



Government Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday the 31st. August, and on every Wednesday and Saturday following, until the whole are disposed of, will be sold by Public Auction, at 11 o'clock in the Morning of each day, near the Body Guard Stables on the Island, one Capital Young Horse, and several STALLIONS, the property of the Honorable Company, which have been Calf from the Establishment of the Stud in the Ganjam District.

he is to be paid for and taken away within 15 days from the day of sale, or they the risk and expense of the

By Order of the Military Board

J. M. MALL, SECRETARY.

Military Board Off.
26th. August 1805. J

PANTHEON.

THE STEWARDS for the Management of the Rooms at the Pantheon have POSTPONED the BALL which was intended for Thursday the 29th. Instant, until Monday the 2d. of September, which they think will be more agreeable to the generality of the Settlement.

Pantheon, 27th. August 1805.

Exchange Insurance Company.

THE MEMBERS of the EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, beg leave to inform the Public, that the Interest of

Mr. JOHN CHINNEY

AND

Mr. EDWARD WATTS,
IN THEIR SOCIETY,

CEASED ON THE 12TH. INST.
R. A. MAITLAND,

SECRETARY

to the Exchange Insurance Company,
Madras, 22d. August, 1805.

Madras Road Lottery.

NOTICE IS GIVEN,
THAT THE

DRAWING
OF THE
FIRST CLASS,

OF THE

FOURTEENTH

ASYLUM AND ROAD LOTTERY,

Will positively begin,

On Monday next, the 2d. September.

HEEFKE AND SON,
AGENTS.

Madras, 27th. August, 1805.

FOR SALE

AT
NEGAPATAM,

SOME

Coniac Brandy,

Of a very Superior and much approved flavour,
IN CASKS,

GAUGING FROM

100 TO 130 GALLONS.

At One Star Pagoda a Gallon,
For Ready Money or good Bills.

APPLY TO

MR. J. HUNT,

Master Attendant at Negapatam.

Negapatam, August 17th, 1805.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

ON THE PREMISES,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 28th. Instant.

Between the hours of 4 & 5 o'clock,

IN THE AFTERNOON,

IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

A HOUSE
AND
GROUND,
SITUATED IN
JONES'S STREET, No 29,

Consisting of

Three Rooms, a Hall, two Verandas, three Godowns, a Kitchen, two Yards, &c. &c.

The GROUND measuring from East to West 81 feet, in length, and from North to South 36 feet in breadth.

Conditions of Sale as usual.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 30th. August,

At half past 10 o'clock;

THE EFFECTS

OF

AN OFFICER;

DECEASED.

Consisting of

A SILVER Tea Pot and Stand,
A Milk Bowl with Cover and Stand,
A Tumbler,
Five dozen of Silver Buttons & Rings,
A Gilt Watch Capped and Jeweled,
A pair Gold Sleeve Buttons,
Silver Table, Desert, Tea, and Salt Spoons.

ALSO

Five Strong Camp Bullock Trunks, with Brass Clasps,
A Cot with Bedding,
Two Camp Tables,
Couch—Chairs—a Liquor Case,
A Travelling Palankeen Complete,

AND

Sundry Wearing Apparel.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOMS,

On FRIDAY next, 30th. Instant,

At 12 o'clock,

THE UNDERMENTIONED

GOLD & ENAMELED
JEWELRY,

To Close a Concern.

A N Elegant double cased Horizontal Watch, with Chain and Key,
A Ladies Watch, by Ellicott, with a neat Chain and Key.

A Ditto ditto, by Martin, with Chain and Key.

A Ladies plain Watch, with Chain and Key.

An elegant Oval Watch with Seconds, and a Picture Case with Chain and Key.

A handsome Neck Watch and Chain.

A Ditto with Chain and Seal.

A Breast Locket set with Diamonds.

A Brilliant Hoop Ring.

Three Cornelian Necklaces.

A Tiara with Ornament.

A pair of Arm Bands to Suit.

To be Sold

By Public Auction.

By HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY, the 30th. Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

PLATE,

Consisting of

A TEA Pot and Stand—a pair of Curry Dishes and Covers—a Milk Bowl and Cover—a Sauce Pan—Pye Dishes—a Coffee Pot—Bottle Stands—Salt Cellars with Spoons—Soup Ladle—Table, Desert, and Tea Spoons.

ALSO

A Silver mounted Calamer wood Writing Escutcheon,
A Lady's Toilet Glafs, with drawers Complete.

A Geographical Globe,
A Pair of Bullock Trunks with Patent Locks,

A Mefs Trunk,

Three Globe Lamps,

A Staff Gilt Sword,

A Double Barrelled Gun,

A Bureau and Book Case,

At 11 o'clock,

Three Handfome Palankeens,

Two single Pole Tents,

A Field Officers Marque,

A pair of Handfome Pyeball'd Atcheen Horses, for a Curriele

A pair of Grey Pegue Horses, and a Bay Saddle Horse.

A handfome Pair of Pistols with Gold touch holes, hair Triggers, &c. Complete by TWIGG.

A Capital Fowling Piece with Patent Breech and Gold Touch Holes, by J. HART, Complete in a Case,

A Ditto Ditto by JACKSON,

Excellent Wines

IN CASES:

HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION;

CONSTANTIA & FRONTIGNAC

WINE S,

IN CASES;

As follows;

CONSTANTIA, by the case, containing six dozen Red, and six dozen White, in PINTS—at five Pagodas per dozen.

FRONTIGNAC, by the case, containing four dozen Pints, at Five Pagodas per dozen.

ALSO

EXCELLENT

Coniac Brandy,

IN 12 DOZEN CHESTS,

At Five Pagodas per Dozen

BY THE CHEST,

OR,

Five & a half Pagodas per Dozen.

FOR A LESSER QUANTITY.

For Sale on Commission.

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

EXCELLENT OLD MADEIRA WINE in

Pipes, at 140 Pagodas per Pipe.

Ditto Ditto in Quart & Ditto, at 40 Pags.

Ditto FRENCH CLARET, per Dozen 5

Pagodas.

Bells GUERNSEY Ditto Ditto, 5 Pags.

Old MADEIRA WINE Ditto, 44 Ditto.

Old PORT WINE Ditto, 4 Ditto.

Real CONIAC BRANDY Ditto, 6 Ditto.

Ditto Ditto and in Kegs from 5 to 11 Gal.

lon, at 14 Pags. per Gallon.

Real HOLLANDS GIN, in Large Cases of

15 Bottles, at 9 Pagodas.

Ditto in Small Cases of 12 Ditto, at 5 Pags.

BRANDY FRUITS, in Cases of 12 Flasks, at 6 Pagodas.

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 29th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 11 O'clock.

TWENTY DOZENS

AND

FOUR CASES OF

BOURDEAUX CLARET,

AND

THREE PUNCHEONS OF

BRANDY.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 29th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

At 11 o'clock;

A QUANTITY of HAMS and CHEESES,

A few dozens of Tumblers,

A Gibson's Saddle and Bridle complete,

A few pieces of Small Chintz, well

worth the attention of Families, returning

to Europe.

At 12 O'clock;

A Bureau and Book Case.

Camp Cots.

Camp Tables and small Tables with

Drawers.

Liquor Cases, and a Mahogany Pembroke Table.

COMMISSIONS

IN THE ARMY

FOR SALE.

AN ENSIGNCY

AND

A LIEUTENANCY;

FOR SALE,

In His Majesty's 51st. Regiment,

NOW ON CEYLON.

For Particulars, apply to Messieurs

Harington, Cockburn & Harington.

Administration.

SUPREME COURT EQUITY SIDE,

Between JAMES WADDLE, AND WM. MELVILLE GIBSON,

THE Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, having by an order in the above Cause, appointed Mr. THOMAS ARRY to be receiver of the outstanding debts of the late Firm of WADDLE and GIBSON; All persons indebted to the said late Firm are requested to pay the amount of such their debts into the Hands of the receiver.

Madras, 10th. August 1805.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of

WILLIAM EDWARD

ing

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 28th. August, 1805.

EXTRACT of a LETTER, dated PORTSMOUTH, APRIL 24th. 1805.

"Dispatches are this moment received by our port Admiral, stating the following most interesting circumstances, respecting a Naval Action, on the Coast of America, and which in result has added to the British Navy, the finest, and the most formidable Frigate in the World.

"The account, are from Halifax—they state that the CLEOPATRA frigate, of 32 Guns, Captain Sir Robert Lawrie Bart. whilst cruising off that port, fell in with LA VILLE DE MILAN, of 48 Guns, and 400 Men;—that an action commenced, and continued for three hours, with the utmost spirit and gallantry on both sides, when the Cleopatra, having more than half her Crew Killed and Wounded, her Rigging totally cut to pieces, and her Masts and Hull, materially injured, was obliged to strike to the very superior force of the Enemy.

"After taking out the prisoners, and refitting the Cleopatra in the best manner possible, the Enemy steered to the Eastward, and on the third day fell in with His Majesty's Ship LEANDER, Captain Talbot, of 50 Guns—whether the enemy attempted any resistance to the superior force he had now to encounter, I have not learnt, at any rate the result was propitious:—both the frigates having struck, and having been taken possession of by the Leander.

"The Ville de Milan had 70 Men Killed, and upwards of 40 Wounded. The carnage on board the Cleopatra is also said to have been very great."

On Sunday arrived the Hon. Company's Ship COURTESY, Capt. Hay, which had parted from the Convoy, as stated in our extra of Friday last.

PASSENGERS.

Mr. J. Robinson, Messrs. B. G. Page, and C. G. Alvey, Cadets, for Madras;—T. C. Pattle Esq. Super-cargo, and Mr. Toomey, Writer, for China.

The WARLEY is the only Ship of Admiral TOWNBRIDGE's Convoy, which has not arrived:—the PASSENGERS on the Warley are—

Miles K. and M. H. Hutchings—Miss E. Huntingdon—H. S. Panton Esq. and Mr. Garding, for Prince of Wales's Island;—Messrs. Cobbing, Loft, Anderson, and Wright, Cadets, for Madras.

The following Ships were to sail immediately after the Fleet recently arrived:—TIGRIS, Capt. Graham, COMET, Capt. Moring, and DUCHESS of Gordon, Capt. Cameron. On the above ships are the following

PASSENGERS.

TIGRIS.—For Bengal.—Messrs. C. Tucker, and Barwell, Writers; Messrs. Doughty and Lockhart; Messrs. Lowden, Crichton, and Snardon, Cadets. For Madras.—Capt. Tichborne; Mr. Donald, Assistant Surgeon; Miss A. Oliver; Messrs. Agnew, Walsh, Farquharson and Gibson, Cadets.

COMET.—For Madras.—Captains E. Davis and Gabriell; L. R. Stacey; Messrs. Owen and Aylmer.

JANE DUTCHES of GORDON.—For Bengal. Lieutenant-Colonel T. Willet, C. Blagrove, Writer; W. J. Harding, Writer; Messrs. W. Panton and F. Maxwell, Assistant-Surgeons; Messrs. H. Froome and Daughter; G. Dunley, Native; Messrs. R. Powney, G. E. Cowan, F. Grant, E. Peter, J. C. Odell, T. Reynolds, C. Andrews, J. Oakes, A. Stubbs, W. Baylis, G. Blagrove, A. Stewart, J. Lloyd, G. Page, F. J. Speller, D. Kirk, Cadets. For Madras.—Messrs. W. Jones, and L. C. Ford, Assistant-Surgeons; Messrs. H. Miller, E. and S. C. Hargrave, and F. Brathurst; Messrs. C. D. Dunn, D. Ogilvy, and J. W. Monchoi, Cadets.

We have to add the DORSETSHIRE, Captain Brown, to the arrivals on Friday last,—and also the following PASSENGERS.

DORSETSHIRE.—Colonel Macalister, Lieut.-Colonel Darling, J. Scott, Jas. Couzens, W. Bennett, J. Macalister, C. Swinton, C. Coleman, and H. Liddard, Esq. s. Moore, &c. &c. &c. For Madras.—Miss G. Colborne, Miss Proctor, Mrs. Kello, Capt. Galscoigne, Capt. Duff, Ensign White, and Mr. Dakins.

PRINCE.—Miss Mitchell, Captain Mitchell, Capt. O'Brien, Lieutenant Patterson, Mrs. Bannerman, Mr. H. Hall, Mr. Irwin, Mr. Turner, Mr. Rols, Mr. Young, Mr. Peach, Mr. Martin, Mr. Vigne, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Ruffell, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Savage, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Donaldson, and Mr. Carran Cadets, Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Beaton Assistant-Surgeons, Mr. Aldham free Mariner, for Bengal.

The Snow Minerva, Capt. Dickson, has arrived at Point de Galle, from this port.—PASSENGERS, Major Dunkin, of H. M. 5th Regt. Yesterday arrived the Ship Lady Beatrix, Capt. Stevenson, from Padang, left the 4th. Infant.

COLOMBO.—8th. August 1805.

Major General Wemyss left Colombo, for Madras, on the 6th Instant.

Major General Maitland has been pleased to make the following Appointments

Captain C. M. Edwards to be Town Major of Colombo, vice Barry.

Captain Barry to be Fort

MARQUESS WELLESLEY.

The following Address was presented to Marquess WELLESLEY, by the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, on the 5th. Instant.

TO THE MOST NOBLE RICHARD MARQUESS WELLESLEY, K.P. &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

The British Inhabitants of Calcutta, upon occasion of your departure for Europe, are desirous to offer once more to your Lordship that testimony of public esteem, which they feel to be so justly due to the merits of your Administration.

The events of the last seven years have marked the period of your Government, as the most important epoch in the history of European Power in India.

Your disinterestedness in seeing the exigencies of the Country, and of the Times in which you were called to act, the promptitude and determination, with which you have seized on the opportunities of acting, your just conception and masterly use of our intrinsic strength, have eminently contributed, in conjunction with the zeal, the discipline, and the courage of our Armies, to decide upon these great events;—and to establish, from one extremity of this Empire to the other, the ascendancy of the British Name and Dominion.

We are impressed with the firm persuasion, that you have governed with a direct view to the Glory of your Country, and to the prosperity of its possessions, and with no other personal feeling, than the honorable ambition of obtaining its applause as your reward. To the community at large, no doubt, it belongs to fill up the measure of that reward. But it is a duty incumbent upon those among whom you have lived and acted—whose personal concern in the course of your government has enabled them to appreciate its character—to declare before the Nation their sense of your public services.

It is under the impression of this duty that we address you—and with the desire to mark in the most authentic manner, that you carry with you, to our common Country, the respect, the regard, and the confidence of your fellow subjects—a confidence which is undiminished at the last hour of your administration—a respect and regard, which are founded on our long experience of your ability, of your unfulfilled integrity, of your impartial and honorable use of power, and of your high and liberal spirit in the conduct of public affairs.

In taking leave of your Lordship, we cannot forbear expressing our hope and confidence, that you will long continue to regard the welfare of a Country which has been the scene of your eminent public services—and that your talents, and the weight of your character, will be employed to strengthen the persuasion, that of all external objects of its attention, a firm, just and politic Government of India, is the most nearly connected with the greatness, the wealth, and the glory of the British Nation.

Signed by upwards of 600 Persons.

To the above Address, MARQUESS WELLESLEY, was pleased to return the following Answer.

GENTLEMEN,

I receive this last testimony of your esteem, with the most cordial sentiments of Respect, Gratitude and Affection.

In the progress of those extraordinary events, which have occurred during the last seven years—the favorable opinion of this great and flourishing Settlement has attended every important act of my Administration—you have declared that the same opinion no companionsie's close—and in the moment of my approaching departure, while I remain among you, without Power, Influence, or Authority, you are pleased, in this public manner, to express your undiminished sense of the principles by which I have been directed, and of the objects which I have pursued, in the long exercise of those high and favored Trusts. Your able, honest, zealous, and active assistance, in your several capacities, has aided the progress of my Administration, in every crisis of difficulty and danger—I have endeavored to adapt the Spirit of my Government at this Settlement to your Character and Disposition—and to merit your confidence, by a just estimation of your Loyalty to our Sovereign, of your public spirit, and attachment to our Country, of your dutiful zeal for the interests of the East India Company, and of the industry, integrity, ability and knowledge, which distinguish the British Inhabitants of Calcutta.

Whatever may be the final judgment of my Sovereign, of my Country, and of the East India Company, with respect to my public Services, your kindness and favor will claim my faithful and affectionate remembrance. In every scene of my future life, the prosperity of the British Empire in India will excite a lasting sentiment of solicitude and anxiety. The welfare of these extensive Dominions constitutes, not only a principal object of the general policy of our Country, but a solemn obligation of moral Duty, inseparably connected with the honor and reputation of the British Name.

To a due sense of these important considerations I ascribe the auspicious choice which has been made by His Majesty, and by the Honorable Company, of the revered Personage, who has succeeded to me, in the Government of these

valuable Possessions. In delivering my arduous trust into his hands, I entertained a confident expectation, that under the influence of his approved talents and virtues, this great Government would be exercised with wisdom, equity, and firmness, for the happiness and welfare of Asia, and for the interest and glory of the British Nation—and I trust that you will witness the progressive augmentation of his long acquired fame, in the increasing prosperity of every interest committed to his charge.

It will be my duty to assert, in every situation, the principles by which I have regulated my conduct in the Government of this Empire, and to inculcate the necessity of maintaining the foundations of our ascendant Power in Asia, upon the firm basis of justice, fortitude, and clemency.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

MARRIAGE.

On the 26th. Instant, KIRKBY DALRYMPLE, Esq. to Miss Anne M'CORMICK, daughter of the late Principal M'Cormick, of St. Andrews.

DEATHS.

In Camp with the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, Ensign and Quarter Master Jackson, of His Majesty's 94th. Regiment.

Lately, A. Morrison Esq. Surgeon of His Majesty's 34th. Regiment.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

At Bath, Capt. E. F. Davis (of the Madras Army), late Adj. of the Bath Volunteers, to Miss Harriet George, daughter of Mrs. George, of the North Parade, Bath.

Sir Drummond Smith, Bart. of Tring Park, to the Hon. Lady Sykes

C. Brooks, of Bedford-square, Esq. to Miss Stubbs, daughter of George Stubbs, of Parliament-street, Esq. Richard Carter, of Stephen's Green, Dublin, Esq. to Miss Louisa Ribson, fifth daughter of Sir George Ribson, of Landcape, in the County of Dublin Bart.

Griffin Wilson, of Lincoln's Inn-fields, Esq. to Miss Hotham, daughter of General Hotham.

Robert Dundas, Esq. to Miss Jane Rollo Dundas, daughter of the late Captain James Dundas, of the Honorable East India Company service.

In Dublin, William Ratcliffe, Esq. of the Ordnance Office, to Miss Johnson.

EUROPE DEATHS.

The Right Honorable Lord George Lennox, brother to the Duke of Richmond.

Right Hon. Lady Mary Cochrane, sister to William Earl of Dundonald.

At Hill House, near Windsor, in the 23d. year of his age, universally lamented, Capt. William Aulais Halliday, of the Queen's Regiment, second son of the late Lady Halliday, and nephew to Lady Louisa Manners.

At Trinidad, Captain Robt. Paul, of His Majesty's Ship Pheasant.

At Hampton Court Palace, Lady Edwards, aged 98, grandmother to the present Earl Cholmondeley.

At Vienna, in his 46th. year, the reigning Prince Louis of Liechtenstein.

At Exeter, Major William Erskine, of the 71st Regt. youngest son of the deceased James Erskine, Esq. of Cardross.

Thomas Ayliffe, Esq. of Surbiton, Surrey.

In Dublin, Dr. William Gray, physician.

At Alford, Hants, Henry Sealy, Esq.

Edward Falkingham, Esq. of the Navy Office.

In the 54th year of his age, at his house in Portland-place, the Right Hon. Martin Bladen, Lord Hawke, Baron of Tisbury, in the County of York.

The Right Hon. Lord Tyrconnel.

BOMBAY EXTRA, COURIER 12th. August.

Late yesterday evening anchored in the Harbour, the Honorable Company's Ships Earl Camden, Capt. H. M. Samson, and City of London, Capt. S. Landon, and the Extra Ships, Retreat, Capt. W. Hay, and Metcalfe, Capt. M. Isaac.

PASSENGERS.

EARL CAMDEN.—Mrs. Thorne, Mrs. Cassin, Captain and Mrs. Lock, Lieut. and Mrs. Woodhouse, Capt. Baker, Messieurs Jamieson, Brown, Burn, Genans, Herbert, Partow, Mancott, Barber, Bolton, Pattenfon, Payne and Cheyne, Cadets.—Mr. D. Forbes, Major O'Neill, Capt. Mallett, Thorne, Forbes and Smith, Lieuts. Macdonald, Cassin, Dely and Norman, Ensigns Gavine, Watson, Perry and Maclean—Assistant Surgeon Colclough, Messrs. Grimes & Partow for the Bombay Marine—450 Privates, 56th. Regiment.

CITY OF LONDON.—Lieut.-Colonel Macquise, H. M. 56th. Regt. Capt. Hill and Broomhall of this establishment, and Capt. Grant & Burke, of H. M. service.—Messrs. Ogilvie and Whitcombe, Writers; Messieurs Gordon, Carnie, Michie, Atchinson, Brough & Cancker, Cadets.—Mr. A. Gordon, Assistant Surgeon, & Mr. Stout, Volunteer of the Bombay Marine.

METCALFE.—Mr. and Mrs. Smee, of this establishment, Major and Mrs. Munn, Miss Eridon, Mrs. Capadoff, Mr. Newbold, Writer, Messrs. Latham, Parr, Brown, Lawrie, Ferguson, Stewart, Grant, Waddington, Jefferson, Hull, Cadets.—Mr. Ogilvie, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Hair & Mr. Wilson, Free Mariners.—Mr. Domisicette, of the Bombay Marine—Lieut.-Colonel Skinner, Captains Grant, Gillman, Canadoff, and Singer, Lieuts. Harrington, Hodder, Presham, Efrange, and Lieut. Colclough, Adjutant, Mr. Louis, Paymaster, Mr. Humphreys, Surgeon, of H. M. 56th. Regiment.

RETREAT.—Mrs. Ramsay & Mrs. Grisdale, Lieut. Ramsay, H. C. Service, Mr. Grisdale, Assistant Surgeon, Lieut. Morfe, H. C. Service, Mr. Craw, Assistant Surgeon, Messrs. Harris, Bunyan, and Sheriff, Cadets.

MARCH 8th.—Yesterday the Ballot at the East India House was respectfully attended, and the question was carried in favour of Mr. Wm. BETTY's return to Madras, with his rank in the Company's service.

LONDON GAZETTE.—23d. March.

GARRISON.—Col. A. Mair, of the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Lieutenant Governor of Sheerness, vice Sir J. Malcolm, who retires.

Major-General C. W. Eile, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Carlisle, vice Ramsden, deceased.

BREYER.—Captain J. Bisset, of the 9th. Foot, to be Major in the Army.

9th. Royal Veteran Battalion.—Major-Gen. C. Mackenzie, from the 15th. Foot, to be Colonel. Lieut. Col. D. Campbell, from the Royals, to be Lieut. Colonel. Brevet Major J. Grant, from the 5d. Veteran Battalion to be Major.

PORTSMOUTH.—20th. April.

THE EXPEDITION, consisting of the force we have before stated, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Sir James Craig, failed from St. Helen's yesterday morning, with a gentle wind, rather inclined to be favourable; which has increased today, and should it continue, they will get out of the Channel by to-morrow night.—Every officer embarked on Wednesday, when the fleet moved down to St. Helen's, except Sir J. Craig, who waited till the next morning, for the arrival of a King's Messenger from Lord Mulgrave's department. Sir James, and suite, then embarked, with the Marquis Cicerello, the Neapolitan Ambassador on board the Dragon. It is understood that this force, except the 1st. Veteran Battalion, which are for Gibraltar, will assemble at Malta.—Admiral Knight is to command Gibraltar, where a squadron of gun-boats are to be kept, for the protection of our trade, against the Spanish gun-boats, in passing through the Gut.

WAR-OFFICE.—2d. MARCH.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—To be Apothecaries to the Staff—Assistant Surgeon William Graham, from the Staff at the Army Depot—Assistant Surgeon C. Codrington, from the First Dragoons.

BARRACKS.—To be Barrack Masters in Great Britain—Samuel Stapleton, Esq. late Major in Lord Roden's Fencible Cavalry.—John Taylor, Gentleman, Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Col. W. C. —Chief tone, to be Col. Commandant, Vice, Pattison, deceased. Lieut. Colonel J. Cockburn, to be Col. vice Ruffellton. Major G. W. Dixon, to be Lieut. vice Cockburn. Brevet Major E. W. Dixon, to be Major, vice Dixon.

MORNING POST.—17th. April.

Sir W. Milne has informed his constituents at York, that the " " were the precise words made use of by His Majesty, in reply to the Speaker, on the occasion of the Resolutions respecting Lord Melville being presented to him.

"I shall at all times receive with great attention any representations from my faithful Commons; and I feel truly sensible of the importance of the subject."

A letter from an Officer on board the British Squadron off Nieuport, dated the 13th. Instant, contains the following intelligence:—

"We have just come out of a warm action, and had the enemy been sufficiently spirited we must have been all taken. The *Bald*, *Mariner*, and *Ann*, armed ships, ran in and engaged one pram, six Schooners, and four teen gun schuyts, for one hour and three quarters. What mischief we have done them I cannot say, but we believe we have sustained no loss. The whole of the enemy's flotilla have again failed from Oued to Dungeness. It was the rear which we fell in with & engaged."

In a letter in one of the last Paris Papers, under the head of Berlin, is the following passage:—

"Not only will the recent change in the government of Italy, consolidate the Peace of the Continent, but it will also conduce to the general peace; because, if England and Russia wish to keep Malta, and rule the Mediterranean, they must necessarily consent to see the Crowns of France and Italy remain united on the same head.—Some imagine that this is meant as a kind of proposition, that if Bonaparte be recognized as Emperor of France and King of Italy, he will consent to England's retaining Malta. Upon this subject we shall only observe, that Bonaparte has of late repeatedly declared, that he will make no Peace except upon the conditions of the Treaty of Amiens.

The Brest fleet is represented in the last French Papers as being in a state fit for sea; and it is positively stated that General Angerau has embarked on board it with all the troops under his command.

HAMPSHIRE CHRONICLE.—22d. April.

The last dispatches which reached Peterburgh from Italy occasioned the mission of an Ambassador Extraordinary on the part of the Emperor Alexander to the King of Naples.

We are happy to announce that intelligence of an unexpectedly agreeable nature has been received this morning from the West Indies. From private letters, we understand, that the French endeavoured several times to take Fort Rupert by storm—but they were warmly received and beat off each time by the gallant Gen. Prevost.

The failure of this attempt of the enemy upon Dominica, is an event of considerable importance. Its situation would have made it a most advantageous position for the French, who would have been able to have carried on operations in concert from Guadaloupe and Martinique, between which Dominica is situated; the possession of it by this country, enables us to check the intercourse between the two Islands, and in a great measure to cut off the supplies sent from one to the other.

Lord Keith was mentioned, on Saturday, as the probable successor of Lord Melville, as First Lord of the Admiralty—but we still continue of opinion, that Lord Hawkebury is the person destined to fill that important office.

In Lord MELVILLE's correspondence with the Marquis WELLESLEY, on the proposed plan for building ships of war at the Prince of Wales's Island, is this important passage:—"It has recently become my duty to examine this subject to the bottom; for the state of Oak timber in Great Britain, and the difficulty of finding an equivalent substitute for it, either in Europe or America, joined to our increasing demands for the Navy, has rendered it a matter of indispensable necessity to look to INDIA for material assistance."

PRICE OF STOCKS.

APRIL 22d.—3 per cent. Cons. 87 3/4
3 per cent. Red. 97 1/2—Omnium 3 1/2

LORD MELVILLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

SIR.—The recess of Parliament gives the country a little time to consider the real nature of the situation in which it has been left, and to state with accuracy the views of the contending parties. That parties should exist, is essential to the constitution of a free Government—and that there should be a vigilant Opposition, is necessary to operate as a check on those in power. In this point of view, whatever may be the state of legal guilt, or moral innocence of Lord Melville, or whatever the pretended virtue of his accusers, I congratulate the country on the possession, and the power at least of exercising a prerogative, without which it never can be free, that of calling its Rulers to account. In this respect, we have stamped ourselves a free people—and that there are many who think Lord Melville innocent of all negligence; many more who think enough has been done—more still, who have unmasked his prosecutors, and know exactly how to consider, and how far to second them—yet the present Session is memorable for having thrown to the veriest Jacobin, that the power of acting for itself still resides in the Representatives of Parliament.

The motives, however, of the great actors in this interesting scene—the real party which thinks itself successful, and its expectations and chances in future struggles, grounded upon its real position in the public mind, form a question which it behoves us seriously to consider.

With respect to the head of the Administration, whom calumny itself has not dared to assail, and who, in his return to power at the command of his KING, has shewn himself worthy of the choice, by defending his Sovereign under hardships peculiarly embarrassing, against an Opposition, illustrious indeed for talents, but sullied by the use of them. If any thing were wanting to prove the integrity and wisdom of Mr. Pitt, they would be powerfully demonstrated by his conduct on this trying occasion. That it was trying to his best feelings, that his affections have been probed to the quick, is confessed by his enemies. Lord Melville was his earliest friend and adviser. It is known that he personally loved him—and it is allowed by all, that the noble Lord possesses qualities which make him worthy of being loved. Of this Mr. Windham bore testimony, when he said he might still be "charus amicus"—and into a confession of this, even the most candid, Mr. Kinnaird, was dragged, when he asked of the honour and pleasure of his private acquaintance. Mr. Pitt then was naturally struck with the deepest affection, at the overwhelming ruin which destroyed at once, the pleasantest companion of his social hours, and one of the firmest supporters of his government. But how deeply interested in the event—however called upon to strain his great talents, and his courage to the utmost nerve, to preserve his friend, the public must ever remember, that he never travelled a single moment beyond the circumstances of the case. He used no unfairness in reasoning, either on the facts or on the law—he assumed to his aid, neither the power of a Minister, nor even the arts of an advocate. Never was less exertion to carry a point upon any thing but its own merits.

He was called upon by duty to act as a judge, a duty the most painful where his best friend was the party; and this duty he fulfilled by pressing for enquiry. In this Mr. Fox (with what discretion we shall presently examine) was bold enough to accuse him of endeavouring to screen a delinquent! But we must be actuated with rancour equal to that which has been displayed, before we can believe that the charge is made out, merely because punishment was deprecated before the party was heard. That judgment should follow, not precede the defence of the accused, is the boast of an Englishman's birthright. This is what is granted by every Court in the land, and without this, no Court would be suffered to exist. This, however, was denied to Lord Melville, and denied chiefly through the exertions of those who would claim to be entrusted with the Executive Power. The motive of this proceeding, and in particular the unmanly and rancorous manner in which aggravation was attempted against a fallen enemy, deprive the party for ever of the glory of their victory. But what is still worse for their real views, it has lost to them that golden opportunity, which they thought was at hand, of ruining the whole Administration, and of forming the Closet of the King. It must be remembered, that these are the very persons who boast themselves on all occasions, the constitutional friends of our liberties. Mr. Pitt says they, and Lord Grenville's gagging Bill, have destroyed the Constitution! Lord Grenville's haughty continued the war with France! Give power to us, and see how finely we will re-act the Constitution! Yet these very men have united themselves with that very Lord Grenville to oppose the constitutional exercise of the Executive—that very Lord Grenville, who was (according to them) had the least regard for the Constitution. I shall, upon a future occasion, indulge in some remarks upon the division between these virtuous persons, and ask how the Man of the Peo-

ple, and Champion of Republicanism, could take to his bosom the Destroyer of Liberty, and the Champion of the *Barbary*. Satisfying as the subject is, I will cite it to the bottom, and I know well how to anticipate the wife and most apt comparison that will be made between this discordant mass, and the constitution, for the real defence of the Constitution, between Mr. Pitt and Lord Sidmouth. At present I return to the affair of Lord Melville—and I only repeat an opinion which (whatever they may think) has widely prevailed, that the use his accusers made of their majority, was an attempt to violate the first principles of justice, and to deny to thirty years public service, what the Judges of England would be reached for and thrown into prison, if they were denied to the vilest criminal. We, of course, do not mean in what was voted, but in what was not voted—for they attempted virtually to try, that Lord Melville was actuated by motives of corruption, before any evidence had been given, or inquiry made into the fact. Let them not fly to the subterfuge that Lord Melville had been heard before the Commissioners, and had confessed himself guilty. Guilty of what?—Of corrupt motives? No! That is not, by the House at least, even laid to his charge—though these most just, and most moderate friends of the people, argued with all the heat of agitation upon it, as if what they ventured to allege, was formally proved?—Guilty then of gross violation of the law, and high breach of duty? No! that Lord Melville never confessed, and upon that the *Speaker* was never called upon to decide? The point voted by the House when it divided, was, that he had violated an Act of Parliament. It was this, and this alone, which the *Speaker* and many honourable men thought he had confessed, and more than this he never did confess.

April 16th. AN IMPARTIAL OBSERVER.

LONDON.—15th. April.

The letter said to be addressed by His Majesty to Lord Melville, has not yet got into circulation except by verbal report. The contents as far as we have heard are, that His Majesty acknowledges with gratitude the eminent services rendered to the State by his Lordship during a series of years, and particularly regrets that any circumstance should have arisen to render it necessary for his Lordship to resign an employment which he had so long held with credit to himself, and advantage to the State.

His Majesty's ships *Queen* and *Dragon* arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday from the Channel Fleet, off Brest. Both immediately hoisted signals, the former for the Mediterranean, the latter for Lisbon. The expedition under the command of General Sir James Craig, it is therefore probable, has by this time proceeded on its voyage. The above are the ships which were dispatched to join Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, on the receipt of the intelligence of the Brest fleet having come out of harbour—and their return affords a reasonable ground of hope that the Admiral felt himself sufficiently strong to encounter the enemy, without any reinforcement, should they be induced to venture fairly to sea.

A Mail from Hamburg arrived yesterday, the contents of which are of very little importance.—It continues to be reported that Prussia is actively employed in negotiations with France, having for their object the restoration of a good understanding between the latter Power and Russia. Without venturing to dispute the simple fact here asserted, we may at least be permitted to doubt the success of any such effort as that in which the Court of Berlin is stated to be now engaged.—The Russian armies continue every where in motion, and considerable reinforcements have been sent to Corfu.—The French Government seem to be of opinion, that the Neapolitan territory is the spot destined for the commencement of hostilities by the united British and Russian forces and, according to some reports, orders have already been given for the French troops to take immediate possession of the city of Naples.—The Ottoman Porte, we find, resolutely continues to refuse its recognition of the Imperial Usurpation of Bonaparte, without the express consent of the Court of Petersburg.—From the North of Germany we learn, that three encampments are about to be formed in the Electorate of Hanover, and that some French regiments are under orders to march to the Dutch camp at Zeist.

Nothing has yet occurred either to confirm or contradict the statement received from Dublin on Friday relative to the arrival of the Cork fleet at Barbadoes. This statement was dated the 28th. of February. The last accounts received by Government were of the 26th. of the same month. The above fleet consists of one hundred and 36 sail, and is valued at upwards of 2,000,000.

LONDON.—16th. April.

Last night we received the Paris Journals to the 10th. inst. and the Dutch Gazettes to the 14th. from which we have given some interesting extracts in another part of our Paper.

The Spaniards, it appears, have commenced their operations against Gibraltar, but hitherto, even according to their own statements, with very little effect. On the night of the 9th. ult. they made an attack upon the British out-post

at the Devil's Point, and killed two of our men; the remainder of the guard fled to the citadel, and the garrison being soon alarmed, the Spaniards, who appear to have been in considerable force, judged it prudent to retire to their lines, taking with them an English Officer, whom, they say, they found asleep in the guard-house, and three soldiers, one of whom was mortally wounded. Some Spanish fire-ships were in readiness to co-operate; but the night being clear nothing was attempted by them: Such is the enemy's account of their first hostile operations in that quarter. The English version of the affair will, perhaps, represent the result in language widely different from that of the Spaniards. The accounts from Madrid are of so late a date as the 22d. ult. These state that the Cadiz fleet, now completely equipped, is destined in the first instance, to raise the blockade of Ferrol, and join the squadron in that port; and that vigorous offensive operations are very shortly to be commenced in various directions.

Their Imperial Majesties (we mean Bonaparte and his Wife,) after devoutly hearing mass at St. Cloud, set out for Italy with a numerous retinue. They were to pass the Easter-holidays at Lyons; and then proceed to Milan, where His Imperial Majesty is to be crowned King of Italy. The duties of the ordinary administration are committed, during his absence, to the Arch Chancellor, Cambaceres. Their Imperial Majesties are, of course, received with high honours in every town through which they pass. The particulars we have given may serve to amuse our readers. Let the Emperor of Austria beware of the consequences of this journey of Bonaparte.—The Pope has also set out for Milan, with all his numerous train of Prelates; and Prince Joseph has proceeded to Brussels to attend the approaching Session of the Electoral College of Dyle.—Prince Beauharnois arrived at Milan on the 17th. ult. at the head of the Imperial Guards. The preparations for the Coronation of Bonaparte were then in a state of great forwardness.

The French took possession of the islands of the Rhine with much military pomp and formality on the 2d. instant.

By the accounts from Holland of the 13th. we find that the newly projected constitution is by no means generally approved by the people of that country. The inhabitants of the department of Utrecht have petitioned against it. An attempt was made to publish this petition in one of the papers, but the object was frustrated by the agents of the Government.

MORNING POST.—17th. April.

It is with the utmost satisfaction we announce, that the alarm which has of late been so generally felt for the safety of some of our West India possessions can no longer be considered as having any foundation. We have all along expressed our confident expectation that this would very shortly prove to be the case; and we have now the happiness to find our predictions completely verified.

The ship *Demarara*, Capt. Inglis, from Demerara, which place she left on the 5th. of March, is arrived at Liverpool. On the 9th. of the same month she arrived at Barbadoes, with the *Duke of Kent* and *Ceres* West India-men, at which time intelligence had been received there, that the French, after having made an ineffectual attack upon the position of General Prevost, had found it necessary to evacuate the island of Dominica on the 2d. of March. In consideration of their sparing the town of Roseau, which they threatened to destroy by fire, the inhabitants consented to pay a contribution, amounting according to some accounts, to 16,000l.; but others state the amount of the sum not exceeding 7500l.—The enemy are said to have destroyed most of the shipping which they found in the harbour, and to have plundered every thing came within their grasp. General Prevost is stated, in a private letter, to have made a fortie the day before the enemy took their departure from the island, in which he killed a great number of men. This gallant Officer, in answer to one of the summonses of the French General to surrender, spiritedly replied, "That he would never surrender the town; and nothing should give them possession but burying him and his companions in arms under its ashes." It is generally supposed the French Fleet are gone to Martinique and Guadaloupe.

To the above intelligence we are happy to add, that when the *Demarara* left Barbadoes on the 9th. ult. a convoy was in sight, which, no doubt, was that from Cork, with the expected reinforcements on board. The following is an extract of a letter received by the *Demarara*:

"BARBADOES, MARCH, 9. 1805.
The French have evacuated Dominica, after levying a contribution of 16,000l. The ships and troops are all at Martinico. The signal is now flying for a fleet to windward; which is that with troops expected from Cork."

We most heartily congratulate our readers on this result of the boasted expedition from Rochefort, the whole force of which has proved incapable of capturing one of the most significant of our West India possessions. The military reinforcements that have arrived will place the whole of our island's in a state of perfect security; and as Admiral Cochrane's squadron has ere this reached his destination, we are not without sanguine hopes that the ene-

naval force in that quarter will never return to a French port.

THE MESSENGER.—21st. April.

THE EXPEDITION, so long talked of, has finally failed.

By letters which were received on Monday, from Madeira, we have obtained some circumstantial information respecting the failing and arrival of the Rochefort.

It is ascertained that this squadron passed to the Westward of Madeira on the 19th. of the same month. On the 8th. of March, Admiral Cochrane, having under his command the Northumberland, Atlas, Veteran, Eagle, St. George, and Spartiate, sailed from off Lisbon, in pursuit of an enemy's fleet reported to have been seen on the 17th. of the preceding month, in lat. 37. 5. 100 leagues to the Westward of Cape St. Vincent. On the 11th. of March, the British Squadron passed to the North East of the island, in the track of the enemy's ships, which were supposed to have steered the same course three weeks before.

If there be any consistency in this intelligence, we must conclude from it, that the French have contrived to push two distinct squadrons to sea. The fleet which was discovered on the 17th. Feb. 100 leagues to the Westward of Cape St. Vincent, could not have been the Rochefort Squadron; for that, we find, arrived only two days after at Martinique. We must confess that we are not without hope, that the intelligence from Madeira will turn out to have no better foundation than vague report. The fact of the sailing of a second squadron from the ports of France, seems to derive some probability from the intelligence brought by the Danish ship which arrived on Monday in Dover Roads from the East Indies. On the 4th. of February, the day previous to her departure, two French privateers arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, and announced that a squadron of men of war might be daily expected there from France. We can perceive no necessity for the circulation of a rumour of that nature, unless upon some general presumption of the fact. It is in that quarter of the world that we are most vulnerable, and where consequently, the maritime efforts of the enemy can strike us with the most effect.

Mr. Jefferson, President of the United States of America, delivered his inaugural speech to the Congress, on the 4th ult. on the occasion of his re-election to the Presidency.

Nothing is yet definitively settled respecting the Admiralty, though there is every reason to believe that Lord Hawkebury will be appointed to the vacant situation. Mr. Yorke, we understand, will be Secretary for the Home Department, in the event of Lord Hawkebury's removal to the Admiralty.

The Houses of Norfolk and Essex are destined to wage another electioneering contest in support of their respective interests in the *Land of Cyder*; the Duke having proposed Mr. Cuttrel, and Lord Essex his brother, the Hon. Mr. Capel, for the seat vacant in the representation of Hereford, by the death of Col. Scudamore.

Mr. Garrow, the Barrister, was yesterday elected a Representative in Parliament for the Borough of Gatton, in Surrey.

INTELLIGENCE FROM PARIS.

FROM THE 3D. TO THE 10TH. OF APRIL.

We are naturally curious to learn in what manner the ratification of the new arrangements, relative to the Government of the territory of the *ci-devant* Italian Republic, will be received by Foreign Courts. The latter must have been informed of them by the French Ministers resident there, and in this manner would the Emperor Napoleon have announced himself as Emperor and King.—If we may believe the Paris Papers, the House of Austria, which undoubtedly is the most interested in the erection of a new throne in the neighbourhood of its dominions, has consented to this proceeding beforehand, by a Convention with the Cabinet of the Tuilleries, concerning Italy. The assent of the other German Courts is represented as equally destitute of doubt, as will be seen by the following articles from Berlin and Ratisbon, published in the *Moniteur*:

Berlin, March 21.—A *Courier Extraordinaire* yesterday brought the news of the Proclamation concerning the kingdom of Italy. Our Cabinet appeared to be already informed of the event, which receives general approbation. In admiring the elevation and nobleness of the Emperor Napoleon himself, we are astonished at the ability which he displays under the most difficult circumstances. Not only will the mode, which this business has been accomplished, consolidate the peace of the Continent, but will also conduce to the general peace; to cause if England and Russia will still to keep Italy and to rule in the Mediterranean, they necessarily consent to see the Crowns of France and Italy remain united on the same head.

Ratisbon, March 27.—We have just learned here, that the Emperor Napoleon has accepted the Crown of Italy. The news has produced a great effect. It is generally supposed that the new Emperor will be crowned at Milan.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4.—This day, at twelve o'clock, Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, took the oath of office; and delivered the following inaugural Speech, in the Senate Chamber, in the presence of the Members of the two Houses, and a large concourse of citizens:

"Proceeding, fellow citizens, to that qualification which the Constitution requires, before my entrance on the charge again conferred on me, it is my duty to express the deep sense I entertain of this new proof of confidence from my fellow-citizens at large, and the zeal with which it inspires me to conduct myself as may best satisfy their just expectations.

"On taking this station on a former occasion, I declared the principles on which I believed it my duty to administer the affairs of our commonwealth. My confidence tells me that I have on every occasion acted up to that declaration according to its obvious import, and according to the understanding of every candid mind.

"In the transaction of your foreign affairs, we have endeavored to cultivate the friendship of all nations, and especially of those with which we have the most important relations. We have done this justice on all occasions, favour where favour was lawful, and cherished mutual interests and intercourse on fair and equal terms; we are firmly convinced, and we act on that conviction, that with nations as with individuals, our interests, soundly calculated, will ever be found inseparable from our moral duties. And history bears witness to the fact, that a just nation is trusted on its word, when recourse is had to armaments and wars to bridle others.

"At home, fellow-citizens, you best know whether we have done well or ill. The suppression of unnecessary offices, of useless establishments and expenses, enable us to discontinue our internal taxes. These, covering our land with officers, and opening our doors to their intrusions, had already begun that process of domestic vexation, which, once entertained, is scarcely to be refrained from reaching successively every article of produce and of property. If among these taxes some minor ones fell, which had not been inconvenient, it was because their amount would not have paid the officers who collected them, and because if they had any merit, the State authorities might adopt them instead of others less approved.

"The remaining revenue on the consumption of foreign articles, is paid chiefly by those who can afford to add foreign luxuries to domestic comforts. Being collected on our seaboard and frontiers only, and incorporated with the transactions of our mercantile citizens, it may be the pleasure and the pride of an American to ask: what farmer, what mechanic, what labourer, ever sees a tax-gatherer of the United States? These contributions enable us to support the current expenses of the government, to fulfil contracts with foreign nations, to extinguish the native right of soil within our limits, to extend those limits, and to apply such a surplus to our public debts, as places at a short day their final redemption, and that redemption once effected, the revenue thereby liberated, may by a just repatriation among the States, and a corresponding amendment of the constitution, be applied, in time of peace, to rivers, canals, roads, arts, manufactures, education, and other great objects within each State. In time of war, increased as the same revenue will be by increased population and consumption, and aided by other resources reserved for that crisis, it may meet within the year all the expenses of the year, without encroaching on the rights of future generations, by burdening them with the debts of the past. WAR will then be but a suspension of useful works, and a return to a state of peace, a return to the progress of improvement.

"I have said, fellow-citizens, that the income reserved had enabled us to extend our limits; but that extension may possibly pay for itself before we are called on, and in the mean time may keep down the accruing interest. In all events it will replace the advances we shall have made. I know that the acquisition of Louisiana has been disapproved by some, from a candid apprehension that the enlargement of our territory may endanger its union; but who can limit the extent to which the federative principle may operate effectively?—The larger our affections, the less will it be shaken by local passions, and in any view it is not better that the opposite bank of the Mississippi should be settled by our own brethren and children, than by strangers of another family?—With which shall we be most likely to live in harmony and friendly intercourse?

"In matters of religion I have considered that its free exercise is placed by the Constitution, independent of the powers of the general government. I have therefore undertaken, on no occasion, to prescribe the religious exercises suited to it; but have left them as the Constitution found them, under the direction or discipline of the State or church authorities acknowledged by the several religious societies.

"The virtuous and inhabitants of these countries I have regarded with the consideration their history inspires. Endowed with the faculties and the rights of men, breathing an ardent love of liberty and independence, and occupying a country which left them no desire but to be aggrandized, the stream of overflowing population from other regions directed itself on these shores. Without power to divert, or habits to contend against it, they have been overwhelmed by the current, or driven before it. Now reduced within limits too narrow for the hunter state, humanity enjoins us to teach them agriculture and the domestic arts; to encourage them to that industry which alone can enable them to maintain their place in existence, and to prepare them in time for that state of society, which, to bodily comforts, adds the improvement of the mind and morals. We have therefore liberally furnished them with the implements of husbandry and household use: we have placed among them instructors in the arts of skill necessary; and they are covered with the arms of the law against aggressions from among ourselves.

"But the endeavors to enlighten them on the fate which awaits their course of life, to induce them to exercise their reason, follow its dictates, and change their pursuits with the change of circumstances, have powerful obstacles to encounter. They are combated by the habits of their bodies, prejudices of their minds, ignorance, pride, and the influence of interested and envious individuals among them, who feel themselves constantly in the present order of things, and fear to become anything in any other. These perniculous inclinations furnish a ready refuge for the customs of their ancestors: that whatever they did must be done through all times; that reason is a false guide, and to advance under its counsel in their physical, moral, or political condition, is a perilous innovation; that their duty is to remain as their Creator made them, ignorance being safety, and knowledge full of danger. In short, my friends, among them also is seen the action and counter-action of good sense and of bigotry. They t

find an interest in keeping things in their present state; who dread reformation, and exert all their faculties to maintain the ascendancy of habit over the duty of improving our reason and obeying its mandates.

"In giving these outlines, I do not mean to arrogate to myself the merit of measures. That is due, in the first place, to the reflecting character of our citizens at large, who, by the weight of public opinion, influence and strengthen the public measures. It is due to the sound discretion with which they select from among themselves those to whom they confide the legislative duties. It is due to the zeal and wisdom of the characters thus selected, who lay the foundation of public happiness in wholesome laws, the execution of which alone remains for others; and it is due to the able and faithful auxiliaries, whose patriotism has associated them with me in the executive functions.

"During this course of Administration, and in order to disturb it, the artillery of the Press has been levelled against us, charged with whatever its licentiousness could devise or dare. These abuses of an institution so important to freedom and science, are deeply to be regretted, inasmuch as they tend to lessen its usefulness, and to sap its safety. They might, perhaps, have been corrected by the wholesome punishment referred to; and provided by, the laws of the several States, against libels and defamation. But public duties more urgent press on the time of public servants, and the offenders have therefore been left to find their punishment in the public indignation.

"Nor was it uninteresting to the world that an experiment should be fairly and fully made, whether freedom of discussion, unaided by power, is not sufficient for the propagation and protection of truth?—Whether a government, conducting itself in the true spirit of its constitution, with zeal and purity, and doing no act which it would be unwilling the whole world should witness, can be written down by falsehood and defamation? The experiment has been tried. You have witnessed the scene. Our fellow citizens have looked on cool and collected. They saw the latent source from which these outrages proceeded. They gathered around their public functionaries; and when the constitution called them to the decision by suffrage, they pronounced their verdict, honourable to those who had served them, and consolatory to the friends of man, who believe he may be entrusted with the control of his own affairs.

"No inference is here intended that defamatory publications should not be repressed. He who has time renders a service to the public morals and public tranquility, in reforming the abuses by the salutary corrections of the law. But the experiment is noted to prove that, since truth and reason have maintained their ground against false opinions in league with false facts, the Press confined to truth, needs no other legal restraint. The public judgment will correct false reasonings and opinions, on a full hearing of all parties, and no other definite line can be drawn between the inestimable liberty of the press, and its demoralizing licentiousness. If there be still improprieties which this rule would not restrain, its supplement must be sought in the censorship of public opinion.

"Contemplating the union of sentiment now manifested generally, as arguing harmony and happiness to our future course, I offer to our country sincere congratulations. With those too not yet rallied to the same point, the disposition to do so is gaining strength. Feds are piercing through the veil drawn over them; and our doubting brethren will at length see that the mass of their fellow-citizens, with whom they cannot yet resolve to act, as to principles and measures think, and desire what they desire. That our wish as well as theirs, is that the public efforts may be directed honestly to the public good, that peace be cultivated, civil and religious liberty unassailed, law and order preserved, equality of rights maintained, and that state of property equal or unequal, which results to every man from his own industry or that of his fathers. When satisfied of these views, it is not in human nature that they should not approve and support them. In the mean time let us cherish them with patient affection. Let us do them justice, and more than justice, in all competitions of interest; and we need not doubt that truth, reason, and their own interest, will at length prevail, will gather them into the fold of their country, and will complete that entire union of opinion, which gives to a nation the blessings of harmony, and the benefit of all its strength.

"I shall now enter on the duties to which my fellow-citizens have again called me, and shall proceed in the spirit of those principles which they have approved. I fear not that any motives of interest may lead me astray. I am sensible of no passion which could reduce me knowingly from the path of justice; but the weakness of human nature, and the limits of my own understanding, will produce errors of judgment sometimes injurious to your interests. I shall need, therefore, all the indulgence I have heretofore experienced; the want of it certainly will not lessen with increasing years. I shall need too the favour of that Being in whose hands we are, who led our fathers, as Israel of old, from their native land, and planted them in a country flowing with all the necessities and comforts of life; who has covered our infancy with his providence, and our riper years with his wisdom and his power; and to whose goodness I ask you to join with me in supplications, that he will so enlighten the minds of your servants, guide their councils, and prosper their measures, that whatever they do shall result in your good, and shall secure to you the peace, friendship, and approbation of all nations.

THOMAS JEFFERSON."

MISSISSA, MARCH 2.—The English fleet appeared in the latter end of January between Palermo and Messina, in expectation of meeting with the Toulon fleet. When Admiral Nelson found himself mistaken in this expectation, he failed on the 31st. of January with eleven ships of the line, several frigates, and corvettes, through this Strait, with a moderate breeze for Malta, leaving one frigate for observation at the Faro, where the fleet lies; since that time we have heard nothing of Admiral Nelson and his fleet; some believe he has failed for Egypt, in quest of the French fleet, which, however, it is now known has *not* failed to Toulon.

HAGUE, APRIL 6.—The French Legation here has received advice from Paris, that the Rochefort Squadron has taken the English West India Islands of Dominica and St. Lucia, and was proceeding on an expedition against Surinam, and Demarara.—About 400 ships in the whole, from our harbours, have joined the French flotilla. The garrison at Flushing, off which port the English ships of war are cruising, has been reinforced.

FRENCH AND DUTCH PAPERS.

PARIS, 9th. April.

The Emperor previous to his departure for Italy, committed the direction of the ordinary administration during his absence to Cambraces, Arch-Chancellor of the Empire; this Grand Dignitary of course presides at present in the Council of State at Paris, and is invested with the same functions, which in similar circumstances he discharged as the Second Consul under the Consulate. The Emperor, however by retaining near his person, many of his Ministers and Counsellors of State, continues even whilst on his journey, to be equally attentive to the affairs of Government as during his former tours. The first accounts of their Majesties' progress was brought from Troyes, the principal town of the Department of Aube, where 7 their Majesties had arrived on the 2d. inst. at four in the afternoon, having set out from Fontainebleau at six in the morning.

Their Majesties having been received in all the towns and villages through which they passed on the 2d. instant with the acclamations of the inhabitants of the neighbouring country, were greeted in the same manner on the evening of that day by the inhabitants of Troyes and its vicinity. A guard of honor on foot and on horseback, composed of the principal proprietors, headed by Morard, General of Artillery, advanced to meet their Majesties, and conducted them to their palace. The road by which they passed was ornamented with triumphal arches, pillars, and inscriptions suited to the occasion. The triumphal arch at the entrance of the city was particularly remarkable. The city was illuminated at night. The Emperor inspected every thing in the city, and received the different Colleges, the Bishops, and the Clergy. On the 3d. he went to Brienne, where he was received as at Troyes, but returned on the 4th. to Troyes, where their Majesties honored a public ball with their presence. On the 5th. after having heard mass at six o'clock in the morning in the Cathedral of Troyes, they left that city.

His Holiness the Pope paid a farewell visit to their Majesties on the 30th. March, previous to their setting out for Milan. His Holiness left Paris the 4th. instant, with the Prelates and other persons of his suite, in the midst of an immense crowd of the inhabitants of all ages and sexes. The multitude was collected in every place through which His Holiness was to pass and obtained his benediction, at the same time giving him proofs of their most profound veneration, which affected His Holiness. The Pope has received magnificent presents from the Emperor, as have also the Roman Cardinals who attend His Holiness to France.

Whilst the Emperor is proceeding to Milan, Prince Joseph, who does not accompany him, is to set out forthwith for Brussels, where he is expected on the 10th. instant, to attend, at the approaching Session of the Electoral College of Dyle, of which he is President, in quality of Grand Elector.

The Emperor's mother, who has just established a residence in that character at Paris, and to whom the pre-eminent title of "MADAME," is now given, was appointed by an Imperial Decree of the 22d. ult. Protector of the Sisterhood of Charity, and of the Nuns-Hospitalliers.

MADRID, MARCH 22.—Admiral Gravina is to hoist his flag without delay on board the numerous squadrons equipped under his direction at Cadiz. This squadron will soon sail, in order to relieve the port of Ferrol from the blockade, and form a junction with the force in that harbour. In case of such a junction, the two squadrons will form a respectable fleet, competent to undertake some important enterprise. Gun-boats, bomb-brigs, and other vessels of that description, are preparing with more activity than ever in the Bay of Algeiras. The Camp at St. Roch is also to be reinforced with a fresh body of light troops. The Spanish Court seems fully determined, if we may judge by their preparations, which are of a magnitude unusual in that country, to prosecute the war with vigour; and offensive operations will shortly commence on many points at the same time.

AMSTERDAM, APRIL 12.—Messrs. Gockinga and Byleveld, two of the Members of the State Directory, who were some time since suspended in their functions, left the Hague on the 20th. instant, the former for Groningen, and the latter for Zealand, the respective residences of those Gentlemen. Some inhabitants of the Department of Utrecht, have petitioned the Directory of State against the new Plan of Constitution; the issue of this attempt may easily be conjectured. On Saturday last, the Proprietors of the Utrecht Gazette announced their intention of publishing this Petition in an extraordinary Number of their Paper; but was forbidden by the Magistracy of that City.

MAYENCE, APRIL 3.—Yesterday the French formally took possession of the Rhine Islands; barriers are planting there, having the Imperial Eagle with outstretched wings placed on

them.—At Milan the Trees of Liberty have been rooted up; and endeavours were using to destroy every mark serving to recal Liberty to their recollection.

LONDON, 27th. March.

The *Moniteur* of the 6th. contains a letter from Augburgh, of the 26th. ult. in which it stated, on the authority of private letters from Constantinople, that "the greater part of the foreigners who had of late travelled in the Turkish provinces in Europe and Asia, as well as in the neighbouring countries, had fallen victims of an epidemic disease, or suffered materially by it. Mr. Tweddle and Baron Enigge had died of it. The Russian General Sprengel, an American of the name of Smith, and the English Colonel Poller, were still detained in the Archipelago by illness. Mr. Stratton and Baron De Bielefeld, on their return to Bukjedere from their journey to Asia Minor, were attacked with the most serious malady; Mr. Locke, Consul General in Egypt, who had travelled from Constantinople to Athens, and from thence to Malta, died immediately after his arrival in that island, with the whole of his fellow travellers, of a malignant fever, with which he had been attacked at Athens."

From the War-Office Return, it appears, that the number of effective men enlisted into the Regular Service from the Army of Reserve, to 1st. March stands thus:

Since June 1st	4,460
Before that period	12,883
Total	17,343

LONDON, 27th. April.

BREAD.—The Lord Mayor yesterday ordered the price to be lowered half an affre, which will make the quarter loaf 1s. 3d.

It plainly appears that the Pope's introduction to France was for a more diffusive purpose than to grace the ceremonies of the coronation; his Holiness is making excursions to Versailles & neighbouring towns, & in all the pomp of the Romish hierarchy performing the several rites and ceremonies of that Church; a measure well calculated to restore the public mind to its former habits of religion and venerating obedience; this and numerous other instances serve to prove the *idle supposition* of those writers, who can notice only *ambitious folly* in the acts of the French Emperor.

The Spanish settlers in Louisiana are by no means reconciled to their new masters, although they paid a liberal price for them in the Consular market.—Disputes continually prevail between the Spaniards and Americans at New Orleans; and the former, in one instance, have been guilty of the imprudence of attempting to resist the execution of the laws of the United States, which have been established as the code of that newly acquired province.

MORNING CHRONICLE, 21st. Feb.

Mr. Pitt's speech on the Budget has inspired many with an idea of PEACE, perhaps a better foundation for that opinion may be discovered in the *Form of Prayer* appointed to be used yesterday. It is totally calculated for pacific prospects. The *Form* of last year has been altered in every point, and not only from that, but all preceding forms. *Bona parte* is yet styled an *inveterate foe*, but he is no longer desirous of "swallowing us up;" we are taught to pray for our enemies in as decent and respectful a manner as if we were praying for ourselves, and every harsh expression respecting them has been carefully expunged. A comparison indeed, between the yesterday's *Form* and that of last year, might furnish many curious reflections. It is strikingly obvious, however, that an important change has taken place in the opinions of those who dictate our devotions.

It was currently reported a few days since that Mr. Pitt was to lay a tax on *weaving Boots*, in the manner of a licence. This probably was confounded with the tax on horses, but *fashion* seems to have discovered these articles for ever. Gentlemen ride in *pantaloons* and *mannequin trousers*, while *Boots* are fit only for walking the streets, or *wearing in the House of Commons*!

Mr. Pitt might well say, that the produce of the Property Tax is not yet come in. It appears to be so difficult of arrangement that the produce of the second year has not yet been demanded, except the part arising from property in the funds. As to its *inequality*, it becomes more apparent, the farther it is considered, and of its *productiveness* it is easy to make a calculation. Mr. Pitt takes it at less than five millions, which would prove that there are only 100,000 persons in the kingdom who can contribute 50l. per annum. Will this be believed?

ASTRONOMY.—On the 13th. and 15th. inst. there was a cluster of spots on the Sun, extending one-seventh of its diameter, or near 14,000 miles. It was irregularly triangular, only the Eastern spot was large, and its obliquity from the Equator of the Sun towards the North Pole was more considerable than usual.