on one side, & a Spanish on the other. The contest was vigorous, but in the end, the Combined Ensigns were torn from the Poops, and the British hoisted in their places.

Such a Battle could not be fought without sustaining a great loss of men. I have no opportunity to lament, in common with the British Navy, and the British Nation, in the fall of the Commander in Chief, the loss of a Hero, whose name will be immortal, and his memory ever dear to his Country; but my heart is rent with the most poignant grief for the death of a friend to whom, by many years intimacy, and a perfect knowledge of the virtues of his mind, which inspired ideas superior to the common race of men, I was bound by the strongest ties of affection; a grief to which even the glorious occasion in which he fell does not bring the consolation which perhaps it ought; His Lordship received a musket ball in his left breast, about the middle of the action, and at an Officer to me immediately with his last farewell, and soon after expired.

I have also to lament the loss of those excellent officers, Captains Duff of the Mars, and Cooke of the Bellerophon. I have yet heard of none others.

I fear the numbers that have fallen will be found very great, when the Returns come to me; but it having blown a gale of wind ever since the action, I have not had it in my power to collect any reports from the ships.

The Royal Sovereign having lost her masts except the tottering foremast, I called the Euryalus to me, while the action continued, which ship lying within hail, bore my figurehead, vice Capt. Blackwood performed with great attention—after the action, I fitted my flag to her, that I might more easily communicate my orders to and collect the ships, and towed the Royal Sovereign out to leeward. The whole fleet were now in a perilous situation, many diffracted, all shattered, in 13 fathom water, off the shoals of Trafalgar, and when I made the signal to prepare to anchor, few of the ships had an anchor to let go, their cables being shot, but the same good Providence which aided us thro' such a day, preserved us in the night, by the wind shifting a few points and drifting the ships off the land, except 4 of the captured diffraacted ships, which are now at anchor off Trafalgar, and I hope will ride fast until these gales are over.

Having thus detailed the proceedings of the fleet on this occasion, I beg to congratulate their Lordships on a Victory, which you will add glory to the glory of His Majesty's Government, and be attended with public benefit to our country.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.



The order in which the ships of the British Squadron attacked the combined fleet, on the 21st. of October 1805.

- Victory, Temeraire,
Neptune, Conqueror,
Leviathan, Ajax,
Orion, Agamemnon,
Minotaur, Spartiate,
Britannia, Africa,
Euryalus, Sirius,
Phobos, Naiaid,
Pickle, Jeanbonnet, Entre-prise cutter.

REAR ADMIRAL, C. COLLINGWOOD. GENERAL ORDERS.

EURYALUS.—22d. October 1805. The ever to be lamented Death of Lord Viscount Nelson, Duke of Bronte, the Commander in Chief, who fell in the action of the twenty first, in the arms of Victory, covered with Glory, whose memory will be ever dear to the British navy and the British nation, whose zeal for the honor of his King, and for the interest of his Country, will be ever held up as a shining example for a British Seaman, leaves to me a duty to return my thanks to the Right Honorable the Rear Admiral, the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Detachments of Royal Marines serving on board His Majesty's Squadron now under my command, for their conduct on that day, but where can I find Language to express my sentiments of the valour and skill which were displayed by the officers, the Seamen, and Marines in the battle with the enemy, where every individual appeared an Hero, on whom the Glory of his country depended: the attack was irresistible, and the issue of it adds to the page of Naval Annals a brilliant instance of what Britons can do when their King and their Country need their service.

To the right honorable the Rear Admiral the Earl of Northesk, to the Captains, Officers, and Seamen, and to the Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Royal Marines, I beg to give my sincere and hearty thanks for their highly meritorious conduct, both in the action, and in their zeal and activity in bringing the captured ships out from the perilous situation in which they were, after their surrender, among the shoals of Tortugas, in a boisterous weather; and I desire that the respective Captains will be pleased to communicate to the officers, seamen, and royal marines, this public testimony of my high approbation of their conduct and my thanks for it.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD. To the Right Honorable Rear Admiral the Earl of Northesk, and the respective Captains and Commanders.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Almighty God, whose name is strength, having of his great mercy been pleased to crown the exertion of His Majesty's fleet with success, in giving them a complete victory over their enemies on the 21st. of this month, and that all praise and thanksgiving may be offered up to the Throne of Grace for the great benefits to our country and to mankind.

I have thought proper, that a day should be appointed, of general Humiliation before God, and thanksgiving for this merciful goodness, imploring forgiveness of sins, a continuation of His divine mercy, and his constant aid to us, in the defence of our country's liberties and laws, without which the utmost efforts of man are ineffectual, and I direct therefore that—be appointed for this only purpose.

Given on board the Euryalus, off Cape Trafalgar, 22d. October.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

N. B. The Fleet having been dispersed by a Gale of wind, no day has yet been able to be appointed for the above purpose.

EURYALUS off Cádiz, 25th. October 1805.

Sir, In my letter of the 22d. I detailed to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the proceedings of His Majesty's Squadron on the day of the action and that preceding it, in case which I have had a continued series of misfortunes, but they are of a nature that human Prudence could not possibly provide against, or any skill prevent.

On the 22d. in the morning a strong Southerly wind blew, with foggy weather which however did not prevent the activity of the Officers and Seaman of such ships as were manageable, from getting hold of many of the Prizes (thirteen or fourteen) and towing them to the Westward, where I ordered them to rendezvous round the Royal Sovereign, in tow by the Captains: but on the 23d. the Gale increased, and the Sea ran so high, that many of them were drenched, and drifted far to leeward, before they were got hold of again, and some of them taking advantage of the dark and boisterous night, got before the wind, and have perhaps drifted upon the shore and sunk, on the

afternoon of that day the remnant of the combined fleet, ten sail of ships, which had not been much engaged, stood up to Leeward of my shattered and ragged charge, as if meaning to attack them, which obliged me to collect a force out of the least injured ships, and to form to Leeward for their defence; all this retarded the progress of the Hulloes and the bad weather continuing determined me to destroy all the Leeward-most that could be cleared of the men, considering that keeping Possession of the ships was matter of little consequence compared with the chance of their falling again into the hands of the enemy, but even this was an arduous task in the high sea which was tumbling. I hope however, it has been accomplished to a considerable extent, I entrusted it to kill Officers, who would spare no pains to execute what was possible. The Captains of the Prince and Neptune cleared the Trinidad and sunk her. Captain Hood, by St. John and Malcoim, who joined the fleet this moment from Gibraltar, had the charge of destroying four others. The Redoubtable sunk a stern of the Swiftsure while in Tow.

The Santa Anna, I have no doubt is sunk, as her side was almost entirely beat in, and such is the shattered condition of the whole of them, that unless the weather moderates I doubt whether I shall be able to carry a ship of them into port. I hope their Lordships will approve of what I (having only in consideration the destruction of the enemy's fleet) have thought a measure of absolute necessity.

I have taken Admiral Villeneuve into this ship, Vice Admiral Don Alex is dead—when ever the temper of the weather will permit, and I can spare a frigate (for there were only four in the action with the fleet Euryalus, Sirius, Picthe and Naiaid, the Melpomene joined the 22d, and the Eurydice and Scout the 23d.) I shall collect the other Flag Officers, and send them to England, with their flags, (if they do not all go to the bottom) to be laid at His Majesty's feet.

There were 4200 Troops embarked, under the command of General Contamine, who was taken with Admiral Villeneuve in the Bicentaire.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

BRITISH FLEET.

- Victory, 100 Lord Nelson,
Royal Sovereign, 100 Captain Hardy,
Britannia, 100 Admiral Collingwood,
Neptune, 98 Captain Roberts,
Prince, 98 Earl of Northesk,
Temeraire, 98 Captain Bailer,
Leviathan, 98
Orion, 98
Orion, 98
Orion, 98

FRIGATES

- Defiance, 36 Naiaid, 86
Donna Maria, 36 Phoebe, 36
Dreadnought, 98
Dreadnought, 98
Dreadnought, 98
Dreadnought, 98
Dreadnought, 98
Dreadnought, 98
Dreadnought, 98
Dreadnought, 98
Dreadnought, 98

COMBINED FLEET.

- Indomptable, 80
Neptun, 81
Pluton, 74
Heros, 74
Scipion, 74
Bucanotte, 80
Bucanotte, 80
Formidable, 80
Redoubtable, 74
Monte Blanc, 74
Berwick, 74
Argonaute, 74
Swiftsure, 74
L'Aligie, 74

FRIGATES.

- Rhin, 40
Hautefeuille, 40
Cornelie, 40
Tanais, 40
Reine Marie, 40
Furet, 40
Argus, 40

SPANISH.

- Santa Anna, 114
Neptune, 80
St. Juan Apennino, 70
Santissima Trinidad, 74
Argonauta, 86
San Julio, 74
St. Leandro, 74
St. Francisco d'Assi, 74
Rayo, 74
Principe d'Alfurias, 114
Monte, 74
Monarca, 74
St. Augustin, 74
St. Isidoro, 74

The decree passed at Milan, respecting the manning of Privateers, is as curious a commentary upon public law, as any that Bonaparte, or the revolutionary Jurists who have preceded him, have given to Maritime Europe. All vessels fitted as private ships of war, the crews of which are not two-thirds English, or subject

to powers hostile to France, are to be considered as Privateers, and treated accordingly. Frenchmen, Genoese, and Neapolitans, are the nations particularly mentioned; but it is clear, from the whole context of the article, and particularly the conclusion, that it may be so far extended to include Danes, Americans, Swedes, even Prussians, and the subjects of all countries which are not absolutely at war with France.

CONTINENTAL ARMIES.

We are enabled to fill up the chasm respecting the operation of the French and Austrian armies at Ulm on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of October: it appears that the most obstinate resistance had been made by the Austrians, and that the loss of the French must have been great.

The actions at Werringen and Gorzburg of which we gave an account in our last paper, were followed by the Battles of Albeck and Eilchingen, and the consequent capitulation of Memmingen and Ulm. The Battle of Albeck was caused by a forre made by the Austrians posted at Ulm on Albeck; at three leagues distance from it, where a division of 6000 French troops under general Dupont was posted. The French official Bulletin asserts that this Corps was vigorously attacked by nearly 25,000 Austrians, they repulsed the latter and took from them 1500 Prisoners—Bonaparte immediately issued orders for the investment of Ulm, whilst Soult marched against Memmingen and Lannes against Herberich; to effect the complete investment of Ulm it was necessary to carry the important post of Eilchingen with the Bridge over the Danube.

The 14th. October, Marshal Ney passed the bridge at the head of the division de Poissin—the Austrians dispersed with 16,000 men but were repulsed and forced to fall back into their entrenchment—with the loss of 3000 Prisoners and a Major General—Marshal Lannes also occupied the heights which command the plains of Ulm beyond the village of Pfuhi—the British leaves carried the Tete de Pont of Ulm—Marmont at the same time took possession of the bridges over the Iller near its confluence with the Danube—At this time great disorder prevailed within the city—Perhaps, General Mack's proclamation throws some light on the nature of these disorders.

On the 15th. O.A. Bonaparte appeared in person before Ulm, and ranged round it the columns under Murat, Ney and Lannes in order of battle—General Marmont blockading it on the right bank of the Danube.

These dispositions were made with the view of establishing the Austrian entrenchments—On the 18th. Soult occupied Oberach to which on the preceding night Prince Ferdinand had detached 12 Battalions, the whole of which were made Prisoners with a considerable number of cannon. The Column under Kaimayer is the Column of Mueffeldt—tho' he again resigned it having been sent on an Embassy to Hells Cappel.

ULM.—12th. October, 1805.

The following is the official report, published in general orders, head quarters of the Austrian army, on the affair on the 11th. of this month.

"The right wing of the Imperial and Royal Austrian army before Ulm, was attacked on the 11th. at noon, with great impetuosity by the French army of observation under the command of Marshal Ney. The French had nothing left in view than to take Ulm by surprise, under favour of this attack. Our right wing repelled with the greatest firmness and valour every attack of the enemy; in the mean time Field Marshal L. Mack ordered a considerable part of the left wing to advance, who succeeded in turning the enemy's right wing, which two Regiments of Cavalry and two Regiments of Infantry were almost entirely destroyed. The enemy retired to the greatest disorder towards the Danube; they left about fifteen hundred men dead on the field of battle. We made 8 or 9000 men prisoners, taking eleven pieces of cannon and twenty waggons of ammunition; besides a great number of other carriages and baggage, amongst which those of general Dupont fell into our possession. The field Marshals Prince de Schwarzenberg, counts de Klenau and Geilay, the regiment of Courassiers of Duke Albert and Mack, and Latour's Regiment of Light Horse particularly distinguished themselves; all the other Generals, Officers, as well as all the troops on the one part displayed the greatest resolution and firmness, and on the other the greatest activity and valour. Our loss hardly amounts to one hundred men—the combat and pursuit of the enemy continued until night.

13th. October.—The Austrian army is this day for the greatest part in the same position on the heights round Ulm on the Right bank of the right bank of the Danube. The French army of observation under the orders of Marshal Ney, retreated after the battle of the 11th. to the environs of Gondeffingen and Lwingen; a cannonade was heard yesterday in that quarter. They had also yesterday, on the left bank of the Danube in the neighbourhood of Weissenhorn, some skirmishing between the Austrians, and a body of troops, which it would appear were posted, on the Gatz or the Biber. They have brought in several French prisoners—Amongst the wounded in the Austrian army are Lieutenant Generals counts de Klenau and Baron Kerpen, the former received a wound in the arm in the action of the 9th; and the latter

was slightly wounded on the foot in the engagement of the 11th. near Ulm.

14th. O.B. From what we learn of the French army posted on the right bank of the Danube, they extend from Weissenhorn as far as Illerthal.—On the other hand yesterday a part of the Austrian army moved from the neighbourhood of Ulm, towards Heidenheim. The prisoners who were here, as well as the military hospital have been removed to a greater distance.

15th. O.B.—Yesterday afternoon several little Skirmishes took place between the advanced posts of the two armies at Donauort, particularly on the Caufeway or road that leads to Illerthal, and near the villages of Pfuhi and Offenhausen. The French attempted to drive back the Austrian advanced posts towards the head of the bridge, in which they but partially succeeded—There was perceived at a distance on the hills on the border of the East bank of Ried several French Columns, that appeared to command an Illerthal. The same day in the afternoon an attack took place between the Austrians and the corps of observation under Marshal Ney, in the environs of Eilchingen and Albeck on the left bank of the Danube, this combat, as to all appearance, much hotter and sanguinary than that near Ulm, they brought in a great number of wounded, and some French Prisoners.

The head quarters, as is reported, are partly at Ulm, and partly at Heidenheim or Albeck, by his Royal Highness the Arch-Duke Ferdinand and the head quarters of general Mack, is constantly at Ulm or in its vicinity, and they commanded in person the troops in the different engagements.

This day the 15th. during the whole day a cannonade has been heard on the side of Albeck. From one o'clock in the afternoon the engagement extended as far as Mueffeldt; and at this moment the French have penetrated within a small distance of the new gate. The firing is particularly heavy on the side of Sillingen and at the entrance of Rubthal. A great number of shells and grenades have fallen into the Town.

16th. October.—The action of yesterday was highly important; About two o'clock in the afternoon, the French carried by assault the new entrenchments thrown up on Mueffeldt. The Austrians retired into the valley on the side towards the city. The engagement continued at the foot of the hill of Michelberg near St. Sigen and under the ramparts of Ulm until night. A great deal of blood was shed on both sides. The French have also carried the grand redoubt near Ziegelhartsberg, but having made an attempt on the ramparts of the city, near the Frauenthor Gate they were driven back by a fire of grape. The refusal of all these engagements was the complete investment of the city on the left bank of the Danube. During the evening there arrived at Ulm a French officer of Lieutenant Major with a trumpet, he was the bearer of a summons. That officer had been sent back and the negotiation continued during the night and in the morning. The Prince de Lichtenstein went twice to the French head quarters where it is said he found the Emperor. At this moment (two o'clock in the afternoon) a cannonade is heard a new. A general assault is expected.

This morning, the following was published by General Mack.

GENERAL ORDERS.—15th. O.A. 1805. "In the name of His Majesty, I shall hold responsible on their honor, their duty and their own individual happiness, all the General, superior officers, and officers, who shall announce the word surrender, or who shall again think upon any thing, but the most obstinate defence; a defence which can only continue necessary for a short time, being that in a few days, the advanced posts of two good armies, that is an Imperial Royal and Russian army, will appear before Ulm for our deliverance. The army of the enemy is in a most deplorable situation, both on the borders of the weather, and from want of provisions. It is impossible for them to continue in our country beyond a few days. They cannot attempt an assault but in small parties, as every where our ditches are very large, therefore, nothing can be more than to kill the assailants and to make them prisoners. Should we be in want of provisions, we have for our nourishment three thousand oxen, and I myself will be the first to live on horse flesh, and I will every one will voluntarily make it common-catch with me, and I hope the same from the good inhabitants of this city, and I repeat the assurance that they shall be most liberally recompensed and indemnified in every thing."

17th. O.B.—Yesterday the French opened a brisk fire upon our city at 2 P. M. and at 5 o'clock, a great number of houses were damaged, and several people killed and wounded, at 8 P. M. Marshal Berthier arrived with a Regt of Truce accompanied by Colonel Le Brun.—The negotiations for the surrender or evacuation of the town continue. The Austrians burnt last night the only bridge that remained over the Danube.

18th. October.—This morning 2600 French troops entered Ulm.—They occupied one of the gates and mounted the main guard jointly with the Austrians—the latter consist of 15,000 Infantry and Cavalry—Marshal Ney has this moment entered the city.

19th. O.B.—The Emperor of the French left His Q. at Eilchingen and came to Ulm—he visited the field of battle of the 15th. accompanied by Count Arco.

20th. O.B.—A part of the French army camped on the neighboring heights have put themselves in motion and marched towards Augsburg.



