

A CARD.

THE Master of the Ceremonies has the honour to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement that his Ball is fixed for Monday the 19th. Instant. Tickets, at three Pagodas each, are now ready for delivery at the Pantheon, and may be had on Monday the 19th. at the Exchange.

Pantheon, 7th. Sept. 1803.

Bengal Muslins.

AN ASSORTMENT OF FINE MUSLINS, Consisting of JAMADANNES, Worked MUSLINS in thread and coloured SILKS, COSSAS, &c. &c. Are exposed for Sale at the Pantheon, and may be seen every day from nine to two. The Muslins are warranted new from the Loom.

Advertisement.

VICTUALLING CONTRACT.

PURSUANT TO ORDERS from the RIGHT HONORABLE the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of the ADMIRALTY, addressed to VICE ADMIRAL PETER RAINIER, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Indian Seas.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at my Office on or before the 26th. of October next, for supplying His Majesty's Squadron in the EAST INDIES, with PROVISIONS of all Species during their continuance in these Seas; or until Twelve Months or more for fulfilling the contract shall have been given by either Party. The said Contract to commence on the 8th. of June 1804.

ON CONDITIONS for the CONTRACT are as FOLLOWS

- 1st.—That the Proposer do engage to supply His Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed in the East Indies, either in Peace or War, with good and wholesome RICE, WHEAT, FLOUR, WHEAT, RICE, PEASE, SUGAR, RAISINS, KIDNEY BEANS, BLACK TEA, WINE, CUM, ARRACK, and VINEGAR, together with Fresh Beef occasionally whilst in Port.
- 2d.—That the same be delivered on board the different Ships in such proportions as may be ordered, at their Moorings or Anchoring sites in the River Hooghly, Madras Roads, the Harbour of Bombay, at Prince of Wales's Island, Trincomalee, or at any other British Settlement in the Bay of Bengal, or on the Malabar Coast.—The Purser or their Stewards to be present, and to inspect the Weighing and Condition of the Provisions before they are embarked for the Ships, if the Contractor shall require it.
- 3d.—For the convenience of the Contractor he shall be allowed, if he thinks proper, to have an Agent or Agents on or at the Heads of the Squadron, to transact his business at the different Ports, and to obtain with greater certainty the necessary Supplies, particularly of FRESH PROVISIONS.
- 4th.—These Proposals to specify separately, in words at full Length, the exact Prices in Sterling Money, at which the different Articles will be furnished at the beforementioned places, either by the Gallon, or the English Hundred weight of 112 lb. Avoirdupois.
- 5th.—The Provisions to be delivered upon the requisition of the Commanders of any part of the Squadron by regular Demands, and the quantities to be ascertained by the Purser's receipts, which alone, are to be deemed Vouchers to entitle the Contractor to payments.—Forms of the Demands and Receipts may be seen on application at my Office.
- 6th.—That Quantities of Provisions and Victualling Stores to be furnished annually, being in the present situation of Affairs quite uncertain, the CONTRACTOR must hold himself liable to provide for whatever number of Ships may occasionally be employed in the Indian Seas.

- 7th.—The Wheat, Rice, Sugar, Pease, Raisins, and Kidney Beans, to be delivered in good, four, and strong Casks: the Rates proposed in the Contract for supplying the above Articles are to include the expense of providing Casks likewise.—The Biscuit in General will be delivered in Bags, but the CONTRACTOR, must also specify the Rate per Hundred Weight, at which he will deliver it in Casks when required to do so.
- 8th.—In addition to the above, when in Port, one pound of FRESH BEER, will be to be provided for each Man per Day, for four days in the Week, or oftener, if it shall be required: the Contractor is to procure to provide, the rate per Pound in Sterling Money, at which the Fresh Meat will be supplied at the different Ports, in the several parts of India before specified, or on the Malabar Coast.
- 9th.—The Contractor is to supply Substantial Casks required, for Water, Rum, Arrack, Wine and Vinegar, the Casks are to contain of leaguers, Half Leaguers, Butts, Puncheons, Hogsheads, Barrels, and Half Hogsheads, with the usual Proportion of Iron Hoops for each, and he is to be responsible for the Rate at which each Ton of Cask will be supplied, calculating—
- Three LEAGERS Equal to Two Ton, Two BUTTS Equal to One Ton, Three PUNCHEONS to Ditto, Four HOGSHEADS to Ditto, Six BARRELS to Ditto, Eight HALF HOGSHEADS to Ditto, even Ten Cask is expected to contain 252 Gallons Wine Measure, and all Casks are to be made of Sound and well seasoned Teak or Oak Timber.—The Dimensions of the same and Hooping Pieces, are to be conformable to the usual and established Customs of the Navy in England.
- 10th.—For all Spirits, Water or Vinegar Casks may be required, complete in top and Staves, the Contractor is to give Credit to Government for Two Thirds of their Original Value.
- 11th.—The earliest notice, consistent with the objects of the service, will be given to the Contractor, of the probable Quantity of Provisions and Victualling Stores that may be wanted at any particular Port, so as to enable him or his Agents, to make his or their Arrangements, either for procuring them on the spot, or transporting them from hence, as may be most advantageous for his or her service—it is to be understood, that Fresh Meat is always to be tendered if Demanded, in Forty Eight Hours after the notice of any Ship's arrival in Port.
- 12th.—Whatever quantity of Provisions and Stores are ordered, and got in readiness or supplied for, shall necessarily be received, after the Contractor has provided them.
- 13th.—THE RUM, WINE and ARRACK to be at least One Year Old, and all the Provisions of such a quality as to ensure their keeping in a dry and proper state for the whole of the period, at least, for which they are laid in: the usual period for Victualling His Majesty's Ships of War, will seldom exceed three or four Months, except for an Europe Voyage; but all dry Provisions are to be warranted to keep for four Months, from the time they are shipped, or for a longer period if required: the particulars of the Warranty will be subject to such regulations as may hereafter be pointed out by the COMMISSIONERS for VICTUALLING His Majesty's Navy, LONDON.
- 14th.—The Contractor to bind to all losses before delivery, and to be answerable for the repayment of the Contract Rates for all Provisions, which shall at any time during expensiveness, and within the time of Warranty, be condemned, by or by regular mode of Surveys established in the ROYAL NAVY, on account of their having been originally of a bad quality.
- 15th.—THE Prices under the present Contract, must be framed on a peace Establishment, but the proposer is desired to specify the Advanced Rates of Per Centage on each Article, and at each of the beforementioned places, at which he is willing to engage to continue the Supplies, in case of a Naval War in this Country with any European Power; such increased Rates of Per Centage upon the Supplies, to commence only for such Provisions and Victualling Stores, as shall be delivered after the first Intelligence is received of a War being declared, or of the appearance of an Enemy's Fleet, or Ship of War in the Indian Seas.—Any such additional Per Centage is to be discontinued when the cessation of Hostilities at Sea shall cease, according to the Preliminary Articles of Peace, usually published on such occasions.
- 16th.—All Payments to the Contractor for Supplies of Provisions and Victualling Stores are to be made in BILLS upon the Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's Navy, at 90 days

- 17th.—The said Bills to be approved of by the Commander in Chief, or such other Person as he may hereafter direct to examine and Audit the supplies for which they are drawn. The Vouchers, or Purser's Receipts, are to be retained by the Contractor for the purpose of a final adjustment of his accounts with the Commander in Chief of the Squadron, the Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's Navy, or such other Person as he may judge necessary to appoint for that Service.—And the Bills accepted by the Contractor in this way, are to be considered as advances made on Account of Supplies Per Contract.
- 18th.—The Contractor is to specify in his Proposals the Rates in Sterling Money at which he will execute the following duties:—Viz.
- 18th.—ATTENDING to the receipt, re-delivery, care and Transportation, of the Provisions, and such Sea Stores as may be sent from Europe for the use of His Majesty's Squadron.
- 19th.—FOR CONVEYING a Ton of Provisions or Stores in Casks from the Ship in which it arrives to the Warehouse or Godown where it is to be deposited.
- 20th.—FOR CONVEYING the same from the Warehouse where it is to be deposited, to the Ship where it is to be used.
- 21st.—FOR the Monthly expense of Cooperage, and attending to the care of each Ton of Provision Cask, while they remain under the Contractors Charge.
- 22d.—FOR the Monthly rent or Godown Hire, necessary to be provided for the said Europe Provisions and Sea Stores Per Ton, if the same shall not be provided or found by Government.
- 23d.—FOR the Freight and Transportation of each Ton of Provision Cask, the same to be ordered to be sent to or from the following places, (without faulting the Contractor to the risk either of Enemies or the Sea, or rendering him Accountable in any respect for the State or Condition of the Stores or Provisions which come to his hands for any of the purposes aforesaid.)
- 24th.—RATE OF FREIGHT, from Bombay to Prince of Wales's Island, or any other Port in the Bay of Bengal, Per Ton.
- 25th.—Do Ditto from Madras to Prince of Wales's Island, or any other Port in the Bay of Bengal.
- 26th.—Do Ditto from Madras to Ditto.
- 27th.—Do Ditto from Madras to Bombay.
- 28th.—Do Ditto from Madras to Bengal.
- 29th.—Do Ditto from Madras to Trincomalee.
- 30th.—No Proposal will be noticed that differs from the terms herein specified, nor unless good Security is offered, or a Deposit made to the amount of £. 10,000 Sterling, which shall be forfeited to Government, if the Contractor shall neglect or refuse to fulfill his engagements, or in case of any failure on his part, in delivery on demand of the necessary Supplies to make good and defray the Expence, whatever that expensiveness may be, of obtaining them, at the expense of any other Agent, whom the Commanding Officer of His Majesty's Squadron or any detached Ship or Ships of War may employ for that particular purpose.
- 31st.—The Contractor to pay all the charges attending the drawing and Execution of the Deeds between the parties.
- 32d.—The Provisions and Stores are expected to be of the same quality now supplied to His Majesty's Ships by the HON. BASIL COCHRANE, which have given general, and indeed universal satisfaction throughout the Squadron.
- 33d.—The Privileges will be Singles, in the presence of VICE ADMIRAL RAINIER the Commander in Chief (or the Commanding Officer of His Majesty's Squadron in India for the time being) or in his absence they will be forwarded for acceptance by him.
- 34th.—By Command and the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) THOMAS HOSEASON,
SECRETARY, & NAVAL OFFICER
At Madras.

Naval Office, Madras
4th. day of August 1803.

Administration.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of RICHARD FOSTER late a Lieutenant of Native Infantry on this Establishment, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to NEBUCHAD-NEZZAR LEE, all persons indebted to the Estate, holding Property, or having demands upon it, are requested to pay their Debts, deliver the property, and state their claims to him without delay.

Madras 12th September, 1803.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE,

AT
BOLD & KIORDAN'S,
A SMALL QUANTITY OF FINE
EUROPE,
GARDEN SEEDS,
IMPORTED PER THE
HONORABLE COMPANY'S SHIP
EARL HOWE,
Fort St. George, 14th. September, 1803.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE,

AT
DAVID YOUNG'S, SHOP
IN THE PORT,
A SMALL QUANTITY OF
SODA & SELTZER WATER:
the efficacy of these Waters as an ANTIBILIOUS MEDICINE is well known at home, where it is recommended by the first people of the Faculty.
Price 2½ Pags. per Doz. in Pints.
ALSO
A quantity of BENGAL, whole, and half BOOTS, lately imported.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES HUCHINSON, late a Commander of an Armed Vessel in the Service of the Hon. Company, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETS, Esq. as Registrar of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th. and 40th. year of his present Majesty, Chapter 29th, Section 21st. All Persons having Claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

Fort St. George, 12th September, 1803.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of JOSHUA KILSON, Esq. of Tranquebar, deceased, having been granted by the Royal Danish Government to LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MUHLDOERFF, and E. K. MULLER, Esq. of the same Place, all Persons having Demands on, being indebted to, or holding property of the said Estate, are requested to state their Claims, Pay their Debts and deliver the Property to the above mentioned Administrators, or to their AGENTS, Messrs. BOALTH, and Co. in Tranquebar, or Messrs. DUNTZFELT, and Co. in Copenhagen, within One Year and Six Weeks from this Date.

Tranquebar, 30th. Aug. 1803.

Eleventh Assize

AND
ROAD LOTTERY
SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING,
IN THE
SECOND CLASS.
MONDAY the 12th September, 1803.
No. 5644 a Prize of 200 Star Pagodas.
No 16 a Prize of 50 Star Pagodas.
Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.
808 204 215 359 414 420 935
896 102 655 545 571 580 522
410 1817 1271 1907 1495 1793 1003
1423 1154 2069 2463 2974 2222 2697
2401 2472 2383 2732 2418 2188 2766
2235 2790 2547 2872 2494 2656 3163
3170 3093 3389 3708 2509 3374 3284
3355 3749 3989 3668 3201 4897 4598
4176 4231 4576 4437 4674 4294 4175
4070 4580 5177 5375 5024 5090 5955
J. L. HEEFKE
AGENT.

The Wheel is Star Pagodas 7490, a-bove par—and the price of a Ticket 23 Pagodas.

ALLAN GRANT, TOWN MAJOR.
Fort St. George, 7th. Sept. 1803.

By the CAROLINE's arrival we learn, that the Channel FLEET, under Admiral Cornwallis, had been augmented, to 30 Sail of the LINE,

As our readers may be desirous of knowing something of the nature of that wonderful institution, which was destined to DESTROY the

ARRIVALS.

7th.—Ship *Tay*, Captain Thomas Meik, from Calcutta left 7th August.—*Big Belle*, Capt. Feggo, from Bombay, left 7th do. and Trincomallie 6th.—*His Majesty's Ship Caroline*, Capt. Benjamin Willam Page, from Cork, left 14th May, and Trincomallie 6th do.—French Ship *Le Petite Antio*, arriving to His Majesty's Ship Caroline, captured off Cochin, on 10th July, and taken to Calcutta thence, from Malacca, left 13th July, and Trincomallie 1st do.—Ship *Berrington*, Capt. G. King, from Bombay, left 14th August.—*Big Brity*, *Edwick*, from Calcutta.—10th Ship *Taignmowh*, Carr, do.—11th Ship *Terpichore*, Capt. Bathurli.—Ship *Friendship*, Kola, Tranquebar.—13th, His Majesty's Sloop *Porpoise*, Capt. Johnston, with *her Prize*—Ship *Ewer*, Kichir, from Beacomlee, left 17th August.—Ship

Madame BONAPARTE's Maids of Honour are permitted, on certain occasions, to wear *short*

LONDON, -19th. May 1853.

The following is the *Proclamation* sent by Lord Howkyns in his *last dispatch*, and on which Lord Whitworth and Talleyrand had their *last conference*.

1. The French Government shall engage to make no opposition to the cession of the Island of Malta to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

2. In consequence of the present state of the Island of Malta, His Majesty shall remain in possession of the Island of Malta until such arrangements shall be made by him as may enable His Majesty to occupy Malta as a usual harbor; after which the Island of Malta shall be given up to its inhabitants, and acknowledged as an independent state.

3. The Territories of the *Republica Italiana*, shall be recognized by the French Government, and the conclusion of a convention founded on the principles of this project.

4. The King of Etruria and the Italian and Liguurian Republics, shall be acknowledged by His Majesty.

5. Switzerland shall be evacuated by the French Forces.

6. A suitable Territorial provision shall be assigned to the King of Sardinia.

7. Austria - His Majesty shall not be required by the French Government, to evacuate the Island of Malta, until after the expiration of ten years.

Articles IV. V. and VI. may be entirely omitted or not at all be altered.

The last note of the correspondence is annotated Paris, May 12, in which Lord Whitworth demands passports, his time being expired. On the same night he left Paris.

DECLARATION, BY HIS MAJESTY.

HIS MAJESTY'S earnest endeavours for the preservation of Peace having failed of success, he entertains the fullest confidence that he shall receive support from his Parliament, and that the same zeal and loyalty which he has met with in his people, which he has experienced on every occasion where the honor of his crown has been attacked, or the essential interests of his dominions have been endangered.

During the whole course of the negotiations, which led to the preliminary and definitive treaties of peace, between His Majesty and the French Republic, it was His Majesty's sincere desire not only to put an end to the hostilities which subsisted between the two countries, but to adopt such measures, and to concur in such propositions, as might most effectually conduce to consolidate the general tranquillity of Europe. The same motives by which His Majesty was actuated during the negotiations for peace, have since invariably governed his conduct. As soon as the Treaty of Amiens was concluded, His Majesty's courts were open to the people of France for every purpose of legal redress, all sequestrations were taken off their property, all prohibitions on their trade which had been imposed during the war were removed, and they were placed, in every respect on an equal footing, with regard to commerce and intercourse, as the inhabitants of any other state in amity with His Majesty, with which there existed no Treaty of commerce.

To a system of conduct thus open, liberal and friendly, the proceedings of the French Government afforded the most striking contrast; the prohibitions which had been placed on the commerce of H. M. Subjects during the war, have been enforced with increased strictness and severity; violence has been offered, in several instances, to their vessels and their property; and in no case, has justice been offered to those who may have been aggrieved in consequence of such acts, nor has any satisfactory answer been given to the repeated representations made by His Majesty's Ministers or Ambassadors at Paris. Under such circumstances, when His Majesty's Subjects were not suffered to enjoy the advantages of peace, within the territories of the French Republic, and the countries dependent upon it, the French Government had recourse to the extraordinary measure of sending over to this country a number of persons for the professed purpose of residing in the most considerable sea ports of Great Britain and Ireland, in the character of *Commercial Agents* or *Consuls*.

These persons could have no pretensions to be acknowledged in that character, as the right to appoint such Agents, as well as all the privileges attached to that office, can only be derived from a commercial Treaty, and as no such Treaty exists between the French Republic and Great Britain, and as the French mission is of an entirely different nature, and only by the civil and military men, several of them being armed, they obtain the right to procure Military, and to place them in the power of the French Government, and to use such force as may be necessary to enforce their intrusions, and to consider such positions as they occupy as their own.

The justice of the cause is alone a sufficient ground to warrant the interposition of any of the powers of Europe in the differences, which may arise between other States, and the application and extent of that just interposition is to be determined solely by considerations of prudence. These principles can admit of no dispute, but if the new and extraordinary pretension advanced by the French Government, to exclude His Majesty from any right to interfere with ref-

erred to a state of peace, and their proceedings in their more general political relations, as well as in those which immediately concern His Majesty's dominions, appear to have been altogether inconsistent with every principle of good faith, moderation, and justice. His Majesty had entertained the most confident expectations of the repeated assurances, and professions of the French Government, that they might have been induced to adopt a system of policy, which, if it had not inspired other Powers with confidence, might at least have allayed their jealousy.

If the French Government had really appeared to be actuated by a due attention to such a system, if their dispositions had proved to be essentially pacific; allowances would have been made for the situation in which a new Government must be placed after due dreadful and extensive a convulsion as that which has been produced by the French Revolution.

But His Majesty has unfortunately had too much reason to observe and to lament, that the system of violence, aggression, and aggrandizement, which characterized the proceedings of the French Government, has not been discontinued, the war has been continued with as little difficulty as its termination. They have continued to keep a French Army in Holland against the will and in defiance of the remonstrances of the Batavian Government, and have refused to receive a letter of the three German treaties. They have in a period of peace, invaded the territory, and violated the independence of the Swiss nation, in defiance of the Treaty of Lunville, which had stipulated the independence of their territory, and the right of the inhabitants to chuse their own form of Government.

They have annexed to the dominions of France, Piedmont, Parma, and Placentia, and the Island of Alike, without allowing any provision to the King of Sardinia, whom they have deposed of the most valuable part of his territory, though they have bought by a solemn engagement to the Emperor of Russia, to attend to his interests and to provide for his establishment. It may indeed with truth be asserted, that the period which has elapsed since the conclusion of the definitive Treaty, has been marked with one continued series of aggression, violence, and insult, on the part of the French Government.

In the month of October last, His Majesty was induced, in consequence of the earnest solicitation of the Swiss nation, to make an effort, by a representation to the French Government, to avert the evils which were then impending over that country. This representation was couched in the most temperate terms; and measures were taken by His Majesty for ascertaining under the circumstances which then existed, the real situation and wishes of the Swiss cantons, as well as the sentiments of the other cabinets of Europe. His Majesty learned, however, with the utmost regret, that no disposition to counteract these repeated infractions of treaties and acts of violence, was manifested by any of the powers most immediately interested in preventing such aggressions. His Majesty felt that, with respect to these objects, his single efforts could not be expected to produce any considerable advantage to those in whose favour they might be exerted.

It was about this time that the French Government first distinctly advanced the pretension, that His Majesty had no right to complain of conduct, or interfere, with the proceedings of France on any point, which did not form a part of the stipulation of the Treaty of Amiens. That treaty was unquestionably founded upon the fact, principle, and intention, that no treaty or convention, on the adaptation of the state of possessions and of engagements, subsisting at the time of its conclusion, and if that state of possessions and of engagements is materially affected by the voluntary act of the parties, so as to prejudice the condition of the other party who has entered into the contract, the change so made may be considered as operating virtually as a breach of the treaty itself, and as giving the party aggrieved a right to demand satisfaction or compensation for any substantial difference between the actual state and the stipulated conditions; but whatever may be the principle on which the treaty is to be considered as founded, there is indubitably a general law of nations, which, though liable to be limited, explained, or restrained by conventional law, is antecedent to all treaty or rule of law, and which has been acknowledged to appeal where conventional law is admitted to have been silent.

The treaty of Amiens and every other treaty, in providing for the objects to which it is particularly directed, does not therefore affirm or imply an indifference to all other objects which are not specified in its stipulation, much less does it adjudge them to be of a nature to be left to the will and caprice of the violent and the powerful.

The justice of the cause is alone a sufficient ground to warrant the interposition of any of the powers of Europe in the differences, which may arise between other States, and the application and extent of that just interposition is to be determined solely by considerations of prudence.

These principles can admit of no dispute, but if the new and extraordinary pretension advanced by the French Government, to exclude His Majesty from any right to interfere with ref-

erred to a state of peace, and their proceedings in their more general political relations, as well as in those which immediately concern His Majesty's dominions, appear to have been altogether inconsistent with every principle of good faith, moderation, and justice. His Majesty had entertained the most confident expectations of the repeated assurances, and professions of the French Government, that they might have been induced to adopt a system of policy, which, if it had not inspired other Powers with confidence, might at least have allayed their jealousy.

If the French Government had really appeared to be actuated by a due attention to such a system, if their dispositions had proved to be essentially pacific; allowances would have been made for the situation in which a new Government must be placed after due dreadful and extensive a convulsion as that which has been produced by the French Revolution.

But His Majesty has unfortunately had too much reason to observe and to lament, that the system of violence, aggression, and aggrandizement, which characterized the proceedings of the French Government, has not been discontinued, the war has been continued with as little difficulty as its termination. They have continued to keep a French Army in Holland against the will and in defiance of the remonstrances of the Batavian Government, and have refused to receive a letter of the three German treaties. They have in a period of peace, invaded the territory, and violated the independence of the Swiss nation, in defiance of the Treaty of Lunville, which had stipulated the independence of their territory, and the right of the inhabitants to chuse their own form of Government.

They have annexed to the dominions of France, Piedmont, Parma, and Placentia, and the Island of Alike, without allowing any provision to the King of Sardinia, whom they have deposed of the most valuable part of his territory, though they have bought by a solemn engagement to the Emperor of Russia, to attend to his interests and to provide for his establishment. It may indeed with truth be asserted, that the period which has elapsed since the conclusion of the definitive Treaty, has been marked with one continued series of aggression, violence, and insult, on the part of the French Government.

In the month of October last, His Majesty was induced, in consequence of the earnest solicitation of the Swiss nation, to make an effort, by a representation to the French Government, to avert the evils which were then impending over that country. This representation was couched in the most temperate terms; and measures were taken by His Majesty for ascertaining under the circumstances which then existed, the real situation and wishes of the Swiss cantons, as well as the sentiments of the other cabinets of Europe. His Majesty learned, however, with the utmost regret, that no disposition to counteract these repeated infractions of treaties and acts of violence, was manifested by any of the powers most immediately interested in preventing such aggressions. His Majesty felt that, with respect to these objects, his single efforts could not be expected to produce any considerable advantage to those in whose favour they might be exerted.

It was about this time that the French Government first distinctly advanced the pretension, that His Majesty had no right to complain of conduct, or interfere, with the proceedings of France on any point, which did not form a part of the stipulation of the Treaty of Amiens. That treaty was unquestionably founded upon the fact, principle, and intention, that no treaty or convention, on the adaptation of the state of possessions and of engagements, subsisting at the time of its conclusion, and if that state of possessions and of engagements is materially affected by the voluntary act of the parties, so as to prejudice the condition of the other party who has entered into the contract, the change so made may be considered as operating virtually as a breach of the treaty itself, and as giving the party aggrieved a right to demand satisfaction or compensation for any substantial difference between the actual state and the stipulated conditions; but whatever may be the principle on which the treaty is to be considered as founded, there is indubitably a general law of nations, which, though liable to be limited, explained, or restrained by conventional law, is antecedent to all treaty or rule of law, and which has been acknowledged to appeal where conventional law is admitted to have been silent.

The treaty of Amiens and every other treaty, in providing for the objects to which it is particularly directed, does not therefore affirm or imply an indifference to all other objects which are not specified in its stipulation, much less does it adjudge them to be of a nature to be left to the will and caprice of the violent and the powerful.

The justice of the cause is alone a sufficient ground to warrant the interposition of any of the powers of Europe in the differences, which may arise between other States, and the application and extent of that just interposition is to be determined solely by considerations of prudence.

These principles can admit of no dispute, but if the new and extraordinary pretension advanced by the French Government, to exclude His Majesty from any right to interfere with ref-

Even if this had arisen from circumstances which it was not in the power of any of the contracting parties to the treaty to control, His Majesty would nevertheless have had a right to demand the evacuation of the Island by his troops, until such time as an equivalent arrangement should be made, and to the preservation of the independence of the order and of the Island.

But if these changes have taken place in consequence of any acts of the other parties to the treaty, if the French Government shall appear to have proceeded upon a system of rendering the order whose independence they had stipulated, incapable of maintaining that independence, His Majesty's right to continue in the occupation of the Island, under such circumstances, will hardly be censured.

It is indubitable, that the revenues of the two Spanish Languages have been withdrawn from the order by his Catholic Majesty; a part of the Italian Language has in fact been abolished by France, through the unjust annexations of Piedmont, Parma, and Placentia, to the French territory. The Election of Basiglio has been indignified by the French Government to sequestrate the property of the order within his territories, and it is certain that they have not only sanctioned, but encouraged the Idea of the proposed annexation of the Italian Languages from the remainder of the order.

As the conduct of the Government of France and Spain, have, therefore, in some instances directly, & in others indirectly, contributed to the changes which have taken place in the order and have rendered it impossible for the independence, it is to these Governments, & not to His Majesty, that the non-execution of the 10th. Article of the Treaty of Amiens must be ascribed.

Such would be the full conclusion, if the 10th. Article of that treaty, be considered as an arrangement by itself. It must be observed, however, that this article forms a part only of a Treaty of Peace, the whole of which is connected together, and the stipulations of which must, upon a principle common to all treaties, be construed as having a reference to each other.

His Majesty was induced by the Treaty of Peace, to consent to abandon, and to retire to the order of St. John the Island of Malta, on condition of its independence and neutrality. Bona further condition which must necessarily be implied, and which has been implied in fact, with His Majesty in inducing him to make so important a concession, was the acquiescence of the French Government in an arrangement on the Security of the Levant, by the eighth and ninth articles in the treaty, stipulating the integrity of the Turkish Empire, and the independence of the Ionian Islands. His Majesty has, however, since learned, that the French Government have entertained views hostile to both these objects, and that they have even suggested the idea of a partition of the Turkish Empire. Their views are manifested in all the world, from the official publication of the report of Col. Sebelliani, from the conduct of that officer, and of the other French Agents in Egypt, Syria, and the Ionian Islands, and from the distinct admission of the First Consul himself, in his communication with Lord Whitworth.

His Majesty was therefore warranted in considering it to be the determination of the French Government to violate these articles of the treaty of Peace, which were stipulated for the guarantee of the independence of the Turkish Empire, and of the Ionian Islands, and consequently he would not be justified in evacuating the Island of Malta, without receiving the security which might be equally provided for these important objects. His Majesty accordingly feels that he has an incontestable claim, in consequence of the conduct of France since the treaty of Peace, and with reference to the objects which made part of the stipulations of that treaty, to refuse, under the present circumstances, to relinquish the possession of the Island of Malta.

Yet notwithstanding this right, to insist and to refuse to evacuate the Island, as being sanctioned by the French Government to His Majesty, in language the most peremptory and menacing, was the evacuation of Malta, *as the removal of a sword*.

If the views of ambition and aggrandizement, which have thus been manifested by the French Government, should be confirmed, the publication of a private individual, it has been avowed, and indeed borne evidence upon the face of it, that it is the official report of an accredited agent published by the authority of the Government to which it was addressed who thereby, according to the usual mode of proceeding, has been published.

This report had been published a very short time when another indignity was offered to this country in the communications of the first consul of France to the Legislature. In this communication, it was stated, that the French Government had been informed, that the British army in Egypt, and against the British army in that quarter. This report cannot be considered as the publication of a private individual, it has been avowed, and indeed borne evidence upon the face of it, that it is the official report of an accredited agent published by the authority of the Government to which it was addressed who thereby, according to the usual mode of proceeding, has been published.

manifestation he performs to affirm, in the character of Chief Magistrate of that country, *that Great Britain never fully considered the power of France,* an assertion as unfounded as it is indecent, disproved by the events of many wars, and far more than by those of the war which has been recently concluded. Such an assertion advanced in the most solemn official act of a Government, and thereby meant to be avowed to all the powers of Europe, can be considered in no other light than as a defiance publicly offered to His Majesty, and to a brave and powerful people, who are both willing and able to defend his just rights and those of their country against insult and aggression.

The conduct of the First Consul to His Majesty's Ambassador, at his audience, in presence of the Ministers of most of the Sovereign and States of Europe, furnished another influence of provocation, on the part of the French Government which it would be improper not to notice on the present occasion, and the subsequent explanation of this transaction may be considered as having the effect of aggravating instead of palliating the affront.

At the very time when His Majesty was demanding satisfaction and explanation on some of the points above mentioned, The French Minister published a manifesto in a Hamburg paper, of a most gross and odious libel against His Majesty; and when difficulties were made respecting the insertion of it, he availed himself of his official Character of Minister of the French Republic, to require the publication of it, by order of his Government.

With this requisition for mode, the Senate of Hamburg were induced to comply; and thus has the independence of that town been violated, and a free State made the instrument, by the menace of the French Government, of propagating throughout Europe, upon their authority, the most offensive and unfounded calumnies against His Majesty and his Government. His Majesty might add to this list of indignities, the requisition which the French Government have repeatedly urged that the laws and constitution of his Country should be changed relative to the *Liberty of the Press*.

His Majesty might likewise add the calls which the French Government have on several occasions made upon him, to violate the laws of Hospitality, with respect to persons who had found an asylum within his dominions, and against whose conduct no charge whatever has at any time been substantiated.

It is impossible to reflect on these different proceedings, and the course which the French Government have thought proper to adopt respecting them, without the thorough conviction that they are not the effect of accident; but that they form a part of the system which has been adopted for the purpose of degrading, vilifying, and insulting his Majesty and his Government.

Under all these insults and provocations, His Majesty, without a due regard to his dignity, has proceeded with every degree of temperance and moderation to obtain satisfaction and redress, while he has neglected no means consistent with his honour and the glory of his dominions, to induce the Government of France to concede to him, what is, in his judgment, absolutely necessary for the future tranquillity of Europe.

His efforts in this respect have proved abortive and he has therefore judged it necessary to order his Ambassador to leave Paris.

In having recourse to this proceeding, it has been His Majesty's object to put an end to the fruitless discussions which have too long subsisted between the two Governments, and to close a period of suspense peculiarly injurious to the subjects of His Majesty.

But though the provocation which His Majesty has received, might entitle him to larger claims than he has advanced, yet, anxious to prevent calamities which might be extended to every part of Europe, he is still willing, as far as is consistent with his own honour, and the interests of his people, to afford every facility to any just and honorable arrangement, by which such evils may be averted.

He has therefore, no difficulty in declaring to all Europe, that notwithstanding all the claims which have taken place since the Treaty of Peace, notwithstanding the extension of the power of France, in repugnance to that treaty and to the Spirit of Peace itself,—His Majesty will not avail himself of these circumstances, to demand in compensation all that he is entitled to require, but will be ready to concur, even now in an arrangement by which satisfaction shall be given to him for the indignities which have been offered to his Crown and to his People, and substantial security afforded against further encroachments on the part of France.

His Majesty has thus distinctly and unequivocally stated the reasons of these proceedings to which he has found himself compelled to recur. He is desirous by no disposition to interfere in the internal concerns of any other State, by no objects of conquest and aggrandizement, but solely by a fear which is due to the honour of his Crowns, and the interests of his People,

and by an anxious desire to obstruct the further progress of a system, which if not reformed, may prove fatal to every part of the civilized world.

PORTSMOUTH, 7th May.

There never was greater exertion made than at the present moment, by the officers and artificers of the Dock-yard, at this Port, in getting things ready for service. Two first and one second rates, which have been commenced in the course of the week, are in great forwardness, and will be ready for sea in a few days; and we can state, from authority, that men enter very fast, and on the average there are twelve volunteers to one impressed man—a circumstance never known in any former period of raising men for the navy.

Nearly 50,000 additional deficiency was discovered on Saturday, on a further investigation of Mr. Affett's transactions, making the whole amount fall 450,000. sterling!

As soon as the Bank Directors have completely ascertained the state of the late defalcation, it is expected a Court of Proprietors will be called to lay the matter before them.

During these two days an active search has been made by the Custom-house officers, in the shops of those who sell silver and gold wares, for French Watches, and a very large number of them have been seized, particularly in the West end of the town, for not having paid the duty.

SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON.

The late Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON was a man of most extraordinary endowments, and his memory will be dear to the literary world by the indelible exertions which he made through life, to acquire the knowledge, and of modern in the fine arts. His whole life, indeed, was devoted to studies connected with the arts, and he made every interest contribute to the passion of his soul. He was the foster-brother of his present Majesty, which laid the foundation of that gracious attachment and friendship with which he was honoured by the King through the whole of his public service. By that immediate protection he procured the favourite appointment of Minister at the Court of Naples, which he enjoyed with the uninterrupted approbation of the two Courts for thirty-six years, and which he could not change for more lucrative situations; during all this time, we need not enumerate the zealous and successful efforts that he made in bringing to light the buried treasures of antiquity, and in promoting a just and correct taste in the arts, by making known to his works the specimens of the pure and chaste style of the classic era, that he had discovered. He was equally active and successful in the duties of his appointment. He maintained the most perfect harmony between the two Courts, at a period when it required all his influence and address to counteract the designs of those who had an interest in a breach of the amity that so happily subsisted. About twelve years ago, he married Lady Hamilton.

WESTMINSTER LIBRARY.

The speech delivered by Lord Maize at the Anniversary Meeting of this Society, on Monday, was finely illustrative of the benefits resulting to Society from the general diffusion of knowledge. After a most elegant exordium, his Lordship thus proceeded:—

"I am persuaded, all of you can bear witness to the immense benefit that must inevitably accrue to this country from the increase of similar institutions, and the consequent diffusion of knowledge. It is to that diffusion of general knowledge to which, next to its liberty and its constitution, that this country owes its proud pre-eminence in arms, in arts, and in every discovery that can promote the comfort and convenience of man. Look upon the surrounding nations burthened with imposts and taxes as this nation is—one can see of them in mentioned in which the conveniences necessary to the poor, to man's happiness, can be purchased at an exorbitant rate. The labour of the man of study in his closet are eventually turned to the advantage of the community by the artizan, and the sublime discoveries and improvements in the sciences are rendered applicable to the comforts of fiscal life. A certain degree of luxury is a rare but, therefore, from being pernicious, as was formerly alleged, is not only necessary, but highly advantageous to it. It is the vital, the exhilarating spark, which animates and vivifies the whole firm of commerce and principle of industry. This cannot be better illustrated than by referring to the use which the science of chemistry has been applied; a science, at the first glance, not supposed capable of producing the immense advantages that have resulted from it. I know that there have been men, men who arrogated to themselves the proud character of Stoicism, who maintained the absurd and tyrannical position, that Governments were not benefited by the extension of knowledge, and that the ignorance of a people was the best security for their obedience. But, I trust, that it is not in this country that maxims so false and degrading, and so inconsistent with reason, can be denied, but that the capacity and malignity of some natures will endeavour

to break through all the bounds that can be raised against them; and that such men will seek to arm those that have nothing against those that possess every thing; but it is in this diffusion of knowledge, and principally of that knowledge which embraces the principles and ends of Government, that the rulers of any country may draw the best antidote against the poison of such doctrines.—His Lordship then proceeded to illustrate this principle, and concluded by observing, that "it was on the obedience of hearts, resulting from conviction, that the Monarch and the Government would find their best security." *Herald, 23th April.*

DUBLIN, 12th May.

The Hon. Mr. Wellefry, brother of the Marquis, and First Clerk of the Ordnance (in England), is arrived here, and is to be possessed of extensive powers for placing the Ordnance Department in this country in the best possible state. He is very active, and amongst other objects, is buying horses, and preparing for a numerous corps of artillery, which with a troop of horse artillery, is speedily to arrive from England.

By Public Auction,
By JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOMS,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 15th. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 o'Clock,

THREE SETS OF
QUEENS-WARE,
OF DIFFERENT PATTERNS,

TWO SOFAS with Covers,
Two pair Black-wood Tea BOYS,
One Case of Mathematical Instruments,
an Electricity Machine, complete,—an
Azimuth Compass,
A Mahogany Medicine Chest,
Ten Dozen of Pomatum,
Twenty Pieces China,
A Double Barrelled Gun, &c. &c.

AND
At 12 o'Clock,
A Strong Chestnut Horse Warranted
Sound and Quiet, would answer very well
for a Carriage.
A Pannelled Bandy on Horizontal
Springs.

AND
SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
By JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOMS,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 15th. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE
At 11 o'Clock,

THE
BOOKS,
ADVERTISED
For Sale

AT THE LATE
SIR PAUL JODRELLS,
As per the Courier of the 7th. Inst.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
By JAMES DOBBIN,
ON THE PREMISES,

On MONDAY next, the 19th. Instant,
Between the hours of 4 and 6 in the Afternoon,
A HOUSE and GROUND SITUATED
IN SAMOODROO MOODELY
Street, Peddon Naicks Petah, between the
House of POOTAPUNDURUM
SAWMY NAUDA, and COYENABOODOO
COOTTY CHITTY.

AND
On TUESDAY, the 20th. Instant,
Between the hours of 4 and 6 in the Afternoon,

A HOUSE and GROUND SITUATED
IN HANAMUNTHA ROY PADDY
Street Peddon Naicks Petah, between the
House of R MANAKPA, and NATTAUR
MATTAM.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.
For further Particulars apply to the
Auction-Room.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
By HEEFKE FAURE, & Co.
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 14th. Instant,
At 10 o'Clock,

AN ASSORTMENT OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
OF SIZES,

IN GILT BURNISHED FRAMES,
SETS of Fluted Black Handle Table
and Defect KNIVES and FORKS,
with Carvers,—Red-wood Handle Table
KNIVES and FORKS,—Ladies SCIS-
SORS,—Sail Makers Needles Afforded,
—Strong Horn Handle Pocket KNIVES,
—Lafairs KNIVES,—Britannia Metal
Table and Tea SPOONS,—FILES of
SIZES, TUMBLERS of SIZES,—and a few
Pairs of Plumb DECANTERS!

FURNITURE,

A Handsome set of China Dining TA-
BLES, with two Round Ends,—China
ARM CHAIRS,—Black-wood ARM
CHAIRS.

AND
SUNDRY OTHER FURNITURE,
ALSO

Two Single Pole TENTS almost new.
Three BULLOCKS
Few F azils PERKAN RATISNS,
Ditto Maunds of ALMONDS.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
By HEEFKE FAURE and Co.
AT THEIR ROOMS,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 14th. Inst.
At 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon,
(It not previously disposed of by Private Contract.)

THAT most Elegant, extensive, and
well Built HOUSE and GARDEN,
situated on the Mount Road, lately occupied
by Mr. FALCONAR.

THE HOUSE consists of two large Halls,
six spacious Rooms, two Closets, Corri-
dors, front and back Veranda, with the
most complete out Offices, the greater part
of which have been newly constructed.

THE GROUND comprises nearly six
CANNIES, and the HOUSE has lately
undergone a most thorough repair.

For further particulars apply to Messrs.
HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
By HEEFKE FAURE and Co.

ON MONDAY next, the 19th. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE
At 11 o'Clock,

THE
BOOKS,
ADVERTISED
For Sale

AT THE LATE
SIR PAUL JODRELLS,
As per the Courier of the 7th. Inst.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
By JAMES DOBBIN,
ON THE PREMISES,

On MONDAY next, the 19th. Instant,
Between the hours of 4 and 6 in the Afternoon,
A HOUSE and GROUND SITUATED
IN SAMOODROO MOODELY
Street, Peddon Naicks Petah, between the
House of POOTAPUNDURUM
SAWMY NAUDA, and COYENABOODOO
COOTTY CHITTY.

AND
On TUESDAY, the 20th. Instant,
Between the hours of 4 and 6 in the Afternoon,

A HOUSE and GROUND SITUATED
IN HANAMUNTHA ROY PADDY
Street Peddon Naicks Petah, between the
House of R MANAKPA, and NATTAUR
MATTAM.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.
For further Particulars apply to the
Auction-Room.

W E D N E S D A Y, the 14th. September, 1803.

CALCUTTA, 29th. Augst.

Arrived, the Hon. Company's ship CARMAR-
THEN, Capt. Dobree, from St. Helena, whence
she failed on the 3d. June.

Passengers.—Mrs. Buchanan, Miss Mary Ann Rice,
Miss Ann Maria Harrison, Mr. James Brown, from
England, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Sophia Hamilton,
from St. Helena.

The WINDHAM, Captain Graham, arrived
on Saturday from Madras, having touched at
Vizagapatnam, & Masulipatnam, on her passage.

Passengers.—Lieutenant G. Buighall, Bombay Ma-
rine, Mr. MacMahon, and Mr. Atkins, from Madras—
Mr. C. Chubbey, from Vizagapatnam.

PORT WILLIAM, 22d. August, 1803.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOV-
ERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL, has this day receiv-
ed advice from the Resident at Hyderabad, announcing
the formal accession of His Highness SCUDDER JAH
to the Mafud of his late Father, the Soobadar of the
Deccan, on the morning of the 7th instant.

At the time appointed for the ceremony of His High-
ness's accession, Major Kikpatrick, the British Resi-
dent at Hyderabad, and all the principal Officers and
persons of distinction at the Court of Hyderabad, pro-
ceeded to the Palace of His Highness SCUDDER JAH,
where the British Resident and his attendants were re-
ceived by His Highness with every mark of attachment,
honor, and respect.

His Highness then proceeded, accompanied by the
Resident, to the Public Hall of Audience, where His
Highness conducted by Major KIKPATRICK as the
representative of the British Government, and by Rajah
RAGUNATH RAU as the deputy of the Prince Minister
of the State, ascended the Mafud.

The Resident having publicly acknowledged His
Highness SCUDDER JAH as Soobadar of the Deccan,
the Gentlemen of the Resident's Family, and the Officer
commanding the British troops at Hyderabad, made the
usual presents of ceremony to His Highness. After which
all the Officers of State and Persons of distinction who
were in attendance, also made their presents of ceremony
to His Highness.

On the conclusion of this ceremony, His Highness
SCUDDER JAH delivered to the British Resident, a
written Instrument under His Highness's Seal and Signa-
ture, containing a formal recognition of all the treaties
and engagements which subsisted between His late High-
ness the NIZAM and the British Government.

On the evening of the same day, Royal Salutes
were fired from the Fort of Golconda, and from the walls
of the City of Hyderabad, and at the residence of the
British representative.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,

MAY 17TH. 1803.

At the Court at the Queens Palace, the 16th of
May 1803, present the King's Most Excellent
Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS, in consequence of the repeated insults &
provocations which His Majesty has experienced from
the Government of France, His Majesty finds himself
compelled to take such measures as are necessary for
vindicting the Honor of His Crown, and the just
Rights of His Subjects; His Majesty, therefore, is pleas-
ed, by & with the advice of His Privy Council, to order
and it is hereby ordered, that General Reprisals be
granted against the Ships, Goods, and Subjects of the
FRENCH REPUBLIC, so that as well His Majesty's
Fleets, and Ships, as also all other Ships and Vessels
that shall be commissioned by Letters of Marque of
general Reprisals, or otherwise, by His Majesty's Com-
missioners for executing the Office of Lord High Ad-
miral of Great Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all
Ships, Vessels, and Goods belonging to the French Re-
public, or to any persons being Subjects of the French
Republic, or inhabiting within any of the TERRITORIES
of the French Republic, and bring the same to
judgement in such Courts of Admiralty within His
Majesty's Dominions as shall be duly commissioned to
take cognizance thereof, and to that end, His Majesty's
Admiral General, with the Advice of the Admiralty,
is forthwith to prepare the List of a commission
and present the same to His Majesty at this Board, to au-
thorize the Commissioners for executing the office of
Lord High Admiral, or any person or persons by them
empowered and appointed to issue forth and grant Let-
ters of Marque and Reprisals to any of His Majesty's
Subjects, or others whom the said Commissioners shall

deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehend-
ing, seizing and taking the Ships, Vessels, and Goods
belonging to the French Republic, or to any persons
being Subjects of the French Republic, or inhabiting
within any of the Territories of the French Republic;—and
that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission, as have been usual
and are according to former precedents; and His Majesty's
said Advocate General with the Advocate of the Admiralty,
are also forthwith to prepare the Draft of a Commission,
and present the same to His Majesty at this Board authorizing
the said Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High
Admiral, to will and require the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain,
and the Lieutenant and Judge of the said Court, His
Surrogate or Surrogates, as also the several Courts of Admiralty
within His Majesty's Dominions which shall be duly
commissioned to take cognizance of and judicially proceed upon all, and all manner of Captures, seizures,
prizes, and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be
made, and to hear and determine the same; and according to the
course of Admiralty and the Law of Nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships,
vessels and goods as shall belong to the French Republic, or to
any persons being Subjects of the French Republic, or inhabiting
within any of the territories of the French Republic; and that such
powers and clauses be inserted in the said Commission as have been
usual and are according to former precedents; and they are
likewise to prepare and lay before His Majesty at this Board a
Draft of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the said
several Courts of Admiralty in His Majesty's foreign Govern-
ments and Plantations for their guidance herein; as also another
Draft of instructions for such ships as shall be commissioned for
the purposes aforesaid.

From the Court at the Queens Palace, the six-
teenth day of May, 1803.

Eldon	Charham	Henry Addington
Westmoreland	Onslow	C. F. Greville,
Atholl	Courtoun	Wm. Wynne,
Roxburgh	Castlereagh	Thomas Steele,
Salisbury	Hawkebury	Wm. Scott,
Townshend	Pelham	Isaac Corry,
Dartmouth	Cathcart	C. York,
Chesterfield	Auckland	Thomas Wallace,
Harrington	Bayning	J. Smyth,
	Glenbervie	J. H. Addington,

At the Court at the Queens Palace, the 16th. day
of May 1803, present the most Excellent Ma-
jesty in Council.

IT is this day ordered by His Majesty, by and with
the advice of His Privy Council, that NO SHIPS OR
VESSELS; belonging to any of His Majesty's Subjects,
be PERMITTED to ENTER AND CLEAR OUT FOR ANY
OF THE PORTS OF THE FRENCH OF NATAVIAN
REPUBLIC, or for the Ports of any country occupied
by the ARMIES OF FRANCE, until further order; and
His Majesty is further pleased to order, that a GENERAL
EMBARGO of ship be made on all ships, belonging
to the FRENCH and NATAVIAN Republics whatsoever,
now within or which hereafter shall come into any of
the Port, Harbours, or Roads, within the United King-
dom of Great Britain and Ireland, together with all per-
sons & effects on board the said ships & vessels; hat that
the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and
every part of the Cargoes on board any of the said ships,
so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustain-
ed; and the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners
of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of
the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque
Ports are to give the necessary directions herein, as to
them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

LONDON, 17th. May.

His Majesty's Message, delivered to both
Houses of Parliament yesterday afternoon, puts
an end to the uncertainty respecting the issue
of the negotiation between this country and
France.

At the Privy Council which sat at the
Queen's House yesterday, and at which his Ma-
jesty presided, the Message to Parliament was
settled, and orders issued to the Lords of the
Admiralty, to grant Letters of Marque and
Reprisal against all vessels belonging to the
French Republic, and to lay a general Embargo

on all ships bound to any of the French or Na-
tavian ports.

In the hostile course which he has adopted,
Bonaparte, we think, has consulted more his
pride than his inclination, and in yielding to the
former, he has not attended to his best and ob-
vious interest.—His popularity before the Peace
was so tenderly proper, that, without the timely
restoration of that blessing to the country, it
would have been difficult much longer to have
supported it; and the people seemed in a man-
ner to accept it as the price of their submission
to his despotie will. He cannot, therefore, have
acted wisely in delaying so soon that fabric
which it was so much their happiness to witness
and enjoy. In depriving them of Peace, he has
performed the first act of a dreadful tragedy,
the denouement of which, we hope, may prove
the overthrow of his own power.—He cannot
now revenge himself upon our allies, for allies
we have none! He cannot now maintain his ar-
mies on resources drawn from his enemies ter-
ritories, but must, like ourselves, find real and
proper funds to maintain the expence of the war.
Should he attempt to make Germany furnish
resources, he must first make the Emperor his
enemy, and probably, also the King of Prussia
and the Emperor of Russia—and, indeed, we
should not be surprised to see, nay, we expect
to see, all the Powers of Europe involved in
the conflict before it be terminated.

Should the Chief Consul, on the other hand,
have recourse to means similar to these resort-
ed to during the revolution, his popularity dies
on the first attempt, and his destruction must
follow soon after. How many now seek his
fall in France? The Royalists can never gain
the reins, but they are not without means to
harass a Tyrant. The Jacobins are his inveterate
enemies—though crushed they are not extinct,
and we have seen enough during the events of
the late war, to assure us of the possibility of
contingencies giving them again a share of in-
fluence and power, which will be exerted to de-
stroy the man whom they justly call, the destroy-
er of French liberty. The people in general,
feeling the evils of a renewed war, for which
the French Government has no means but such
as must be drawn from the little remaining ca-
pital there is in the country, the surplus indus-
try being altogether inadequate to the sum that
will be required, must detest the man who brings
the calamity upon them.

PARLIAMENTARY.

BOROUGH OF LICHESTER.

Charles Brooke, Esq. and Sir William Manners, Bart.,
in the room of Thomas Plummer, and William Hun-
ter, Esqs. whose Election for the said Borough has
been adjudged to be void.

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

John Matthews, of Belmont, in the Parish of Clehonger,
in the County of Hereford, Esq. in the room of
John Geers Cotterell, Esq. whose Election for the
said Borough has been adjudged to be void.

SIRE OF AYR.

Sir Hugh Dalrymple Hamilton, of Bargany and North
Brewick, Bart. in the room of Col. W. Fullerton,
who hath accepted the Office of one of His Majesty's
Commissioners for the Government of the island of
Trinidad.

On Saturday there was a meeting of the Cre-
ditors of the great Jew Speculator who failed
about a month since. A dividend of eleven
pence in the pound appears to be all that is like-
ly to be obtained from debts that are owing in
the Stock Exchange. The whole of the failure
was 127,000l. sterling.

COUNTIES OF IRELAND.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has appointed the following Governors of Counties, viz.

ARMAGH—The Hon. Archibald Acheson, Col. of the Armagh Regiment of Militia.
CARLISLE—John Barry, Esq. Col. of the Carlingford Militia.
CLARE—The Hon. Francis Nathaniel Burton, Col. of the County of Clare Militia.
COAK—The Right Hon. Hayes Viscount Doneraile, Colonel of the South Cork Militia.
COCK—Robert Untaske Fitzgerald, Esq. Col. of the North Cork Militia.
DONEGAL—Lord Viscount Clements, Col. of the Donegal Militia.
DOWNS—The Right Hon. Robert Ward, Col. of the Royal South Downshire Militia.
DOWNS—The Hon. Sir James Stevenson Blackwood, Bart. Col. of the Royal North Downshire Militia.
DUBLIN—George Vesely, Esq. Col. of the County of Dublin Militia.
KERRY—James Crobie, Esq. Col. of the County of Kerry Militia.
KILDARE—John Wolfe, Esq. Col. of the County of Kildare Militia.
KING'S COUNTY—Henry P. L'Estrange Esq. Col. of the King's County Militia.
LATHAM—Walter Jones Esq. Col. of the County of Leitrim Militia.
LOWBONDERY—Lord Viscount Castlereagh, Col. of the Londonderry Militia.
LOUTH—The Hon. T. Folter, Col. of the County of Louth Militia.
MAYO—George Jackson, Esq. Col. of the North Mayo Militia.
MAYO—Dominick Geoffrey Browne, Esq. Col. of the South Mayo Militia.
MEATH—The Most Noble T. Marquis of Hertford, Col. of the County of Meath Militia.
MONAGHAN—Charles Leslie Esq. Col. of the County of Monaghan Militia.
TYRONE—Right Hon. John Lowry, Earl Belmore, Col. of the Tyrone Militia.
WEXFORD—The Right Hon. John Loftus Loftus, commonly called Lord Viscount Loftus.
WICKLOW—The Right Hon. Hugh Howard, Col. of the County of Wicklow Militia.

P A R I S, — 9th. April.

Amongst other regulations for the *Freedom of Election*, in the Department of the Seine, an Officer of the Gendarmes is to be present, and *this Officer, and every other Member of the same Corps*, is to obey, without restriction or delay, all orders and requisitions of the President, and this President is Citizen Lucien Bonaparte.

In the Report of the Minister of the French Finances, there is, for the year nine, a trifling sum of 32 millions *pour faire des Negotiations*; and for the year ten, the bagatelle of 15,505,000 of France for the *same expenses of Negotiations*, besides ten millions, called *unforeseen Expenses*. It is impossible, in a more concise and clear manner to inform the free French Nation how nearly 60 millions are employed.

P A R I S, — 21st. April.

"I have learnt certain information, which I think it essential for you to know.—The French Government has proposed to ours to evacuate Malta, D'Elia, and to give Tuscany to the King of Sardinia, provided we evacuate Malta.—It is generally thought here, that the Emperor of Russia will do every thing in his power to prevent war."

LONDON, — 20th. April.

The Hon. Col. Stewart and Major Chabot, of the 18th. Light Dragoons, are amongst the last arrivals from France. The arrival of the former Gentleman gave rise to the report of General Stuart having returned from Egypt.

The letters from Brussels contain details which prove the extent of the military preparations ordered by the French Government at the present juncture. Several Chief Officers of the Marine have just arrived at Dunkirk, Boulogne, and Havre, to direct and promote the arming of every ship. At Dunkirk they work incessantly in the dock-yards, sometimes even by torch-light.—It is intended to collect in Boulogne harbour a considerable Flotilla, proper for the embarkation of a great number of troops. Several demi-brigades of the line are to march from Picardy and French Flanders to the coast, to take positions from the mouth of the Seine to Gravelines.

The French Government, unable to depend any longer upon supplies from the Provinces of the United States for the French West India Islands, has allowed no less quantity of flour to be exported during the present year than 191,166 cwt. to its colonies in that quarter.

A great number of small encampments are to be formed in the Austrian Dominions early in the spring, when the Emperor purposed to review the whole of his army. It is said that the Emperor of Russia, the Kings of Sweden and Naples, and other great personages, will on this occasion, visit the Austrian Court.

It is reported that an Academy is about to be established at Woolwich for the education of the sons of Marine Officers, who, when qualified, are to receive Commissions in that excellent Corps.

LONDON, — 1st. May.

It is confidently stated in accounts from Berlin of great respectability, that one of *Durac's* objects was to prevail on the King of Prussia to seize Hamburg, for the purpose of completely excluding the commerce of England from that port and from Germany. *Durac* said too, that if the King of Prussia would not do so, the *First Consul* would. To this the Cabinet of Berlin replied, that his *Prussian Majesty* was resolved to observe the most perfect neutrality.

The Funds experienced this day at one o'clock a rise of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *Ominum* was at 15.

The attack of the negro insurgents on the Cape-town, in St. Domingo, on the 19th of February, had nearly proved successful. General *Rechenbeau* has opened an insidious negotiation with a part of the Negroes. The fear of government was about to be, for a time, moved from the Cape of Port-au-Prince.

By letters from Stutgard of the 25th of April last, we have information that the Court of Vienna is now negotiating to enlarge, by purchase, or exchange, its new acquisitions in Upper Swabia, so that it may add to the Tyrol and Vorarlberg the whole territory between the Lake of Constance and Upper Bavaria, and may extend the frontiers of the two former countries as far as Kempten.

Straw hats, named after *Pamela*, are most common in Paris, where fewest of the *Pamela* virtues are to be found. A Roman, in the degenerate times of the Empire, thought that he sufficiently resembled *Cato*, if he wore a beard like him.

Attempts having been made to revive those *old-fashioned things* *Dress Balls*, a Lady of Fashion has determined to resist their progress, by giving a splendid *Paradisaical Fete champetre*, at which the guests shall appear in *primitive simplicity*. For this purpose, the *elephant groves* at the back of her Ladyship's *Town House*, are to be turned into a representation of the *happy garden*; and artists from Paris are engaged to furnish *serpents, fig leaves*, &c. of the first water.

LONDON, — 16th. April.

The Bench of the Prerogative Court in Ireland is about to become vacant by the resignation Dr. Duignan, who, it is said, is to retire on a pension.

A formal acknowledgment of the King of Etruria has been made by the Court of Vienna. The Spanish Ambassador at Paris has delivered to Count Cobenzel letters announcing the accession of the King to the Throne of Tuscany. Similar letters had been several times before presented, but the Count had refused to receive them.

On the evening of the 18th. Instant, a severe shock of an earthquake occurred at Marseilles, by which a number of houses were considerably damaged.

Some considerable preparations are making at

Munster, for the reception of the King of Prussia. He is expected there at an early period in June, at which time about 45,000 men will march from the Prussian States to the Banks of the Rhine.

A circular letter has been addressed by the Helvetic Government to the Cantons of Basle, Soleure, Berne, Fribourg, &c. &c. &c. the subject of which is strictly to enjoin them to prevent the importation of *English Merchandise* into Switzerland.

The events of modern times seem to have been accurately delineated in the old prophecy of Rabelais—While Bonaparte, like *Pantagruel*, was overwhelming kingdoms, and combining cannon shot from his hair, the different Ministers of Europe appear, like *Panurge*, to have been consulting—the Oracle of the HOLY BOTTLE!

It was rather a striking incident, that the first *Galvanic* experiment made before the French Ambassador, and some of the British Cabinet, should have been on the newly decapitated corpse of poor *John Bull*. The indignant animal, it seems, would neither have his *tongue confined*, nor a *hook put into his jaws*, even after death, but made a *belouving* that actually terrified the operators. One would almost suspect, from some of the speculations, that this had freely been intended by the Proteffors as a *symbolical lecture on more sciences than one*.

Flixton Manor, we are told, is to be disputed—not by *greyhounds*, but by *Attornies*; this, we suppose, is the beginning of *Wolf hunting*, so long threatened.

K O T Z E B U E.

This Writer, who, by the most fulsome adulation, has obtained favour in the Prussian capital, has lately, in his new journal called "*the Ingenious*," been very scurrilous on the numerous offensive libels which have appeared in the French prints. He seeks every occasion to *traduce* the character of Englishmen;—he represents them as unprincipled bores, and prosecutes this defamation with uncommon acrimony, and the most determined malignity.

No military force is to approach the French elections: if only *freemen* are admitted, there will be but little to apprehend from a *crowd*.

The poor Pope seems fated to be going down hill; he is now to be castrated afresh in Germany. Much as has been said of the Holy Pontiff's *infirmitas*, if he does not *fail*, he has, at least, *lost the greatest part of his business*.

From the boast that our neighbours make of their unrivalled capital, one would suppose they actually considered it the ancient *Eden*; as *Corin* is shortened from *Coreyra*, Zant from *Zacyn*, thus, &c. &c. so Paris is undoubtedly a *corruption* from *Paradysus*.

A Magazine advertises giving *Plates of Abraham Newland*, Esq.; this Publication has certainly taken a good mode to ensure its *circulation*!

Bonaparte has long been, among his Priests, as *pious as Zenus*; the French *Diocesi* are all on the catch for a *cave scene* or two, to make him—as *fatherly* also.

The payment of the Spanish Navy is said to be three years in arrear, though their Government is in possession of the gold mines.

Gen. Cesar Berthier, brother to the late Minister of War, has been appointed Governor of Tobago.

A Pantomimical Entertainment was lately exhibited on the Dutch Theatre at Amsterdam. The Harlequin, weighed 20 stone.

Private letters from Paris state, that the greatest exertions are making by the French Government to raise a numerous Army, principally composed of Conscripts.