

Sheriff's Sale.
HOSEA EASTGATE, vs. CHARLES WALTERS,
 AND
HENRY BANTLEMAN, vs. CHARLES WALTERS.
 NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 15th July next, (and to continue daily, until the whole is disposed of) will be sold by Sheriff's Sale, in the House No. 66 Andapah Naick Street, opposite the north end of Andapah Street, Black Town, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of each day for Ready Money only, all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. Consisting of an elegant set of Mahogany Dining Tables, Mahogany Wardrobes, Book Cases, and Chests of Drawers, Mahogany Sofas with hair stuffed Bottoms, and Chairs to Match, with handsome Europe China Covers, a capital Harpsichord, and one Hand Organ in high order, elegant Cur Glass-Ware, also one Pipe of very excellent Old Madeira, which has been some time on fire, and is now ready to be drawn off, and a variety of other Articles, with a large collection of Law, and other Books, being the property of the above named Defendant and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.
 CATALOGUES WILL BE PUBLISHED.
 JOHN OAKES, Scribe.
 Madras, 28th. June, 1805.

PROPOSALS
 FOR
A LOTTERY
 A STRING OF LARGE
PEARLS,
 EXTREMELY PERFECT,
 CONSISTING OF 113 PEARLS,
 AND
 WEIGHING 1,036 CARATS,
 FORMERLY BELONGING
 TO THE LATE
Nabob Wallajah of the Carnatic,
 AND COSTING
 Originally the sum of Upwards
 OF
 ONE LAC OF STAR PAGODAS.
 THE PEARLS are now valued only at
 the sum of FORTY THOUSAND STAR
 PAGODAS, divided into Four Hundred
 Tickets, of One Hundred Star Pagodas
 each; the String of Pearls forming the
 only Prize.
 TICKETS to be had from Messrs.
 COLVINS, BAZETT and Co. at Calcutta,
 Messrs. BRUCE, FAWCETT and Co. at
 Bombay, and Messrs. CHASE, CHINNERY
 M'QUALL and Co.
 The Tickets to be paid for on delivery,
 and to be drawn by the Agents for the
 Madras Road Lottery.
 Madras, 24th. June, 1805.

Advertisement.
 PROBATE of the last Will and Testa-
 ment of ALEXANDER ANDER-
 SON Esq. late a Superintending Surgeon
 in the service of the Honorable the East
 India Company, under the Presidency of
 Fort St. George, deceased, having been
 granted by the Supreme Court of Judica-
 ture at Madras, to MESSRS. ANDREW
 BERRY, JOHN BINNY, & ROBERT
 DENNISON, three of the Executors in
 the said Will named.—All Persons having
 demands upon, being indebted to, or hold-
 ing Property belonging to the said Estate,
 are requested forthwith to state their claims,
 pay their debts, and deliver up the Prop-
 erty to the said Executors at Madras.
 Madras, 21st. June, 1805.

Advertisement.
HEEFKE, FAURE & Co.
 HAVING received several Orders
 from Gentlemen up the Country,
 for different Articles they have advertised
 for Sale on Commission, beg leave to no-
 tice, that their line as Commissioners, will
 not allow them to comply with those or-
 ders, unless they are accompanied with
 Cash or good Bills on this Presidency.

A Card.
MRS. LEE,
 HAS the pleasure to inform the LA-
 DIES of the Settlement, that she has
 for sale, a few Pieces of Superfine LENO
 and SCOTCH MUSLINS.
 Fort St. George, 3d. July 1805.

EUROPE GOODS
Per Allegany.
 A SELECT
INVESTMENT
 OF
Europe Goods,
 JUST RECEIVED
 BY THE
ALLEGANY,
 FROM LONDON,
 AND
 WILL BE EXPOSED
FOR SALE
This-Day,
 AT THE LONG ROOMS

OF
 MESSIEURS
HEEFKE, FAURE AND CO.
 COMPRISING
 THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES:
 A GENERAL Assortment of Birmingham
 and Sheffield HARDWARE and CUT-
 LERY direct from the manufactures.
 A small Selection of LONDON JEWEL-
 LERY and GILT WARE.
 Two Elegant sets of DINING PLATED-
 WARE, complete.
 Two ditto ditto of BREAKFAST ditto
 ditto.
 A few Boxes Containing each a General As-
 sortment:
 Plated-ware viz. CANDLESTICKS—
 DINNER—BREAKFAST and TEA ARTI-
 CLES.
 Sets of large Mahogany DINING TABLES.
 Mahogany REDSTEAD, large Sized Ma-
 hogany SIDE BOARDS very handsome.
 Ditto PORTABLE WRITING DESKS.
 Gentlemen's TOOL CHESTS—COPYING
 MACHINES—Lady's WORK CASES and
 TOILETS.
 Elegant sets of IVORY Handled KNIVES
 and FORKS.
 JAPAN WARE—COOKING UTENSILS.
 A General Assortment of GLASS WARE.
 EARTHEN WARE, Dinner, Breakfast and
 Tea sets.
 Elegant GUNS and PISTOLS, of every
 description.
 GUN FURNITURE.—SHOT BELTS,—
 POWDER FLASKS—FLINTS, &c.
 PLATED and GILT BUTTONS.
 MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT CASES.
 TELESCOPES, STEERING COMPASSES,
 SAND GLASSES and QUADRANTS.
 A Fine and Complete Assortment of STA-
 TIONARY.
 Sets of CARPENTER'S,—COOPER'S and
 SADDLER'S TOOLS.
 A few Cases of NEEDLES, PINS, LADY'S
 SCISSARS, COMBS, SPECTACLES, BRUSH-
 ES, &c. &c.
 A few Cases of handsome STOUT CARRI-
 AGE HARNESS,—for One, Two, and Four
 HORSES.
 ALSO
 A small quantity of English Elegant Fashio-
 nable MUSLINS, of different Patterns.

N. B. HEEFKE, FAURE
 and Co. beg to inform Purcha-
 sers, that no Goods will be delivered
 but for Ready Money.

For Sale on Commission.
 AT
HEEFKE, FAURE and Cos.
 A FEW
Virginia Hams,
 OF THE FIRST QUALITY,
 Landed from the Ship
ALLEGANY.

To be Sold.
 By Public Auction,
 By **HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.**
 AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,
 On FRIDAY next, the 5th. July,
 At 11 o'Clock.
 THE FOLLOWING
FURNITURE,
 VIZ.
 A LADY'S Writing Commode,—a
 set of second hand Dining Tables,
 —a Black-wood Cot,—a pair of Neat
 Mahogany Card Tables,—an Eight day
 Clock, a pair of Black-wood Side Boards,
 —a dozen of Black-wood Arm Chairs,—
 a dozen of Bengal made Arm Chairs,—a
 Large second hand Europe Carpet, &c.
 At 12 o'Clock.
 A Single Pole Tent,—a Dun Saddle
 Horse fifteen hands high,—a Neat small
 Railed Curricule—a Grey Pegue Horse,
 with a Hooded Pannelled Bandy, and Har-
 nefs.

To be Sold.
 By Public Auction,
 By **HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.**
 AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
 On FRIDAY, the 5th. Instant,
 At 12 o'Clock.
 EIGHTEEN CASKS
 OF
 EXCELLENT BOURDEAUX
CLARET,
 JUST BROUGHT OUT,
 AND
 WILL BE PUT UP
 BY ONE CASK IN A LOT.

For Sale on Commission.
 By **HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.**
 ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY
PIPES
 OF
MADEIRA,
 FROM THE HOUSES
 OF
Phelps and Co.
 AND
Scott and Co.
 OF THE ISLAND OF
MADEIRA.
 This WINE is warranted to be Genuine,
 and can be recommended to GEN-
 TLEMEN, who may wish to lay
 by a Stock of Genuine
MADEIRA,
 AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:
140 & 165
 STAR PAGODAS PER PIPE.

To be Sold.
 By Public Auction,
 By **JAMES DOBBIN,**
 AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
 On MONDAY next, the 8th. J.
 At 11 o'Clock,
 FOUR Coloured Prints of
 ter, in Handsome Gold Burn
 frames.
 Fourteen Elegant Ind
 Daniel.
 One large Coloured Pri
 nish Armada,
 One Painting of a Battle off Go
 AND
 A NUMBER OF
PICTU
 A Capital Violin, in a Cafe co
 An Excellent six-key'd Flute, w
 Spare Joints, by Parker, London.
 Six large Brafs Mounted Globe La
 Ten Brafs Mounted Wall Lamps
 Branches complete.
 ALSO
 One pair of Handsome Black-
 Couches, and one dozen Chairs to it

To be Sold.
 By Public Auction,
 By **JAMES DOBBIN,**
 AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
 To-morrow THURSDAY, the 4th. Inst.
 SALE TO COMMENCE,
 At 10 o'Clock.
 THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES OF
EUROPE GOODS,
 Chiefly Consisting of
 LOOKING Glasses in Wooden Frames
 L—Small ditto in Paper Frames—Fear
 thers—Great Coats commonly call'd Fea-
 Noughts—Lavender and Honey Water in
 Pints—Opodilloc—Eau de luce—Aroma-
 tic Vinegar—Arguebasade—Tincture of
 Bark—Jamaica and Rose Pomatum—
 Thread—Thirty dozen of Tumblers—
 Blue and Green Cooling Glasses—Two
 Boxes of Tobacco Pipes.

AND
 At Eleven o'Clock,
 TO CLOSE A CONCERN,
 Twelve dozen of FRENCH CLARET.
 AND
 Twelve dozen of Europe bottled BEER.

To be Sold.
 By Public Auction,
 By **JAMES DOBBIN,**
 AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
 To-morrow THURSDAY, the 4th. July,
 SALE TO COMMENCE
 At 12 o'Clock,
 A Small Assortment
 of
GOLD JEWELRY,
 Consisting of
 LOCKETS, RINGS, EARRINGS,
 BRACELETS, TOOTH PICK
 CASES, Snuff BOXES,—small Cafe of
 INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c.
 Silver mounted Scissars—Large Scissars
 in Morocco Cases—Plated Snuffers and
 Stands—Patent Steel Snuffers, &c. &c.

AN INVOICE OF
Mock Jewelry,
 AND
 FOUR LARGE ANVILS.

To be Sold.
 By Public Auction,
 By **JAMES DOBBIN,**
 AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
 On MONDAY next, the 8th. July,
 SALE TO COMMENCE,
 At 10 o'Clock.
 THE FOLLOWING BELONGING TO
A GENTLEMAN,
 Leaving the Presidency,
FURNITURE,
 Consisting of
 HANDSOME Set of Dining Ta-
 bles—Mahogany Chairs—Camp
 —Shade Stands—a Black-wood
 —Curtains, &c. complete, &c. &c.
 Two Mels Trunks complete—a Capi-
 double Barreled Gun by Ketland, in
 mahogany Cafe complete—One set of
 Cloths complete—a neat light Ben-
 lankeen—a Baggage and a Necessa-
 it.
 ALSO
FEW BOOKS,
 of which will be mentioned in Hand-
 bills.

LINES.

OCCASIONED BY THE LOSS OF
THE ABERGAVENNY.
Nomen in exemplum ferro serva bimifera.
HORACE.

How frail all the pleasures our Fancies are forming!
The Socratic still flies, as we have in her view;
When the gay flow of life each soft passion is warming,
How fickle the object! how vain to pursue!

Yet still is the Seaman a stranger to fear.
For Hope, who never leaves us sad mortals in sorrow,
Who lights with her rays the recesses of pain,
Her bids us look up to the joys of tomorrow,
And cheers with the prospect of pleasure again.

So Hope is still laughing, still soothing and smiling,
No leaves the moment of misery wears.
Weak mortals know not that Hope is beguiling;
Her phantom pursuit must submit to despair.

The blasts are more furious, the vessel is now wrecking,
(Now flows the mid-Tea from East to West's eye,
See each hapless victim for mercy imploring,
In vain they entreat, they are destined to die.

See Emma so blooming, thus fated to perish,
Thus hurried to destruction in life's early morn;
She never yet knew sorrow, each joy she did cherish,
And gathered the Rose without feeling its Thorn.

Alas! Victim! O! could but my prayers be availing,
On the swift wings of anguish my vows they should soar,
The Heart that is tender their fate is bewailing,
The Lily must perish—I can but deplore.

S. P. Q. R.
Madras, 21. July 1805.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We have been favored with our Correspondent's Letter from CANNANORE, but too late for insertion in our paper of this day. It shall have place in our next, and we trust, as correctly as the Author could wish, and as its excellence appears to merit.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 3d. July, 1805.

LETTERS have been received from Bombay, of later date than the Newspapers of that Presidency; which state, that four sail of ships had been signalled, as standing towards the Harbour, from the South-west:—from their size and appearance, there was every reason to suppose that they were the FOUR INDIAMEN, expected at the end of the month.

The following Passengers have arrived from Calcutta by sea, since our last publication:—Captain C. Addison, of N. Infantry—Lieut. Hutchinson, and Lieut. Wood, of H. M. 19th. Dragoons, and Mr. W. Light.

A very seasonable fall of RAIN has taken place within the last week, and which it appeared was as extensively diffused, as its effects will be beneficial to the expected Crops of Grain.

The Arab Ship Solimany, from Calcutta, anchored in the Roads yesterday morning.

BOMBAY, 19th. June.

The ship General Wellesey, Captain Reid, with his Highness the ENVOY FROM BAGDAD and his suite on board, on his passage up the Gulf on the 31st of March last, being then in latitude 26 degrees 16 minutes north met with a very violent gale of wind, in which, they were unfortunately driven on shore near Cape Bombarick on the Persian coast, about ten o'clock at night, and in that situation were under the necessity of cutting away the ship's masts to ease the ship, and also lost their rudder; as the gale continued, and great apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the ship, the Envoy and his suite, accompanied by Captain Reid and his family were landed, together with the Armenian passengers who were on board, they were landed in the long boat, whilst the ship was preparing for the crew; fortunately during the night the gale subsided. On landing, the Envoy, the Captain, and all the other people who had landed were made prisoners and plundered by the Arabs. At day light in the morning, they observed that owing to the defatigable exertions of Mr. Brown the captain of the General Wellesey, he had got the ship adrift and in deep water, in this situation six Arabs went off to the ship, it was supposed with an intention to surprise and capture her, but on their approaching the ship, observing a guard of Sepoys, they wanted to return when Mr. Brown, having some intimations of what had happened, immediately hailed, declaring if they did not directly come alongside he would sink the boat, on which went on board, when Mr. Brown made all prisoners, and confined them in the armed Arabs afterwards accompanied the Envoy on board, when they were also immediately made prisoners, and after some negotiation an exchange was made of the Arabs on for the Envoy and his suite, to which lieve Captain Reid added a bale of cloth, the spirited exertions of Mr. Brown probably, not only saved the life of the Envoy, but also the ship and property.

weather continuing moderate they rigged jury masts, and made a temporary Rudder from the stump of the main mast, and after a tedious passage reached Bulheab, when they fell in with the Mornington and Viper who conducted them to Buthire, from whence the Envoy and his escort proceeded to Buthira in the Viper.

KINGS, & COMPANY'S FORCES.

BREVET PROMOTIONS.

Major General to Lucius Barber inclusive, to be Lieutenant Generals.

Colonels to Brent Spencer, to be Major Generals.

Lieutenant Colonels, to Roger Cogblan, to be Colonels.

Majors, to William Carter, to be Lieutenant Colonels.

IN THE EAST INDIES.—Colonels, George Russell to John Pater, to be Major Generals.

Lieutenant Colonel Kydd to be Colonel, and Captain Clarke to be Major.

BIRTHS.

At Hyderabad, on the 26th. Ultimo, the Lady of GEORGE URS, Esq. of a daughter.

At Cuddalore, on the 28th. Ult. the Lady of RICHARD KINCHANN, Esq. Commercial Resident, of a Son.

ARRIVALS.—June 25th. Ship Salem Packet, Captain Barkford, from Salem.—27th. Ship Sir Edward Pelow, Captain Franka, from Calcutta.—28th. Ship Arran, Capt. Wm. Robb, from Calcutta, left 1st. June, 29th. Ship Henry Addington, Capt. James Annot, from Bimlipatan.—Ship Vigilant, Capt. B. Furgulson from Calcutta, left 1st. June.

Friday the 18th. Jan. a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the destination of the extra Ship, General Stuart, was altered from Madeira and Bombay, to Madras and Bengal. She is to come aloft the 30th. Instant.

The following Ships were also thus stationed, viz.—The Tigris, Madras and Bengal; Retreat, Madeira and Bombay; Comet, Madras. Captain Williamson, of the Ocean, took leave, previous to departing for Madras and China—Capt. Wilson, of the Warley; Captain Brown, of the Dorsetshire; and Capt. Pendergrafs, of the Hope, for China direct, were sworn into the command of their respective ships.

On Friday the 16th. Jan. the arrival of the Maria Country ship, Captain Greenway, from Bengal, was announced at the East India House. She, we are sorry to say, was obliged to put into Milford Haven in great distress.

Wednesday the 9th. Feb. a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Capt. Stewart, of the Windham, took leave of the Court previous to departing for Ceylon and Madras.—Capt. Hay was sworn into the command of the Retreat, destined for Madeira and Bombay.

The destination of the Lady Castlereagh, Captain MURRAY, is altered to St. Helena and Bengal instead of St. Helena and Madras.

Thursday the 22nd. Feb. the departure for Bombay and China, by the Ships Wexford, Henry Addington, Bombay Castle, and Royal George, and those for Bengal and China, by the Earl of Abergavenny, were finally closed, and delivered to their respective Purfers.

The Warren Hastings will not be able to proceed with the present fleet, in consequence of the damage he received in running foul of the Abergavenny, in the Downs.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 22d. April.

The French fleet have again departed from Toulon, steering the course they formerly took for Egypt, Lord Nelson has placed his squadron between the island of Sardinia and the coast of Africa and is in hourly expectation of falling in with them.

FRENCH FORCE. English FORCE.
Eleven ships of the line, Eleven ships of the line,
Seven frigates, Four frigates,
Two corvettes, Two sloops of war.

The above statement is extracted from a letter addressed by Lord Nelson to Mr. Stratton, at Constantinople, under date 5th. of April.

MILAN, January 15.

There are just arrived upon the territories of the Italian Republic, some bodies of French Cavalry and Infantry, upon their return from the Kingdom of Naples. Their return into Italy, can only be regarded as a consequence of the removal of the troops, which is constantly taking place from time to time in these countries.

A circumstance more worthy of attention, is the intelligence transmitted from the city of Milan, that a Russian Squadron had entered that harbour, consisting of five the line and frigates—and that other of war were expected immediately. This Squadron anchored on the 30th. of December, at the departure of the Post on the 1st. of January, it was still unknown whether these ships were moored in sight of the city, upon the coast or not. The correspondence between the Cabinets of Naples and Paris carried on with activity.

VIENNA, January 19.—A French Courier has brought the intelligence, that the Ambassador Brune has at length quitted Constantinople, leaving behind him M. Parandier, in quality of charge d'Affaires.

LONDON—18th. February.

THE BUDGET.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole house, to consider of the Ways and Means.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, rose, and, without any preface proceeded to state the supplies and Ways and Means for the year.

The first article of charge, said he, which it is my duty to state to the committee, is for the Navy already voted is £4,243,000. Being a sum exceeding that of last year by upwards of two millions, £2,000 additional seamen being since voted.

Next the Army, consisting of guards, garrisons &c. already voted in detail, £10,000,000.

On the head of Volunteers this year, there will, probably be a considerable diminution of charge, and for this I state £1,000,000.

Extraordinaries 5,378,000. £4,778,000.

For Ireland, £1,738,000.

Extraordinaries, 500,000.

Volunteers, 500,000. 3,738,000.

Being a total on the head of the army of £18,616,000.

Something under the charge of last year, which was upwards of 19 millions.

The next article is ordnance, £866,000.

Various miscellaneous different small charges, amounting to about £450,000.—£6,316,000.—TOTAL OF THE ARMY 39,550,000.

There is connected with the military expenditure of the year one article of the greatest importance, which I shall here notice.—His Majesty has stated, in his speech to Parliament that he was engaged in confidential intercourse and communication with some of the powers of the Continent—and I am happy to have observed that the prospect of our forming a more intimate connection with those powers as met with the general concurrence and approbation of all men in this house. That intimacy and connection it would be the first wish of government and the country to employ towards the establishment of peace on solid and permanent grounds—but as in the present state of affairs, and considering the temper displayed by our enemy, it might be too sanguine to hope that such a peace should be the result of mere pacific dispositions or without further efforts on the part of those powers hostile to the ambition & violence of France, it is desirable, without delay, to prepare the means that may be necessary to make those pecuniary advances, on the part of this country which are essential to bring the energies of the continental powers into action, with these views I have deemed it advisable not to postpone making provision for those pecuniary succours, in case they should be called for and I state them at £5,000,000.

Being in all of joint charge £44,550,000.

Of this there are two 17 parts to be defrayed by Ireland; its civil list and different other articles amounting in all to £5,433,000.

Leaving for Great Britain, £39,116,000.

Among the separate charges for Great Britain, however, is to be ranked a sum of £1,000,000 to the East India Company, which, from the investigation that has taken place; is found to be due, and will come to be submitted to the vote of Parliament, a sum likewise of £200,000 in the civil list, and about £450,000 for satisfying American claims.

There is likewise to be stated about £5,000,000. deficiency of the sums voted last year, it happens that a temporary diminution has taken place in the produce of several of the taxes voted last year upon various articles of the consolidated fund: That diminution, however, there is reason to believe, will be only temporary: upon the whole, therefore the proportion of Great Britain will be, £3,690,000.

WAYS AND MEANS.

We come next to the ways and means by which this sum is to be raised. In the first place then there is the annual vote in lieu of the land and malt &c. £1,500,000.

There is of last years grant a surplus amounting, arising partly from the sums voted for the navy, not having all been called for actually within the last year, £1,194,000.

The next article is the growing produce of the consolidated fund estimated as usual, upon an average of the three preceding years, it appears that the produce in the last three years was upwards of £9,000,000. & that too, notwithstanding the diminution last year upon the articles of Wine, Tea, Malt, Spirits, as I have already stated, and as there is every reason to believe that diminution of a temporary nature, I have no hesitation in estimating the annual produce of the consolidated fund at £2,380,000. and as the whole charge on that fund will very little exceed £8,000,000 and that including various miscellaneous and extraordinary articles, I take as the surplus of the consolidated fund, £4,000,000.

The property tax and other war taxes last year estimated at £9,000,000. but it still affords a flattering picture of the resources of the country, that an augmentation of the funds on which this addition was laid produced to within £50,000 a sum of the calculated deficit; upon the experience we have had, the property tax may be estimated at £4,000,000. but there are considerable arrears belonging to last year, which coming in this year will make the proceeds of it amount to £6,000,000. and at this rate may it be stated this year, in order, however, to follow that principle, which has been attended with the most beneficial effects to the public credit of the country, particular exemplified in the terms of the loan which will be mentioned by and bye. It is my intention to propose that there shall be laid an additional tax upon property of one fourth, that is three pence on every shilling so paid, and this I calculate will produce £1,150,000. upon these grounds we may fairly estimate the war tax at, £15,750,000.—Besides the lottery, at £300,000.—We have taken the round numbers only at, £3,994,000.

There remains, therefore, the sum of twenty millions to be raised which it is proposed to do by loan, the terms of which I have this day concluded, subject to the approbation of this house.

NEW TAXES.

It remains for me to state the mode in which it is proposed to provide the interest for the loan; the whole annual charges including the 1 per cent. sinking fund will be £1,376,000. and 15 charge of management; there may be requisite also for the payment of interest of such part of the loan as it may be necessary to borrow money to pay off, making in all the sum of £1,537,000. for which new taxes must be imposed. The first article, then which I propose, is that a penny shall be laid on all single letters, that is a penny for a single letter, and two pence for a double letter, and so on; likewise an addition of a penny on two penny post letters when they go a certain distance from town.

LETTERS.—Upon the head of the post office from the best data that can be obtained, I calculate that there will be got, £200,000.

SALT.—The next article is that of Salt, to the tax on which of 10s. it is proposed to add 5s. more, this I calculate to produce, £500,000.

In the present circumstances it will be advisable to lay 6d. per bushel on exportation to foreign parts. It will give, £80,000.

HORSES.—I propose next to lay, an additional duty of 1-5th on horses kept for pleasure, the present tax being 40s. the additional will be eight more and so upon every horse, which will give, £110,000.

Next on horses employed in husbandry it is proposed to raise the present tax of 12s. 6d. to 20s. which I take at, £300,000.

But this not to apply to the horse which the farmer uses in going to market, &c.

LEGACIES.—I next propose that for the first time a tax should be imposed on legacies in direct succession, to the amount only of one per cent. the amount of this tax is not easy to calculate. It appears from the register that the amount of property on which probates of wills are taken out, amount to £30,000,000. a year, of which five millions may be deducted for debts and five more are bequeathed in collateral succession, it will not be too much to estimate the produce of that part of the remaining twenty millions which goes in direct succession at, £500,000.

It is proposed likewise to supply an omission in the tax upon legacies on land, by subjecting to the tax all advance arising out of land, which certainly are in the nature of personal legacies. & this estimated at, £100,000.

I propose next to raise the tax on legacies to obliterate strangers in blood, which now pay eight per cent. to ten per cent. which will produce, £500,000.

TOTAL. £1,835,000.

Being twenty thousand pounds more than the account of interest required. Having enumerated the various items he concluded with saying, that he would detain the committee no longer than merely while he pointed out the flattering view of the financial situation of the country, which this statement afforded. In the third year of a war following so soon a long and expensive contest, we are enabled to raise the supplies on comparatively more favourable terms than at the middle of the last war. We had not only provided the means of maintaining the conflict ourselves, but were likewise prepared to make a manly, generous, and decisive effort, for the independence of Europe, should other nations be disposed to co-operate in so honorable a design. He then moved the different resolutions.

The several resolutions were now put, agreed to, and the report ordered to be received tomorrow.

LONDON, 19th. February.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer last night opened the Budget.—The new taxes are:

1st. as an addition to the war taxes, 5s per cent. on the property tax, £1,150,000.

PERMANENT.—Addition to the Post Office of 1d. per letter, £200,000.

Salt 5s. in addition to the present 40s in interior consumption, £400,000.

On ditto exported 5d. per bushel, £80,000.

On pleasure horses 8s additional on each, £110,000.

On husbandry ditto, advanced from 12s. 6d. to 20s. each, £300,000.

On direct legacies, £500,000.

On legacies to strangers in blood, £500,000.

£. 2,710,000

Five millions are provided for foreign subsidies, though the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not state with perfect confidence that they would be accepted.

After the loan was contracted for, the first lot sold, yielded a profit of 4 per cent. it soon increased to 5½, and bore that premium at the close of the market.

LONDON, 6th. February.

Lady Elgin has received her dismissal from the place of Governess to the young Princess, daughter of the Princess of Wales—She retires with a pension of £. 2000 per annum. Lady Clifford has been appointed in her room.

Admiral Sir John Colpoys is appointed Treasurer to Greenwich hospital, in the room of Captain Jarvis lately drowned.

Orders have been given at Portsmouth for the construction of two frigates with the utmost expedition, they are to be called the Alexander and Apollo.

The last advices from Lima which reach down to the latter end of August, mention that the frigate Gertruda belonging to the Philippine company, was at that period on the point of sailing for Spain, having on board besides her cargo, about 1500 thousand of piastras. Several other ships richly laden are daily expected from the same place. We doubt not but our cruisers will keep a sharp look out after such valuable prizes.

The Spanish Inquisition has condemned as blasphemous, heretical, and prejudicial to good morals, all the works of Alexander Pope, Corneille, those of Locke, and M. Menello, the Decade Philosophique, and the treatise of Agrippa upon the excellence of the female sex!!

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Henry Lord Mulgrave one of his Majesty's principal ministers of state.

The following is a list of the members of the house of Peers who voted against the address to his Majesty, relative to the Spanish war.

The Dukes of Clarence, Norfolk, Devonshire, Grafton, Bedford, St. Albans.

The Marquises, Buckingham, Landdowne, Bute,—Earls Derby, Carlisle, Suffolk, Fitzwilliam, Berkeley, Thanet, Leicester, Albemarle, Spencer, Cholmondeley, Guilford, Cowper, Fortescue, Danley, Stair, Castles, and Belbrough.—Lords Clifford, Say and Sele, Kings, Montfort, Stawell, Grantley, Grenville, Dun-

das, Carysford, and Hutchinson. The Prince of Wales from that delicacy that guides all his actions, refused to vote.

We had occasion, last week, to mention the report of the sailing of the Rochefort Squadron. The town has for these some days been kept in anxiety as to its destination; but we understand that even its sailing is not yet fully ascertained, as no intelligence has been received at the Admiralty of its escape from port.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Capt. Wood was sworn in the command of the Charlton, in the room of Capt. Welladvice, resigned, and took leave of the Court previous to departing for Madras.

Capt. Moring was also sworn into the Command of the Comet, assigned to Madras direct.

Friday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the destination of the extra ship, General Stuart, was altered from Madeira and Bombay to Madras and Bengal.

The following Order, signed by the King in Council, appeared in yesterday Evening's Gazette:—

"WHEREAS we have judged it expedient that interruption should not be given to the supplying the Kingdom of SPAIN, in its present distress with Grain, notwithstanding the existing hostilities. We do hereby direct and strictly enjoin the Commanders of our Ships of War and privateers not to molest any neutral Vessel, laden solely with GRAIN, and going to Spain, to whomsoever the said Grain may belong, unless it be brought from or be destined to a blockaded port."

The English Squadron off Cadiz continues to take Spanish ships from America; among others, the ship *El Corro*, from Vera Cruz, with 700,000 dollars, and merchandise to the amount of 300,000 dollars more. Meanwhile, three other ships got safe into Cadiz being favoured by bad weather.

JAN. 25.—A Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain RAMSDEN of the Phoenix, and Captain ROBERTS of the Calcutta, took leave of the Court previous to departing for St. Helena and Bengal.

FRANCE.

INTELLIGENCE FROM PARIS.

FROM THE 26TH. JANUARY TO THE 6TH. FEB.

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

SITTING ON February 4.—A letter was read from His Excellency the Secretary of State, announcing that the Counsellors of State Segur, Bergonon, and Desfoles, were charged by the Emperor to make a communication to the Legislative Body. A moment afterwards, the Counsellors of State were introduced, and M. Segur addressed the Assembly in the following words:—"His Majesty, since he has been on the throne, has thought that this new situation, and the circumstances which have placed him in it, might authorize him to conceive hopes of Peace. The enemy, unrecieved with respect to the vain hopes which he had founded on the chances of an elective power, finds himself in a situation which ought to dispose him to listen to more moderate Councils.—The Emperor has done what General Bonaparte, before the battle of the Drave, what the First Consul did before he was forced to combat at Marengo. He has written to his Britannic Majesty, the Letter which I am about to read to you:—

SIR AND BROTHER,

Called to the Throne of France by Providence, and by the suffrages of the Senate, the People, and the Army, my first sentiment is a wish for Peace. France and England abuse their prosperity. They may contend for ages; but do their Governments well fulfill the most sacred of their Duties, and will not so much blood, shed uselessly, and without a view to any end, condemn them in their own consciences? I consider it as no disgrace to make the first step.

I have, I hope, sufficiently proved to the world, that I fear none of the chances of War; it betides me nothing that I need to fear. Peace is the wish of my heart, but War has never been inconsistent with my glory.

I conjure your Majesty not to deny yourself the happiness of giving Peace to the World, nor to leave that sweet satisfaction to your children; for certainly there never was a more fortunate opportunity, nor a moment more favorable, to silence all the passions, and listen only to the sentiments of Humanity and Reason. This moment once lost, what end can be assigned to a War which all my efforts will not be able to terminate.

Your Majesty has gained more within ten years, both in territory and riches, than the whole extent of Europe. Your Nation is at the highest point of prosperity; what can it hope from War? To form a Coalition with some Powers of the Continent? The Continent will remain tranquil; a Coalition can only increase the preponderance and Continental greatness of France.

To renew intestine trouble? The times are no longer the same.—To destroy our finances? Finances founded on a flourishing Agriculture can never be destroyed. To take from France her Colonies? The Colonies are to France only a secondary object; and does not your Majesty already possess more than you know how to preserve?

If your Majesty would but reflect, you must perceive that the War is without an object, without any presumable result to yourself. Alas! what a melancholy prospect to cause two nations to fight mere for the sake of fighting. The world is sufficiently powerful to discover means of reconciling every thing, when the wish for reconciliation exists on both sides.

I have, however, fulfilled a sacred duty, and one which is precious to my heart. I trust your Majesty will believe in the sincerity of my sentiments, and my wish to give you every proof of it.—*See &c. &c.*

January 2d. 1805.

NAPOLÉON.

"This letter, Gentlemen, was suitable to the dignity of a power, which relies on its strength, yet it will not abuse it, the character of the Emperor not permitting the suspicion of

weakness. To this letter, the British Ministry returned an answer, not suitable to overtures so frank and so pacific, but an answer, the terms of which at least, if when compared with those employed in the year 8, in other circumstances, do not offend against decorum, and permit us to hope for more communications and of more utility. It is as follows:—

His Britannic Majesty has received the letter which has been addressed to him by the Head of the French Government, dated the 2d. of the present month. There is no object which His Majesty has more at heart, than to avail himself of the first opportunity to procure again, for his subjects, the advantages of Peace, founded on bases, which may not be incompatible with the permanent security and essential interest of his dominions. His Majesty is persuaded, that this end can only be attained by arrangements which may, at the same time, provide for the future safety and tranquillity of Europe, and prevent the recurrence of the dangers and calamities, in which it is involved. Conformably to this sentiment, his Majesty feels that it is impossible for him to answer more particularly to the overture that has been made him, till he has had time to communicate with the powers of the Continent with whom he is engaged in confidential connections and relations, and particularly the Emperor of Russia, who has given the strongest proofs of the wisdom and elevation of the sentiments with which he is animated, and the lively interest which he takes in the safety and independence of the Continent.

MULGRAVE.

On these documents M. Segur makes the following remarks:—"This letter, as well as the answer, says he, would have remained among the secrets of Government, as all other preliminary acts, the object of which is to lead to effectual negotiations, had not the Speech of the King of England to his Parliament made it a matter of publicity. This Speech, which announces pacific communications on the part of France, is distinguished by asperity, accusation, and reproaches. In this Speech a sort of contemptuous pity is attempted to be expressed in consequence of the necessity of unexpectedly attacking a generous nation, with which the relations of peace were fully preserved, by seizing her vessels, navigating on the faith of treaties. Even after this act, it efforts to be alighted that the Spanish nation did not humble itself in explanations to a power which had conducted itself as a brigand; and to whose measures of hostility it had answered by a Declaration of War.

"In the same Speech connections and confidential communications with the Powers of the Continent are announced. An attempt is made to hold out the idea of a Coalition, which has no existence, and which it is impossible to realize. France is too great to humble herself by entering into any discussion of injuries. She owes to an ally, cruelly outraged, not vain pity only, but the most constant and faithful support. *France has no enemy on the Continent*—She has with no Continental Power any secret discussion relative to the war between France and England. Austria, Prussia, Germany, are all desirous of peace with France. Within a very short period the Emperor has received the most positive assurances of their pacific dispositions. The Emperor Alexander might have prevented hostilities, if England had chosen to accept his mediation. Even now he might terminate war, if his Ministers at Paris and London had followed the intentions he then discovered. The intervention of Russia, which might have been very useful in preventing the renewal of hostilities, is not equally so when hostilities are actually commenced. England has nothing to fear from that Power and cannot feel any necessity for jealousy in watching her motions. All Europe sees this. The events of the year 9 demonstrated it.

"The British Government proved it. If England now has confidential communications with Russia, it cannot be with any aim of showing pacific dispositions. The only object can be to give rise to a belief of Coalition. But here she has no chance of success, and her hopes are illusory. At Petersburg, as well as at Vienna and Berlin, the attack of the Spanish frigates, in the bosom of peace, is regarded as an attack on the Law of Nations, as an injury committed on every Sovereign. These Courts are convinced that by this attack three hundred innocent victims perished. In the same light they consider the capture of a Spanish regiment under the same circumstances; as also the seizure of eighty vessels in the Mediterranean, belonging to all nations, as a most unprincipled violation of that liberty of the seas which is common to all kingdoms and all people. This correspondence, these confidential communications, are mere chimeras, mere vain pretexs for eluding negotiations for peace. This is always the perfidious system which is anxious to sow the seeds of war on the Continent, to perpetuate the monopoly of a single people, and to controul the commerce of all nations. It is the same spirit which for the purpose of violating the peace of Amiens, created imaginary armaments in our ports, and alarmed the English nation by destructive projects.

"If the voice of humanity can be heard, those indeed will be culpable who expose their country to the dangers which the State which they accuse as the authors of them, has at all times laboured to avert. The enlightened politicians of all countries, the English nation itself, too late, perhaps, convinced of its error, have censured the unjustifiable policy of the Government, when in the year 8 the opportunity of concluding an honourable peace was rejected.—Perhaps the present greatness of France is to be ascribed to this very refusal. The

future will disclose the effects of such obstinate blindness to every liberal idea of policy.—We have nothing to fear, and perhaps after the expiration of ten years, our situation will be more favourable for treating than at the present moment. In war, as in the revolution of political events, there are opportunities presented, which once refused, will never recur, and which leave their rejection a source of regret for ages. If such be the destiny of England, it remains only for French bravery to exert its energy, and to triumph over this eternal foe of the liberty of the seas and the repose of mankind."

The President, in his reply, spoke nearly in the following terms:—"The communication we have received from the Legislative Body, only tends to corroborate an acknowledged truth, that France employed her power to compel those to make peace who were hostile to it, and to maintain the power which she acquired, without separating the interests of Europe. On the one side was to be seen a great people, having no wish but for the interests of nations; on the other a Government which looked solely to the interests of its commerce. Time would show which would be triumphant."

A deputation of twenty Members was appointed to carry up the Address to his Imperial Majesty on the subject of his communication.

LONDON.—17th. February

Paris Papers have been received to a very late date; they contain information of the first importance. The negotiation for peace, or rather opening for negotiation, which was made by the Emperor of the French to his Majesty, has been laid before the Conservative Senate and the Tribunal. It proceeded, however, no farther than is already known to the public. A letter was received from Bonaparte, containing an offer of peace, and an answer returned by Lord Mulgrave, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stating his Majesty's willingness to negotiate, but in conjunction only with his Allies and particularly with the Emperor of Russia, between whom and the British Cabinet, very important arrangements were depending.

This letter, which will be found under our head of Foreign Intelligence, has given great offence to the French Government; but the remark of Talleyrand upon it is well worthy of observation; it contains a degree of truth, with a mixture of fallacy and misconstruction, peculiar to this able and designing Minister. Speaking of the letter of his Britannic Majesty, he says—

"THE character that pervades this answer is vague and indeterminate. One simple idea presented itself with some precision, that of having recourse to Foreign Powers; and this idea is by no means pacific; a superfluous interference ought not to be appealed to, if there be not a desire to embarrass the discussions, and to make them endless. The ordinary consequence of all complicated negotiations, is to exasperate the mind, to weary out good intentions, and to throw back nations into a war, become more furious from the vexation of an unsuccessful attempt at an accommodation. Nevertheless, on a question regarding a multitude of interests and of passions, which have never been in unison, we should not reason on a single symptom. Time will soon develop to us the secret resolutions of the Government of England. Should these resolutions be just and moderate, we shall see the calamities of war at an end. Should, on the contrary, this first appearance of accommodation prove but a false bait, intended only to answer speculations of credit, to facilitate a loan, the acquisition of money, purchases or enterprises, then we shall know how far the dispositions of the enemy are implacable and obstinate, and we shall have only to banish all hopes from a dangerous lure; and trust, without reserve to the goodness of our cause, to the justice of Providence, and to the genius of the Emperor.

We have given a sample, all that we judged necessary, of the discussions in the Conservative Senate and Tribunal. Upon the whole, the intelligence of this week is greatly interesting; the debates in Parliament are peculiarly worth attention, and the general aspect of affairs is curious and eventful.

LONDON.—10th. February.

The Greyhound and Rover cutters have been engaged to prevent the wreck of the Earl of Abergavenny Indianman from being plundered. Great hopes are entertained that part of her cargo may yet be saved, and one of the Company's Master Attendants left town on Friday, to ascertain whether any efforts to that purpose would probably be attended with success. Her libration is nearly all above water, and is supposed to be twenty feet deep, but by the observations which have been made, it is ascertained, that her deck is not yet been blown up, and the cargo is not yet as the sunk. Several bodies have been discovered at Weymouth.

The Monitor, first of the new class, and concerning disaffection, and Austria, relative to the European war, the latter power on the frontier of the contagion—secondly, of the troops, founded upon the Emperor of the late the affairs and the third, of the reports of the introduction of paper money in the immense exaggeration of the circulation of fifty or sixty millions, and they actually did not exceed 5,600,000 francs—like reports, propagated by English journals, to serve the war faction in London.

We are concerned to state, that the private letters from Jamaica represent that island as being in a very sickly state—numbers of persons have fallen victims to the malady which prevailed there.

In addition to this unpleasant intelligence, it is with great concern we announce that a malignant fever has broken out amongst his Majesty's ships of war and the merchant vessels on that station.

On Friday the arrival of the Woodford, Captain Martin from China—Hugh Inglis, Captain Fairfax, from Bengal—Elphinstone, Craig—Essex, B. Nam, and Ann extra ship, Price, was announced at the India House.

The Pope still continues at Paris, he performs mass in several parish churches, and admits the Revolutionary clergy to kiss his feet. With Bonaparte he frequently converses in Italian, a matter, no doubt, of great consequence to the Christian world. From his cabinet he passes to the *Tailer* of the Empires, and very frequently dines with M. Talleyrand and M. Portalis, the Minister of Religion. His object, it is reported, is to persuade these Ministers to persuade Bonaparte to declare the Roman Catholic the predominant religion in France.

LONDON.—16th. January, 1805.

We understand with much satisfaction, that most of the Dutch who were prisoners in this country, have been restored to their friends.—The truly noble conduct observed towards the officers and crew of his Majesty's ship *Romney*, which was recently wrecked on the Coast of Holland, has tended very much towards accelerating this measure.

Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the India House, when Captain Steward, of the Windham, took leave of the Court previous to departing for Ceylon and Madras—Captain Hay was sworn into the command of the Retreat, destined for Madeira and Bombay.

On Friday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain Hudson was sworn into the temporary command of the Cumberland, destined for China.

Destination of the Lord Castlereagh altered to St. Helena and Madras.

DEPARTURES FOR INDIA.

Passengers per Abergavenny, for Bengal.—Mr. Evans, senior merchant; Lieutenant Colonel Strage; Mr. Grant, writer; Mr. Durant, assistant surgeon; Messrs. Davis, Leadbeater, Lane, Craig, Bellew, Hamilton, Grimshaw, Barwell, Marfack, Glover, Grace, Forbes, Robinson, Baillie, Price, Taylor, Johnson, Thwaites, Monfion, Innes, J. Lant, R. Dent, and J. Rutherford, Cadets; Misses Evans and Jackson, and Mrs. Blair.

Per Wexford, for Bombay.—Messrs. Rigby, Long, Lloyd, White, Lugar, Reid, Hurst, Scott, Hawkes, Gillm, Skirrow, M'Tavish, Donferville, Crewe, Donaldson, Davies, Townsey, Walker, and Kerr, Cadets; Mrs. Bell, Misses Meudie; Mr. Shank, Free Mariner.

Per Bombay Castle.—Messrs. Wilson, Taylor, Hancock, R. and J. Place, Le Maître, Cheyne, Keith, Nash, Gell, Jones and Smith, Cadets, Mr. Kidd, free Mariner.

Per Henry Addington, for Bombay.—Major Wilton, Messrs. Ward, Harrison, Shepherd, Marriot, Crozier, Key, Ogilvie, Rofe, Carthew, Speller, Gibbs, Carr, Cockram, Tanner, Livingstone, Slammer, Gould, Ogilvie, Bouldeker, Cadets. Mr. Chambers Volunteer for the Bombay Marine. Mrs. Wilton and child, Misses Sandwith and Frederick.

PASSENGERS, per Royal George for Bombay.—Captain Roome.—Mr. Davies, Assistant Surgeon.—Mr. Woodhouse, Barrister.—Messieurs Jervis, Robertson, Newton, Simpson, Boulton, Wells, Arden, Hawkins, Wilkins, Parker, Dangerfield, Hake, Halifax, Cayley, Illingworth, Tucker, Inverarity, Woodcock, Bailo, Benton and Roome, Cadets.—Mr. Robinson, Volunteer for Bombay Marine.—Mr. Athburner.—Mrs. Roome.—Miss Shakespear & Mrs. Athburner.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

MARIA.—Mr. Samuel Afte, Master H. G. Brightman, Mr. and Mrs. Vandeurs and Child, Mrs. Glegg and Child, Miss Sloman, Mr. Hibbert, Surgeon of the Princess Mary; Mr. M'Crae, Second Officer of ditto; Mr. Balcome, Second Officer of the Earl Spencer; Mr. and Mrs. Hart; Colonel Lane, Deputy Governor of St. Helena; Lieutenant Kinnaird, from St. Helena.

ANN.—Captain Turner, Bombay Marine; Mrs. Turner; Mrs. Bond and Child; Miss Armstrong; Captain M'Laren, his Majesty's 86th. Regiment, (died at sea in Oct.) Captain De Jersey, his Majesty's 88th. Regiment; Lieutenant Auge, Bombay Marine; Lieutenants Simons and Turner, from Madras; Lieutenants Phillips and Jayne, from Bombay; Mr. and Mrs. Sandrock; Mr. R. L. Ambrose; Mrs. Jane Ives (died at sea in Oct.)

ESSEX.—Mrs. Cherry, Henry Cherry, Mrs. Stratton, Richard Charles Jones, George Frederick Jones, Mr. Robert Pouget, Colonel B. Boles, Mrs. Jane Boles, Miss Amelia Gillis, Major Knox (died 13th. Sept.) Commodore Bond, Lieutenants J. Beach, Stoke, Darke, and J. T. Porter; Richard Church, Esq. Maria Church, Alexander Gray, Esq. Mr. Quintin Crauford, Mrs. Crauford, Mr. G. V. Drury, Miss Mary Grikie, Miss Ellen Bond.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.

Extract from an Account of the Ladies' Committee for promoting the Education and Employment of the Female Poor.

At a meeting of the "Society for bettering the condition of the Poor," January 15th, the Committee directed an address to be sent to those Ladies who were subscribers to their funds, and to some others, proposing the formation of a Ladies' Committee, for promoting the education and employment of the Female Poor. The want of instruction, and of the means of occupation, are causes which have contributed fatally and extensively to the prevalence of profligacy and misery among the lower classes of females in England, and have called for the union and co-operation of the more elevated and enlightened of the sex, for the correction of so general an evil.

The objects proposed for consideration were classed under three heads:—1st. The forming of similar Committees in provincial towns and in the metropolis; 2d. The promoting of the moral and religious education of the female poor; and 3dly. The supplying of them with healthful and domestic employment. The plan included the formation of a seminary for educating the unprovided daughters of clergymen, officers, and others, as teachers, and governesses, for private families and female boarding schools.

The establishment of such a seminary, at the same time that it constituted a very desirable and essential part of the general plan, did certainly create a considerable portion of its difficulty. With a view, therefore, to anticipate objection and facilitate arrangement, a suggestion of some hints, or rather an outline on the subject, was circulated with the other papers.

The plan, as soon as it was arranged, was submitted to Her Majesty—who has been graciously pleased to approve it, and to command her name to be inserted as Patroness, and those of the Princesses as Vice-Patronesses, of the Institution. With this powerful advantage, and with the permission of the Ladies who compose the primary Committee, notice of this Institution has been ordered, to be circulated, and to be inserted in some of the public papers—and the primary Committee having been originally formed, and the first arrangement made with the Queen's approbation, it has been established that no election of a Member of the Ladies' Committee, nor any rule or regulation for their government, shall be valid, until it had Her Majesty's sanction.

It may appear unnecessary to trouble the reader with any remarks on the justice and propriety of restoring to women those employments, which decency and moral fitness seem to have exclusively marked for their own. To many the extended commerce and increased manufactures, the unbounded enterprise and unrivalled prosperity of Britain, will supply countless occupations, adapted to every turn of mind, and to every shade and gradation of talent. At the present crisis, and probably for some months to come, the strength and vigour of every male arm will be wanted, for the defence and protection of our enriched country. To women, therefore, can be opened, at best, but a limited scope of action—and it is for the benefit of all, looking to the increase of the general fund, that they should not be precluded from contributing their portion of productive industry. Not merely the husband, the father, the brother, are interested in their possessing the means of employment, but the community at large, every member of society must feel the benefit of so great an addition to national produce, and moral virtue.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 14th. of January, 1805, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council:—

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare the Right Honourable Henry Viscount Sidmouth, Lord President of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, in the room of His Grace William Henry Cavendish, Duke of Portland, whom His Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit to retire from the said Office, on account of ill health; and Lord Viscount Sidmouth took his place at the Board accordingly.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to deliver the custody of the Seals of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster, to the Right Honourable Robert Earl of Buckinghamshire, and he this day took the oaths accordingly.

This day the Right Honourable John Hookham Frere, the Right Honourable Nicholas Vansittart, the Right Honourable Reginald Pole Carew, and the Right Honourable John Sullivan, were, by His Majesty's Commands, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHITEHALL.—5th. FEBRUARY.

The King has been pleased to grant to Sir John Colpoys, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Admiral of the Blue Squadron of His Majesty's Fleet, the Office of Treasurer, and Receiver General of the Royal Hospitals at Greenwich.

The King has been pleased to grant to the Right Hon. William Hay, Earl of Errol, the place and Office of Earl Marshall of Scotland, in the room of Sir Robert Laurie, Bart. deceased.

WHITEHALL.—February 2, 1805.

The King has been pleased to order a Conge d'Elire to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Metropolitan Church of Canterbury to elect an Archbishop of that See, the same being void by the death of the Most Reverend Father in God, Doctor John

Moore; also his Majesty's Letter to the Dean & Chapter, recommending the Right Reverend Father in God, Doctor Charles Manners Sutton, now Bishop of Norwich to be by them elected Archbishop of the said See of Canterbury.

IRISH HABEAS CORPUS
SUSPENSION ACT.

The House on the motion of Sir Evan Nepean, resolved itself into a Committee on the above Act, Mr. Alexander in the Chair.

On the question being put that the blank in the bill should be filled up with words "six weeks after the next session of Parliament."

Lord Henry Petty proposed an amendment.

Mr. Pitt said, he found himself under the necessity of supporting the original motion. The question, in his opinion, lay in a narrow compass. The Noble Lord spoke with great ability, but his arguments by no means convinced him that he was right. The Bill, he observed, was necessary on the grounds of necessity—and from the year 1794, there were but three Committees of Enquiry, and the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended eight times. He then adverted to the Irish Committee, sitting in Paris; the Regiment of Irish Guides, and the present situation of Ireland, from which he inferred that the present Bill was absolutely necessary.

Mr. Windham, Mr. Charles Wymer, and Mr. James Martin, spoke in favour of the amendment.

After a desultory conversation, the question was at length called for, when there appeared for the amendment—Ayes 54. Noes 139—Majority 105.

BERLIN.—January 13.

When the Count de Lille left Prussia for Calmar, the King of Prussia, being informed by the police that agents were passing and repassing between Warsaw and France, for the purpose of forming and fomenting intrigues, wrote to the Count, that he was under the necessity of notifying to him that he must choose another place of residence, as the Emperor of the French enjoyed the reciprocal right of Sovereignty, to require that none of his enemies should be tolerated in a friendly State. The Count de Lille then applied for an asylum to the Emperor of Russia—he received an answer worthy of that Prince, apprising him that being attached to the Sovereign of the French by the ties of esteem and personal friendship, he saw with pleasure the new direction which the affairs of France had taken—that if there existed some reasons of coolness between the two States, they were merely such as might exist between one person and another, and related to affairs unconnected with the interior arrangements of that Empire, which he regarded as being terminated—that however, he would not refuse an Asylum to the Count de Lille, and that he appointed fort his purpose the city of Kiow, on the banks of the Boristhenes, whither he was to repair in the Spring, until which time he was permitted to remain at Mitau.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—For some time past the negotiations between our Government and those of France and Spain have been carried on with much activity. Persons who pretend to be in the secret state that their object is to induce the belligerent Powers to acknowledge a neutrality.

FRANCE and HOLLAND.

According to the last treaty between the French and Batavian Republics, the French Commander in Chief in Holland is to receive a yearly salary of 24,000 florins; for secret service money, yearly, 6,000 florins; for his table and expenses of representation, yearly, 12,000 florins; for the yearly salaries of ten aides-camps, 30,000 florins; for the yearly salaries of three secretaries, 6,000 florins; for the yearly wages of six courtiers, 6,000 florins; and for the other expenses of his field chancery, 20,000 florins; making in the whole 104,000 florins. The Hereditary Prince of Orange, who, in 1793, was the Commander in Chief in Holland, received no more from the States General than 20,000 florins, including salaries and all expenses for himself and suite.

MR. FOX.

The writers in a Morning Paper who are daily sounding the praises of Mr. Pitt seem to think that they render an acceptable service to that Gentleman by throwing forth the most wanton and vulgar abuse on Mr. Fox. They tell us that "If Mr. Fox were in power, one of his first acts would be, to send away the French Princes, to please Bonaparte." It would be an outrage on Mr. Fox to enter into any vindication of his character from a charge so contemptible. Fortunately his genuine sentiments on this subject are on record. In his memorable speech on the renewal of the war, he expressed himself not unequivocally with regard to the residence of the Princes of the House of Bour-

"I send away the French refugees, Mr. Fox said, that let me observe, the duties of good neighbourship—he ought to have given his opinions, in what he should retire for, he could bring him under the influence of any just Government, however, be his condition or coming from whatever rights of hospitality for he cruel, cowardly, worthy of the British name," said Mr. Fox, "that

we should send out of this country persons obnoxious to the Government of France, is made upon a most false and a most dangerous principle. If it could be so established between the two States that we should send away from England every person whom it might please the French Government to call a rebel—and that to please us, France should send away every person obnoxious to the Ministers of this country—and if it were possible to conceive the still further extension of this principle among the other Governments of Europe, every unfortunate man, who might either from sentiment, connection, or accident, have been led or driven into some act of resistance, would be exposed to the same dangers, and incur the same penalties, as if he had been taken in actual arms against his country. The union of the two Governments of England and France would effectually preclude him from an asylum any where, and would hunt him from the face of the Globe. To give up men of this description, therefore, would be the worst and basest act I am capable of conceiving. No man, I believe is more a lover of peace than I am. No one, perhaps, and I hope not be suspected at this time of bearing hard upon an unfortunate and fallen family—when I say no one, perhaps politically speaking, has less respect than I have for the House of Bourbon—yet I am ready to declare, that for that family, nay, for the worst Prince of that family, if among them there should be a bad one, I should be ready to draw my sword, and to go to war, rather than comply with a demand, to withdraw from him the hospitality to which he had trusted."

DUBLIN.—26th. December.

Although many interested or inconsiderate persons persevere in refusing to receive dollars at a greater price than 4s. 10d., we are happy to perceive this excellent circulating medium passes at the rate of 5s. 4d. in the most respectable houses of this city. From what motive the Spanish pieces have suffered a depreciation, we are utterly ignorant. Surely it cannot proceed from the superiority of the Irish Bank tokens in value, for we have already shewn the superiority of the former in an eminent degree. Amongst other useful discoveries that have been made by persons of ingenuity in this country, we find one which merits peculiar attention. A machine was some months ago invented by Thomas Parker, Esq. whereby flax can be recovered from the waste of flax-seed flax. The consideration of the efficacy and advantage of this contrivance was referred by Trustees of the Linen Manufacture, to Charles Duffin, Esq. Inspector General, from whose report it appears that a saving may be thereby made to this country of so great a sum as 11,164l and upwards annually.

PETERSBURGH.—24th. December.

The new port of Odessa is making considerable progress; and the trade there is continually increasing.

In the Colis Creits, under the jurisdiction of Archangel, very large pearls have lately been discovered in two small rivers, which in beauty are equal to those of the East.

It is reported that our fleet will be formed into two divisions, the one of which will cruise near Bornholm, and the other in the Mediterranean.

LONDON.—26th. January.

The beautiful villa of the Earl of Kingstone, near St. Alban's, has been purchased by G. Anderson, Esq. for 15,000 guineas.

The success of the Blacks in St. Domingo is no secret at Jamaica with the poorest new Negro, and it will require vigilance and great circumspection to check in the bud the first symptoms that may appear of events similar to what have happened there, and require always a respectable military force in the interior of the island, and a well disciplined Militia. Mr. Bryan Edwards, in his admirable History of the West Indies, expresses his fears respecting St. Domingo, and it is indeed foretold what has happened would in all probability happen, and then boldly declared in that case, the loss of all the West India Islands as inevitable.

The Inhabitants of Malta have made an offer to his Majesty to raise two regiments for the protection of the Island, which, we understand, has been graciously accepted.

In a chancery suit on Tuesday it was mentioned of a young lady, that she was not competent enough to mend her stockings. We are afraid there is a great deal of this species of Lunacy among the fashionable Belles.

Wednesday last a young woman going to Burnley to be married, was taken ill on the road near that place, and delivered of twins.

Bonaparte seems determined to Royalise his collateral relations, if he cannot beget successors. Unable to go forwards, he goes sideways to work.

There is a Tax in Turkey imposed on the Christians, which must either be paid, or the unhappy defaulter is put to death. The Tax is called by a name in the Turkish language which imports, A Licence to wear a Head for the Year.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 14th. of January, 1805, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council:—

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS MANTLAND, Governor of the Settlements in the Island of Ceylon, he, this day, took the Oaths as Governor of the said Settlements.

LONDON.—5th. February.

Since the order for the issuing of letters of marque against Spain, there has been granted upwards of 260 Commissions, none of which have been to vessels below 200 tons burthen.

Such is the spirit of enterprise for fitting out privateers against the Dons, that waggons are employed at 40l. a journey to carry guns overland to Portsmouth, for the purpose of fitting out privateers from that port.

Sir Beaumont Hotham, on Wednesday, resigned his seat on the Bench. Sir Thomas Manners Sutton, is appointed a Puisne Judge to succeed him, and Vicary Gibbs, Esq. is appointed Solicitor General. It is said, that Lord Sidmouth secures for his friend Mr. Dallas, the Chief Justice-ship of Chester.

William Adam, Esq. is appointed Attorney General to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Public attention is fixed upon the objects of the secret expedition, which is now almost ready in our ports, and in a most formidable state of equipment to annoy the enemy, whenever it shall be judged prudent to commence the attack.

Its object is, perhaps, not colonial.—There can be little use in attacking Minorca or Majorca—very little advantage to the main business of the war in gaining possession of a colony which costs us a regiment for a garrison, and the revenues of which are scarce equal to maintain it.—This is a mere *Epifade to the War*—the acquisition and victories of this country must be felt where they can make an impression—and as they have a tendency to abridge the continental power of France, they will be useful—if they serve merely to swell the number of British dependencies, it is a waste of blood and treasure to attempt them.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when, Captain Graham was sworn into the command of the Tigris, destined to Madras and Bengal.

LOSS OF THE DORIS FRIGATE.

Extract of a Letter from one of the Officers:—About six o'clock in the evening of the 14th. of January, in coming through the Benquet Passage, into the Bay of Quiberon, a few minutes after the pilot had reported her past all dangers, the *Doris* on a sudden rock, and began to make water so rapidly, that when we anchored half an hour afterwards, there was four feet water in the hold, notwithstanding the immediate and unremitted exertions of the people at her pumps from the moment of the accident. At midnight the water had risen to the orlop deck, although all the guns, anchors, shot, &c. were thrown overboard. All hands, officers and men, were employed pumping and baling at the hatchways; and sails, stummed with oakum, had been applied to her bottom.

During the 15th it blew with such extreme violence, that the ship drove, and we lost all our boats except two; yet we still held our own at the pumps; and in the evening, when the gale moderated, by the application of additional sails and masts over the leak, had so far succeeded as to keep her clear with one pump ast and another forward. Confident that if the weather continued mild, as its present appearance indicated, we should reach England in a few days, we weighed on the 14th. with a gentle breeze from the southward. In this we were disappointed.

No sooner had we cleared the Bay than the wind veered to the contrary point, and blew violently; our sails were washed from the bows; the water began to gain upon us; the limbers were choked with ballast; the pumps became crazy, and in need of continual repair; the men, harassed and exhausted by incessant fatigue, could no longer be stimulated to action, even by the horror of impending destruction, but sunk into lethargic sleep on the least interval of exertion. The magazine was deluged, and the ship began to settle forward with accelerated rapidity. The Carpenter pronounced her untenable, of which opinion the Officers had been for some time. It was refused to abandon her, though our hopes of saving the men were but slender from the impetuosity of the sea.

The signal was made for the *Felix* to hoist her boats out; our own were ready at the same moment, and an American Schooner fortunately passing near us, was begged to send away the people as fast as possible. Owing to the judicious arrangement of the Captain the ship was evacuated without the occurrence of a single accident, and the men were equally divided between the *American* and the *Felix*. Captain Campbell was the last man who quitted the wreck, after setting fire to her upper works, and the shortly after sunk.

BOMBAY.—15th. June 1805.

LOTTERY OF PRIZE JEWELS.

LAST DAY'S DRAWING.

No. of Ticket.	Value of Prize.	No. of Ticket.	Value of Prize.
330	Rs. 9000	1018	350
1042	3000	1865	350
1325	3000	1065	300
2039	2000	359	300
1259	1500	1942	300
2424	1500	974	300
409	1000	2206	300
2666	1000	2117	300
2168	600	624	275
111	500	1697	250
15	450	59	200
2635	400	2546	200
2120	350	1253	200

PRIZES 26

BLANKS 519.



WEDNESDAY, the 3d. July, 1805.

HOUSE OF LORDS,—Jan. 15th. 1805.

At three o'clock his Majesty came to the House in the usual state; and the Commons being sent for, and appearing at the bar, the King was pleased to deliver from the throne the following Speech,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ Since the end of last Session, the Preparations of the Enemy for the Invasion of this Kingdom have been continued with incessant activity; but no attempt has been made to carry their repeated menaces into effect.”

“ The skill and intrepidity of my Navy—the respectable and formidable state of my Army and Militia—the unabated zeal and improved discipline of a numerous Volunteer Force, and the general ardour manifested by all classes of my subjects, have indeed been sufficient to deter them from so presumptuous and desperate an enterprise. While this spirit continues to animate the country, and its voluntary exertions for its defence subsist in their full vigour, we need not fear the consequences of the most powerful efforts on the part of the Enemy. But let us never forget that our security has arisen from the resolution with which we have met and provided against the danger, and that it can be preserved only by steady perseverance and unrelenting activity.”

“ The conduct of the Court of Spain, evidently under the predominant influence and controul of France, compelled me to take prompt and decisive measures to guard against the effects of hostility. I have, at the same time, endeavoured, as long as it was possible, to prevent the necessity of a rupture, but, in consequence of the refusal of a satisfactory explanation, my Minister quitted Madrid; and War has since been declared by Spain against this Country.”

“ I have directed a Copy of the Manifesto which I have caused to be prepared on this occasion to be laid before you, together with such Papers as are necessary to explain the discussions which have taken place between me and the Court of Madrid. You will, I trust, be convinced by them that my forbearance, has been carried to the utmost extent which the Interests of my dominions would admit; and while I lament the situation of Spain, involved in hostilities contrary to its true interests, I rely with confidence on your vigorous support in a contest, which can be attributed only to the unfortunate prevalence of French Councils.”

“ The general conduct of the French Government on the continent of Europe has been marked by the utmost violence and outrage, and has shown a wanton defiance of the Rights of Neutral Territories, of the acknowledged privileges of Accredited Ministers, of the established principles of the Law of Nations.”

“ Notwithstanding these transactions, so repugnant to every sentiment of moderation and justice, I have recently received a communication from the French Government, containing professions of a pacific disposition.”

“ I have, in consequence, expressed my earnest desire to embrace the first opportunity of restoring the blessings of Peace, on such grounds as may be consistent with the permanent safety and interest of my dominions; but I am confident you will agree with me, that those objects are closely connected with the general security of Europe. I have therefore not thought it right to enter into any more particular explanation, without previous communication with those powers on the continent with whom I am engaged in confidential intercourse and connection, with a view to that important object, and especially with the Emperor of Russia, who even the strongest proofs of the wife and dignified sentiments by which he is animated, and of the warm interest he takes in the safety and independence of Europe.”

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ I have directed the Estimates for the Public Service to be laid before you. I regret the necessity of any additional burthens being imposed on my people—but I am sure you will be sensible how much their future safety and happiness depend on the vigour of our exertions, and that, in the mode of raising the supplies, you will continue to show your anxiety for the support of public credit, and for restraining, as much as possible, the accumulation of the National Debt.”

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ In considering the great efforts and sacrifices which the nature of the contest requires, it is a peculiar satisfaction to me to observe the many proofs of the internal wealth and prosperity of the country. It will, I am sure, be your great object to maintain and improve these advantages, and at the same time to take all such measures as, by enabling me to prosecute the War with vigour, may afford the best prospect of bringing it to a safe and honourable termination.”

Lord Elliot moved the Address.—He dwelt chiefly on the security of the kingdom, after the extravagant boasts of the enemy, and on the striking contrast between the language of Bonaparte at the commencement of the war, and the present overtures for peace.—He feared they were insidious, and requested that they might be received with caution. “ There is nothing—said his Lordship, which can justify a country in shutting the Door against conciliation, but if it be ever on the *late*—if it be open and accessible to every comer, an incendiary and a foe may gain entrance instead of a friend.”

Lord Gwydir seconded the Address, in founding panegyric, upon the forbearance of Ministers with respect to Spain, and the safety which they had infused to the kingdom by a strong convertible military force, both regular and irregular.

Lord Carlisle meant not to oppose the Address, but was unwilling to sanction the measures which the Ministers had adopted, with respect to Spain before documents and proofs of her aggression were submitted to the House.

Lord Hawkebury promised every paper that was necessary to elucidate and justify our conduct, but as yet discussion was premature.—“ I would only observe, (said his Lordship) that the war did not, as some have asserted, grow out of the detention of the Spanish frigates.—Previous to their capture, so many provocations to hostility existed, and so unequivocal and avowed from explanation was the Court of Madrid; that our Minister had demanded a categorical answer to an ultimatum which he was charged to deliver within a stated time. This answer not being received, Mr. Frere demanded his passport. It was not till after this that the Spanish frigates were detained, so that war was not the effect of the capture—but the capture was the consequence of a prior provocation to hostility.”

Lord Grenville thought that a Minister's demand of a passport to quit a country, did not warrant such an act of hostility as to detain the ships of that country: this question, however, was for future discussion. He could not likewise chime in with the chorus of exultation because we were not invaded; he thought it demeaning to the spirit and resources of a great kingdom, that we should glory in a security which sprung from the fears of an enemy.

The Duke of Norfolk was surprized that the King's Speech was silent as to the claims of the Irish Roman Catholics.

The Address was put, and carried *nem. con.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS—January 16.

The public business commenced with moving an Address to His Majesty on his Speech.

The Honble. A. Dillon was the mover. He touched briefly on the several features of the Speech—spoke of the reluctance of Ministers to make war upon Spain—of the flattering promises of Continental assistance held out by Russia—of the probable insidiousness of the late overtures for Peace—of the prudence of Ministers in entering into no explanation without consulting our Allies, and ended with a digression upon the flourishing state of our military force, the wealth and security of England, and the invulnerability of Ireland—where the vigour of the Executive Government, and the loyalty of the people, had opposed a barrier to the hopes of the enemy, more insurmountable than the seas that begirt and defended her shores.

Mr. FOX—“ I mean not to oppose the Address; but I am struck with some omissions, which, to my mind, renders it defective and unsatisfactory. His Majesty is ready to receive overtures from the enemy, but he must first consult with certain Courts with whom he is in confidence and alliance; What Courts are these? We are bound to thank his Majesty for not receiving overtures till he is satisfied that they are not insidious and nugatory, but when the alleged reason for not receiving them is, that we must feel the pulse of other Courts, with whom we are in confidential connexion, it becomes necessary to know what were these connexions of confidence and obligations to consult and participate in acts of War or Peace; till the House knew this, were they to express their thanks? The next omission was the Catholic question; in a measure the cement of the Union. I am pleased to hear the Hon. Mover express his confidence in the security of Ireland; but, I believe, that there is yet a better way to secure it, and a stronger safeguard than ships and armies: I mean the complete union of its people, which is only to be effected by relieving them from that weight of oppression, under which, if they are still loyal & patriotic, they evince a disposition which would never abuse the best gifts which a King and his Ministers could bestow—a participation of

common privileges; and a right to common rights.

The next thing that strikes me, is the language which is held of our military force. I know how many nights we consumed in the last session upon this subject, and how great was the discordancy of opinion. To vote that it is *flourishing*, is in my mind, equivocal and nugatory, before we see the Estimates; and I dislike the generality with which the subject is spoken of; I wish there had been some facts to advert to, and that the success of the late Bills had been authenticated otherwise than by words, which, as I fear nothing else has been employed to raise a force, nothing else I suppose, is to be received in *lieu* of one. In respect to the capture of the Spanish frigates, to say the least, appearances were against Ministers. If there ever was a time when the honour of the kingdom should be scrupulously guarded, it was now. France was accused of violating the Law of Nations, and provoking wars without end; let it not be said that we have availed ourselves of the precedent; but let the contrast be heightened by the singular integrity of this nation; and an inflexibility of honor on the side of the British Government will act as the best foil to the dereliction of all those principles on the part of the enemy.

Mr. PITT answered, in order, the objections of Mr. Fox. The question of the Spanish war was premature. In respect to the determination of His Majesty to decline all overtures of Peace till he had first consulted with his Allies, and principally with the Emperor of Russia, could there be two opinions as to its wisdom?—What have we been labouring for, but Continental Allies?—Are we to hold one language to them at one time, and change it at another? Are we to invite them to a confederacy of war, and to refuse communication with them in a treaty of peace?—The destiny of Europe seems in a measure, in the hands of Russia, and the firmness of Great Britain. If we act conjointly in war, we shall obtain, as I flatter myself we shall, all we can hope by victory; if we act conjointly in pacification, we obtain our ends on cheaper terms; but it is our interest to act in concert; and at the present crisis, it attaches to England as a duty to that august and magnanimous monarch, whose forwardness, he doubted not, would eventually be improved into alliance.—As to the Catholic question, Mr. Fox might bring it forward if he chose; but he knew not, when such a time had elapsed since the Union, why it should be foisted into His Majesty's speech. With regard to the Bills of the last Session, they were not before the House; but he was prepared to state, that our disposable force was great beyond any former period, and that he should not blush to meet the estimates.

Mr. WINDHAM.—“ Sir, I join with my Hon. Friend (Mr. Fox,) in the surprise which he expresses that the Catholic question is passed over.—Now, indeed that the Ministry is composed, I can perceive the motives of it. In the present Administration, there is *action and reaction*; one part of the Cabinet is known to be friendly to it, and to have maintained their pledge with the forfeiture of their places; the other, the newly added members, in opposition to the claims of the Catholics, and have staked their credit on bravely resisting them. Both are, therefore, consistent; and the efforts of both parties naturally subside in a general compromise of silence and omission. The Ass could neither be attracted the one way or the other, because placed between two bundles of hay; the Catholic question is neither advancing nor retreating, because it lies between a Cabinet divided by contrary opinions, and which, in length, effects an adjustment, by resting on either side, to let it stand still.—With respect to Continental connections, Sir, I am not in no other resolution than to hold my ground. We have allies, or we have them not.—If we have them, I can see no reason why Ministers should keep it a secret, if we have them not, a pretext has been made use of for becoming the advisers of the enemy. I consulted the Continent before we made peace, and was that I had always advised. But I

wish to know in what latitude our Allies lie, on what degree of the Equator I have to look for them. Of this, however more, when the matter shall be submitted to the House.

I do not like that part of the Address which so roundly approves of the conduct of Government towards Spain. Till papers were examined, there must certainly be some *interregnum* of opinion; and it is fitting that opinion should rest in favor of Ministers; but cases of this kind should be watched in their degrees, and if parts were offensive, there was no reason to think the whole would prove satisfactory. I am not friendly either to another part of the Speech. It is said that our army is abundant and respectable; if this expression refers to the *quantum* of our troops, I readily subscribe to it; if it be said of *their quality*, I must beg leave to dissent. In place of the improved tactical knowledge of our Volunteer force, I would rather read their deferred discipline; for instead of the *manual* they have now to learn the *statute book*, and have more reason to consult an *attorney* than a *corporal*. I do not agree that our enemy was deterred from invading us by the show of this formidable force; and I am persuaded that the force necessary to resist an invasion is even now insufficient; and will continue to be inadequate as long as those measures are persevered in which have been frequently condemned in this House, and by none more than by the Right Honorable Gentleman himself, who stands in the shoes of a predecessor, whom he had so often stigmatized as weak and imbecile, but to whose place he had no sooner succeeded, than he at once adopted his plans.—Much had been said about the violation of the Law of Nations on the part of France; but one act of atrocity has been passed over, I mean the imprisonment of Captain Wright in the *Dungeons of the Temple*, and the abandonment of his cause by his country. I am resolved to make this matter, at an early day, a subject of our discussion.

The question on the Address was carried *gem. con.*—Adjourned.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—11th. FEBRUARY.
SPANISH WAR.

Mr. PITT commenced the debate with a review of the relative situation of the two countries at the beginning of the war.—“I need hardly say more to characterize that situation than barely mention the Treaty of St. Ildefonso, and the stipulations it contained. Spain was bound to France by a Treaty, on the face of it both offensive and defensive, and, in fact, a Treaty which was by the contracting parties so entitled. Besides guaranteeing neutrality, their territories, &c. they agree to assist each other with 15 ships of the line and 24,000 men; and this assistance, too, as appears from the 8th. article, is to be given upon the demand of the requiring party, and the demand is to be taken as conclusive evidence of the necessity, precluding the party required from making any investigation or enquiry as to the justice of the war, or the policy of the object for which the succours were to be granted. Nay, by the 11th. article of this Treaty, the contracting parties are to assist each other with their whole forces, in case the stipulated succours should be insufficient. Such a Treaty, said Mr. Pitt, unless virtually disclaimed by Spain, was a just cause of hostility against her, and such was the relation of the countries at the moment when the present war broke out. In any other circumstances, had it not been believed that the heart of the Spanish Government could not be concerned in such a Treaty, the Government of this country could not have been justified, unless they had in the very outset demanded the renunciation of it, or made it a cause of war. But they felt that the engagements of Spain were not of choice, but necessity.

It did appear, indeed, that the Spanish Government, at the commencement of the war, felt a disinclination to enter into it, and that they wanted to gain time, with a view to elude the stipulations by which they were bound to France. On the other hand, without distrusting the sincerity of Spain, we had reason to fear that she might be driven by the overbearing ascendancy of France into hostilities fatal to her own interests, at any moment it suited the policy of the Ruler of France to avail himself of her resources. It therefore became their duty to watch with peculiar jealousy the conduct of Spain, to take care that during the period of neutrality she should not be enabled to fill her coffers and to replenish her arsenals, that her recruited means might be employed against us at the nod of our inveterate foe. If France was entitled to call for 15 ships of the line and 24,000 forces, what security would there have been to Spain would not have been farther required to put forth all her strength? And for what purpose? For an object avowed even before the commencement of war, and never abandoned since, but in practice,—the utter extinction of Great Britain as a Nation, and her reduction to even worse than that state of subjec-

tion and dependence in which Spain was placed. Having stated these general principles as applicable to the state of our relations with Spain, it remains to consider how they have been followed up.

Gentlemen will see in the papers on the table the instructions by Lord Hawkebury, to our Minister at Madrid, so far back as October, 1802. They will there see that the first object of our policy was, if possible, to detach Spain from the degrading connection with France, and if that was impracticable, at least to endeavour, that in case of any future war, either a system of neutrality should be settled, or at least, that hostilities with her might be deferred. In June 1803, instructions were given to Mr. Frere, to demand from the Spanish Government a renunciation of the Treaty of Ildefonso, nor will any man, I believe, dispute that the instructions to which I allude, as to the points to be insisted on, are fully justified by the laws of nations. It is needless for me to dwell upon the question, how far the limited succours in the Treaty of Ildefonso would have been consistent with the neutrality of Spain, as that makes no part of the case. I must say, however, that it never was admitted that we were bound to acquiesce in those succours being given, so that all argument founded upon the commutation of assistance into pecuniary aid are inapplicable, because, if we did not admit the one, we were certainly no way bound to acquiesce in the other.

The conduct which a nation is bound to follow in the case of limited succour furnished in pursuance of a Defensive Treaty, must depend upon the extent of the assistance, and that extent must be taken in proportion to the whole strength and resources of the nation furnishing. Much, will depend, too, upon whether the Treaty is recent or ancient, whether it is general in its provisions, or concluded with direct reference to hostilities with a particular state. But while the moderation of this country was unwilling to drive Spain into war, it was unquestionably necessary to obtain some pledge that the Treaty of Ildefonso should not be acted upon. If they did not make it a specific ground of war, they were entitled to insist that its hostile principles should be abandoned.”—Mr. Pitt then went through the general progress of the negotiation with Mr. Frere and the Spanish Ministers,—the demand that the Treaty of Ildefonso should be renounced, that all Convention with France should be laid open, and that the specific sum which was paid by them in lieu of the Treaty should be unreservedly declared.

These sums amounted to no less than three millions of money. “Now,” said Mr. Pitt, “can it be maintained in this House, that a war subsidy of three millions is not an infringement of neutrality, and does not render Spain a principal in the war? The Spanish Government indeed, all along contended that the subsidy, the extent of which they refused to communicate was only an equivalent for the succours stipulated, but we are not told whether it was to be considered an equivalent for the limited or the unlimited succours. If to the latter, nothing can be more absurd; and if as to the former, on what principles of calculation is the equivalent estimated. Under the name of an equivalent, any sum might have been paid. In different nations, different estimates of that equivalent would be formed. In this country, owing to circumstances connected with our prosperity, the pecuniary equivalent for military aid would be higher than in any other country probably in the world.

What then might be rated equivalent in England for 15 sail of the line and 24,000 land forces? At the highest estimate, the pay and charges for 15 sail of the line, for a twelve month would not exceed one million, leaving out two for the land forces. This would be allowing between 80l. and 90l. for every man. It is well known that this is infinitely beyond the allowance necessary in any service or in any treaty. Of what is allowed as pecuniary commutation for service in kind, we may take an instance from the Treaty between this country and Holland in the year 1788, in which it is stipulated that between 9l. and 10l. shall be paid for each man in the infantry, and 11l. and 12l. to each man in the cavalry. By this calculation of equivalent, however, Spain pays between 80l. and 90l. for each man, an allowance extravagant and unreasonable in the extreme. Can it be doubted, then, that a pecuniary subsidy to the annual amount of 3,000,000l. made Spain a principal in the war, and could never be considered a fair equivalent for my moderate extent of military assistance? If this be the general principle, as it most unquestionably is, why did this Government forbear to make it a ground of war?

I have already touched upon the reasons.—They believed that Spain rather submitted to adverse circumstances than acted from choice. They believed, that she looked to circumstances that might enable her to escape from the thralldom in which she was kept, and to pursue a course more suitable to her interests and to her dignity.—Let me state, however, by the way, incontestible evidence of the controul at

this period exercised by France over the Government of Spain. Mr. Frere, according to his instructions insisted that the Convention with France of the 19th. of Oct. should be communicated. It was refused, and the alleged reason was, “*General Bournoville is displeased at it.*” The Court of Spain admit the justice of the demand, but plead the resentment of France as the result of her compliance.

Could any Government in this predicament be estimated neutral! Ministers, however, were still desirous of making even yet an amicable arrangement with Spain; but the right of war was fully reserved; Spain was deprived only from compassion, though the sentence of just hostility, a sentence founded on national law, reason, and common usage, was in full force against her. The indulgence of Great Britain could not be considered as connivance, even if such a construction had not been formally protested against. “It was meant as mercy: and was more to be construed into a relinquishment of the right of punishment, than the reprove of an offender, which only suspends the execution of judgment, is to be held as an acquittal of his crime.—Meantime, the Hostile Spirit of Spain became more manifest.”

Mr. Pitt here went into a long account of the armaments, and the manning of French vessels in Spanish ports, the condemnations of prizes, the imprisonment of British sailors, &c. &c. and above all, the vague and shuffling explanations of the Spanish Ministers, when taxed with these infringements of neutrality. He applied to the detention of the Plate ships the arguments so often adduced, and finished with moving the customary Address.

Mr. GREY next rose, and delivered a very able oration; but as the essence and argument of his speech is contained in the amendment which he proposed, we here subjoin it:—

“To return His Majesty the thanks of this House for the communications made to us, relative to the rupture with Spain: To express our entire conviction, that the existence of an offensive treaty between France and Spain, would have entitled His Majesty to consider Spain as a principal in the present war, unless the obligations of that treaty were renounced, or their execution disclaimed. And to assure His Majesty that we shall, at all times, be ready to support him in giving effect, so far as the interests of his dominions may require, to this just and undisputed principle.

That we observe, however, that His Majesty was advised to waive the exercise of his right, in order to negotiate with Spain, for the maintenance of her neutrality, and that without taking upon ourselves, in the present moment, to decide a question of policy, depending so much on circumstances, of which we are still un-informed, we acknowledge with gratitude this proof of His Majesty's paternal desire to have prevented the farther extension of the calamities of war.

But that we beg leave humbly to represent to His Majesty, that the execution of these his benevolent wishes is indispensably required from his Ministers the adoption of some just, intelligible and uniform principle of negotiation, declared in the outset with frankness, and steadily pursued to its conclusion, followed up by an unremitting attention to every new circumstance arising in the progress of so important a discussion, and accompanied by the most scrupulous care that all engagements resulting from it should, on the part of Great Britain, be defined with precision, and performed with unquestionable good faith, moderation, and integrity.

That we have, on the contrary, seen with deep regret, in the whole conduct of this transaction, the conflicting effects of undecided, equivocal and contradictory policy. That the wishes for peace, professed in the outset by His Majesty's Ministers, have uniformly been counter-acted by their studious endeavours to keep alive both the cause and the menace of war—a purpose equally inconsistent with justice and with wisdom, destructive of all confidence on the part of the power with whom they treated, and incompatible with the object for which they were negotiating.

That, during the whole course of these discussions, while they were continually soliciting from Spain reserved communications on all points of mutual interest, their own indecision prevented them from affording in return any distinct statement of the terms on which Great Britain would recognize the neutrality of that Power. That their ground of negotiation was repeatedly shifted, their demands varied, and their concessions undefined—and that although, some agreement appears at last to have been concluded, neither its date, nor its conditions appear to have been ascertained with precision—yet both are repeatedly referred to by the British as well as the Spanish Ministers, and the breach of those very conditions is alleged as the motive on the part of Great Britain for her actual commencement of hostilities.

That the omissions and defects which distinguish this transaction, as well as the fatal consequences to which it has led, can only be ascribed to the erroneous principle on which it has been conducted. That it is peculiarly our duty to represent to His Majesty, that, in a negotiation for peace or war between Great Britain and Spain carried on principally at Madrid, no instructions were sent to his Majesty's Ministers at that Court from the 2d. of June to the 24th. of Nov. 1803—from hence to the 21st. January in the following year—nor again from that date to the 29th. of September.

That in the first of these intervals (being little less than six months)—the negotiation for a Treaty of Neutrality between France and Spain was begun, continued—and concluded, yet not the smallest intimation was given that long time, ever once given to Mr. Frere of the light in which that negotiation was considered here, of the language which it was proper for him to hold, or of the measures which it might be necessary for him to take. Although frequent communications were made to him by the Spanish government, who appear to have been disposed to pay great attention to this influence to any representation from Great Britain.

That during the last of the abovementioned periods, the same Minister, though left again for many months without any instruction whatever, negotiated and concluded some agreement with Spain on this most important subject, of which agreement, no opinion was ever expressed to him from hence, either before or after its conclusion, nor does it even now appear from any official documents, whether the same was meant to be allowed or disallowed, ratified or rejected by the British Government.

That we feel ourselves compelled to represent to his Majesty, that in the farther progress of these transactions, the indecision and neglect of his Government were succeeded by precipitate resolutions, and acts of violence equally injurious to the honor and interests of his kingdom.

That we should have applauded any endeavour, by firm but temperate representation, to extricate our relations with Spain, from the confusion in which they had been involved, and to bring them to a distinct issue of acknowledged neutrality, or decided war; but that we find no trace of any such attempt; and that in the middle of September, when on the first intimation of supposed movements in the Spanish ports, acts of hostility were decided on by his Majesty's Government, previous to all complaint, and executed without notice, during a period of amicable negotiation.

That the disposition of Spain appears, from the information of his Majesty's Minister at Madrid, to have continued, up to that moment, friendly to Great Britain, and that the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, in having, under such circumstances, anticipated all explanation by concealed orders for an attack on Spanish ships, property, and subjects, cannot be justified on any ground of public law, much less reconciled to those principles of moderation and liberality which belong to the British character, and which, in the present situation of Europe, it is peculiarly the duty of this country to preserve inviolate.

That, on reviewing those discussions which immediately preceded the present war, we cannot but represent to his Majesty, the essential difference between the conduct of the person left in charge of his Majesty's affairs at Madrid, and the tenor of the only instructions under which he appeared to have acted, and that the explanation given to that Gentleman by the Spanish Government, though not in all points adequate to the just expectations of this country, were yet such as ought manifestly (according to those instructions) to have determined him to wait at Madrid for the arrival of an accredited Minister, authorized by his Majesty to arrange with that Court all points of difference; and that we have therefore seen, with equal surprise and disapprobation, the final decision of his Majesty's Ministers, not only to adopt the inconsiderate resolution taken by the King's Representative in withdrawing himself from Madrid, but also to treat with utter disregard the subsequent offer from the Spanish Minister at this Court, to pursue the same discussions here; an offer which if accepted, might probably have led to a satisfactory conclusion on matters, upon which the two Courts were so nearly agreed.

That while we have thus thought it our duty to represent to his Majesty the errors of his Majesty's Ministers in the conduct of this important transaction, and the fatal consequences which have resulted from them, we beg leave to repeat our humble assurances, that we are ready to support his Majesty to the utmost, in every measure necessary to assert the rights, & vindicate the honor of his Crown, objects which can never be successfully pursued by negligent and undecided Councils, not attained by the violation of engagements, on which those with whom we treat have vested their security."

To this speech and amendment, Lord Castlereagh made a long and circumstantial reply.—Lord Temple and Sir John Nichol followed.—till at length Mr. Windham moved, on account of the lateness of the hour, and the impossibility of many Gentlemen delivering their sentiments on the question, that the House should adjourn the debate. There was little opposition to this proposal, and the division was thus deferred.—*Adjourned.*

FEBRUARY 12.

The debate was this day resumed.

Mr. WINDHAM took a very luminous and comprehensive view of the law of nations, and combated the arguments of the Advocate General with considerable force. He did not deny that there were cases where hostilities might be commenced, without a positive declaration of hostilities. But while he admitted this he maintained that there were no cases, where hostilities could be commenced without a declaration, while important discussions were pending betwixt two nations. Any doctrines of the last century, to a contrary import, had never been generally adopted by the best lawyers, or attempted to be reduced to practice.—There was, indeed, one instance which in many respects bore a considerable resemblance to the case in question. The resemblance was, however, a very awkward one, and one which was not to be defended. The case was the nefarious attempt made on the Dutch Smyrna fleet in the century before last. It was well known that this was a measure advised by that cabal, none of whose actions were transmitted to succeeding times with greater reprobation. But even here the Dutch were not so much taken by surprise as the Spaniards had been, when their frigates were seized. It was true, that there were no discussions going forward between the two countries. But the Dutch Government were jealous of the dispositions of the Government of this country, and when the fleet was attacked they were on their guard, and beat off the attacking squadron. The Hon. Member, after illustrating his ideas on this point, sat down by declaring his complete acquiescence in the Address.

Mr. FOX rose at a late hour, and addressed the House in a very impressive and argumentative speech. He confessed that the language he had heard on this subject from the Right Honorable Gentleman who opened the discussion, & another Gentleman on the same side, struck him with astonishment. It was neither more nor less than the language of gross fraud. When he heard the period when we could take the greatest advantage of the state with which the neutrality previously existed, he could not help considering it as altogether monstrous. If he had understood the Honorable & Learned Gentleman, he confined his grounds of the war chief-

ly to two circumstances. The first of these he had styled the remote cause, and the armaments in the Spanish ports he had described as the proximate cause of the renewal of hostilities.—With respect to the remote cause of the war, he had no difficulty in saying, that if the treaty of Ildefonso was an offensive treaty, (and he had also as little hesitation in adding, that he did consider it in this light), its existence was unquestionably a clear ground of war against Spain.

The Hon. and learned Gentleman had stated that this treaty was still more hostile to this country than the family compact, as the succours stipulated were to be given without any right to ask for explanation as to the grounds of the war in which they might happen to be employed. He was not quite sure that in the family compact there was an absolute clause to this effect, but certainly this pre-emptory power of demanding the succours had always been urged as one of the most powerful arguments against that treaty. However this might be, it was not very material to the present argument. But, though he coincided entirely with the Hon. and Learned Gentleman to the right of this country to compel Spain to renounce the treaty of Ildefonso, or to declare hostilities against her, he took up his grand objection to the conduct of Ministers in not coming to an immediate explanation on the subject, as soon as hostilities were renewed between this country and France.

Admitting our right to declare war, it became a question of policy whether some arrangement could not be formed, by which the good understanding betwixt the two countries might be preserved. Such an arrangement he confessed appeared to him consistent with a liberal policy, and Ministers appeared to have entertained a similar opinion.—When War with France became inevitable, it was easy enough to foresee that Spain must, from her engagement with France soon be brought to a disagreeable dilemma—but what he complained of was, that no step was taken by Ministers to make provision for consequences. Till he had perused the letters from the table, he had not conceived it possible, that any lines but two, could have been pursued. The first was a determination for instant war. If on the contrary, a different course was to be attempted that no time would be lost, while the disposition of the Spaniards remained amicable, to conclude any arrangement by which their neutrality might be preserved.

What then was it that Ministers had done to accomplish that most important object? In the month of June, Lord Hawkesbury had given our Minister at Madrid no powers to form any arrangement; and five months elapsed, during which nothing was done, and that when Ministers could not be ignorant that French intrigue would be sufficiently active in instigating Spain to act up to the terms of the Subsidiary Treaty. During all this period there is no communication made, no explanation authorized, no intelligence given to the Spanish Court of the objects, views, and dispositions of our Court. What was here to be concluded, but that Ministers believed that Spanish neutrality was intimately connected with the dictates of policy, but had left the whole matter entirely to chance, which every man of common sense saw to be full of difficulty and embarrassment? Not only do five months elapse without any remonstrance or explanation, but this silence is observed at a time when the hope of successful negotiation was by far the most natural. Spain did not attempt to conceal her real situation.

She disclosed the demands which France was making; and, if we were unable to yield her assistance, she had at least a right to look for our advice for the establishment of her future relations with this country.

But what rendered the conduct of Ministers the more inexcusable was, that though they knew as far back as the 12th. of September, and were again assured on the 24th. of the same month, that a Subsidiary Treaty was actually negotiating, they did not make even one effort to prevent such an arrangement from taking place. Under all these circumstances, Spain was now attempted to be calumniated for communicating the treaty, by which a contingent was to be given for a subsidiary agreement. It was clear, from the language of Lord Hawkesbury, that he did not consider the communication as in the least objectionable.

In one of his dispatches he instructs Mr. Frere, that if on inquiry he finds that the Court of Spain had determined on giving the contingent immediately to demand his passports and quit Madrid; but that, if he should find a proposition for a communication treaty, he should take no steps on the occasion, but report to his Court. Was not this a decisive proof in what light Ministers viewed the communication treaty? But now Spain was traduced for subsidizing France.

Formerly the controul of the Government of France over the Government of Spain was not a controul arising from the wishes of the people, or the apprehensions of a French army taking Madrid. Now, it was the apprehension of being overtaken by the French troops that rendered every act of the Spanish Court abso-

lutely dependent. Formerly there might have been a presumption of a hostile mind. Now there was not the least room for such a suspicion.

It was ridiculous to think of Spain wishing now to share in the conquests of France or the glories of her chief. The events which had lately happened in Europe must, he hoped, have cured the inferior states of this mad ambition. But as Ministers must have foreseen the probability of a rupture, as they were apprised of the arrangements of Spain to ward off this calamity by a subsidy to France, the question arose out of the extent of this pecuniary sacrifice. Now, it was saying nothing to say that its amount was larger than the amount of the contingent, because Spain, being forced to have recourse to this expedient, could not prevent this result from taking place.

It was well known that the person communicating a contingent for a sum of money was, to a certain degree, at the mercy of him by whom the communication is to be received. This was precisely the situation of Spain and she could not in justice, be blamed for a circumstance necessarily arising out of her dependent situation.—Mr. Fox then took a review of the alleged Armaments in the ports of Spain, of the refusal to communicate the Subsidiary Treaty, and the detention of the Spanish frigates. The armaments, he said, were aggravated; but, such as they were, dismantled on the remonstrance of Mr. Frere; and even had they been as they were represented, they were not so formidable a nature but that the situation of Spain and of Europe would have justified their being made. Was Spain the only Power who was not to have ships and armies? To be neutral, in these times, was, in fact, little more than to order our ships into ports and our armies into garrisons.

The state of Europe would not warrant a greater degree of confidence, and why should Spain be denied what was claimed by every other Power, and which, after the Treaty of Amiens, has been so notoriously exercised by us?—The Subsidiary Treaty (he proceeded) was publicly known; Mr. Frere and M. Cevallos frequently made it a subject of conversation, and referred to it as matter of existing publicity. There was nothing to communicate in it; then why charge the Spanish Government with concealing what was as well known as any other document of the negotiation?—The detention of the Spanish frigates (he continued) was either an act of war or of precaution; if of war, it certainly should have been preceded by a regular declaration, or at least by the departure of the Minister from the Court against whom we waged hostility; if it were a measure of precaution, neither the laws of honour nor of humanity would bear us out; for it should be remembered that there was a most important distinction between the detention of property already in our hands and an attack upon the royal flag of another nation. In one case, property might be restored; but, in the other, an apology, perhaps of an humiliating kind, might be necessary, to give satisfaction.—not to mention the unnecessary waste of Human Blood. All this time we were negotiating, suspiciously in appearance, with Spain; and what must have been the shock of that Government, when, instead of the confirmation of peace, it is announced that acts of open hostility had been committed while negotiations were going on upon the footing of actual tranquillity? What must be the feelings of such a Government. What would be thought of any public Minister lending himself to such a scene of fraud and duplicity? Is it possible that any person in the rank of a gentleman could descend to play so unworthy a part? Yet, what was the fact here? Had not the Spanish frigates been captured, and was not Mr. Frere intrusted to negotiate as to the footing of uninterrupted peace, and to bring matters to an arrangement, altogether keeping out of view the hostilities committed.

He had no doubt, therefore, that Mr. Frere must have been imposed upon when employed to carry on a negotiation, concealing from Spain so important a fact as the capture of their frigates by an act of open hostility.

What could have been the avail of any arrangement concluded while the fact was unknown? Must it not have broken up what had been done? Was it not, therefore, in itself nugatory, and to the Spaniards most insulting, to negotiate with them, concealing so important a circumstance? Were similar treatment to be experienced by this Country from an Ambassador negotiating in such a situation, it would be doubtful whether the Ambassador, to use a phrase of Mr. Frere, would escape with impunity, from the more liberal spirit of the mob. Was there any good precedent for such a proceeding, and if there was any, of those accursed precedents already alluded to, let it be pointed out? It was a measure of such a nature that the Spanish frigates were captured, it was in pursuance of a system of policy altogether irreconcilable to good faith. If it was a precaution, it was not a measure that partook of

the nature of a precaution, because measures of precaution were directed only against particular dangers, but the Spanish treasures or power, were danger not existing at particular moments merely; but dangers of that sort that were to be removed not by precaution but by war.

Mr. Fox then recapitulated his arguments, and ended with lending his voice, unqualifiedly to the Amendment proposed by Mr. Grey.—Mr. Pitt rose in reply, and about six the House divided.

For the Original Motion, - 313
For the Amendment, - 106

MAJORITY 207

FEBRUARY 14.

A deputation of the House proceeded to St. James's with the address.

On their return the Speaker declared, that His Majesty had been most graciously pleased to return the following answer to their address:

"GENTLEMEN—I return you my warmest thanks for this your most dutiful and loyal Address. Your complete approbation of, and entire concurrence in the measures that I have adopted with respect to the Court of Spain, afford me the highest satisfaction. Relying on your cordial support, I trust that I shall be enabled to bring the new contest to a safe and honorable termination."

LOSS OF THE ABERGAVENNY.

The melancholy account of the loss of this valuable ship was received in town on Thursday morning. An officer, who was one among the fortunate number, who were saved from the wreck, brought the unhappy tidings to the East India House, and we communicate them from his relation:—On the 1st. inst. the Abergavenny, Capt. Wordworth, sailed from Portsmouth, in company with the Royal George, Henry Addington, Wexford, and Bombay Castle, for the East Indies, under convoy of the Weymouth frigate. The weather proving very unfavourable, after their sailing, and the wind being strongly adverse, induced them to make the best of their way for Portland Roads. After encountering a severe gale of wind on Friday evening, (during which they parted convoy) the five Indianmen reached the entrance of the roads on Tuesday, about noon, when the Wexford, having been appointed Commodore, made signal for those ships which had pilots on board, to run for port.

At this period the Abergavenny had not been supplied with a pilot, and therefore, was compelled to wait a few hours for that purpose. About three P. M. having obtained one, she bore up for Portland Roads. The weather had become tolerably moderate, and notwithstanding, a strong ebb tide was setting in, no disaster was at this time apprehended, it being conceived that the pilot knew the coast well. In a few minutes, however, the ship's company learned their dangerous situation, the ship having struck on the shambles of the Bill of Portland, about two miles from the shore, Captain Wordworth and his Officers were, notwithstanding, of opinion, that the ship might be got off without sustaining any material damage, and accordingly no signal guns of distress were ordered to be fired, for upwards of an hour and a half afterwards, when twenty were discharged.

All this time the people were free from alarm and no idea prevailed, that it would be necessary to hoist out the boats to be ready to take the crew on shore, in case of necessity. About five P. M. things bore a still more unfavourable aspect—the carpenter announced that a considerable leak was discovered near the bottom of the chain pumps, which it was not in his power to stop, the water gushed in so fast. The pumps being all in readiness, were set a-going, and a part of the crew endeavoured to bail her at the fore hatch, but all their attempts to keep the water under, were in vain.

At six P. M. the inevitable loss of the ship, became more and more apparent—other leaks were discovered, the wind had increased to a gale, and the severe beating of the vessel upon the rocks, threatened immediate destruction. The Captain and Officers were far from shrinking from the perils around them. They gave their orders with the greatest firmness & coolness, and by their proper conduct, were enabled to preserve subordination. As the night advanced, the situation of all on board became the more terrible—the Misses Evans, and several other passengers, entreated to be sent on shore—but this was impossible.

It was as much as all the ship's company could do to keep the vessel afloat. In order to tempt the men to exert their utmost powers at the pumps, the Officers stood by cheering them, and encouraging them, by giving them allowance of liquor. At seven P. M. the people being almost exhausted, it was thought advisable

to fire fresh signal guns, in hopes of obtaining boats from the shore, to save as many of the people on board as possible. In the mean time the Purser, Mr. Mortimer, was despatched in one of the ship's boats, with the papers and despatches, in order to save them. The third Mate, a Cousin of the Captain, and of the same name, accompanied the Purser with about six seamen.

One boat came off from the Shore, which took on board the Miss Evans's Miss Jackson, Mr. Rutledge, and Mr. Taylor, a Cadet, all passengers.

Mrs. Blair companion to the Miss Evans's chose in spite of all intreaties, to remain on board. Indeed, there would be many who would have made the same choice, so little hope was there of the boat contending successfully against the high sea, in so dark a night.

It was now about nine o'clock, and several boats were heard at a short distance from the ship, but they rendered no assistance to the distressed on board. Whether this was owing to their being employed in the humane purpose of saving those who had clung to pieces of wreck, upon which many had ventured from the vessel, or because they were engaged to plunder, is a matter which has not been ascertained.

The dreadful crisis was now approaching and every one on board seemed assured of his fate. Some gave themselves up to despair, while others endeavoured to collect themselves, and employed the few minutes they had left in the best of purposes,—that of imploring the mercy of their Creator: At ten o'clock the ship was nearly full of water, and as she began gradually to sink, confusion commenced on board.

A number of the sailors begged ardently for more liquor, and when it was refused, they attacked the spirit room, but were repulsed by their officers, who never once lost sight of their character, and continued to conduct themselves with the utmost fortitude. One of them was stationed at the spirit room door, with a brace of pistols, to guard against surprise, and there remained, even whilst the ship was sinking. A sailor was extremely solicitous to obtain some liquor from him, saying "It will be all as one an hour hence,"—"Be that as it may," replied the officer, "Let us die like men."

It is a circumstance hardly to be accounted for that, in the midst of all this distress, the boats were never attempted to be hoisted out. About two minutes before the ship went down, Mr. Baggott the chief Mate, went to Captain Wordworth, and said "We have done all we can Sir, we shall sink in a moment." The Captain replied, "It cannot be helped: God's will be done."

When the passengers and crew were acquainted with their situation, they made several efforts to save their lives: some laid hold of pieces of the wreck, and committed themselves to the mercy of the waves. A Mr. Forbes stripped off his cloaths, and, being an excellent swimmer, plunged into the sea, and was one of those who was picked up by a boat from the shore. A great number ran up the shrouds. At about eleven o'clock, a heavy sea gave the vessel a sudden shock, and in an instant she sunk to the bottom, in twelve fathoms water. Many of those unfortunate persons who had run up the shrouds for safety, were unable to sustain the motion of the vessel, in going down, and suffered with their unfortunate companions below. Between 80 and 90 persons, however, were still able to maintain their situation, and were ultimately saved. For some time after the vessel had gone down, she kept gradually sinking deeper in the sand, inasmuch, that several persons were under the necessity of climbing higher up the masts. The highest mast was estimated to be above the water, about twenty-five feet, and the persons aloft could plainly discover the end of the bow-sprit.

When the ship sunk, she did not go down in the usual way that vessels do: by first falling upon her beam ends; this deviation was supposed to have arisen from her being laden with treasure, and porcelain ware. She had 70,000*l.* in specie on board, and nearly 400 persons. The crew consisted of 160 men, and there were between 50 and 60 passengers; the rest were recruits for His Majesty's and the Company's service: about 30 Chinamen were also on board. The total number drowned, were estimated at 300.

About 12 o'clock, a sloop, that had been attracted to the spot by the signal guns, came to anchor close to the ship, sent a boat, and took off all the persons we have mentioned, as being above water, above twenty at a time, and conveyed them to Weymouth.

The whole value of the cargo is estimated at 200,000*l.* Nothing was saved, except the despatches and some valuable prints, which had been sent out for General Lake.

Captain Wordworth, at the moment the ship was going down, was seen clinging to the ropes. Mr. Gilpen one of the Mates, used every persuasion to induce him to endeavour to save his life, but all in vain—he did not seem desirous to survive the loss of his ship. The exertions of Cornet Burgoyne and the Mates, were most exemplary—they did all that human means could effect.

The Abergavenny was of 1,200 tons burthen—and was destined to Bengal and China. She was to have laden at Bengal with cotton for the China market. The Passengers were unusually numerous. Forty sat down daily at the Captain's table, and above fourteen at the third Mates. Captain Wordworth was a man of remarkably mild manners, and of a cool and temperate disposition. Mr. Baggott, the chief Mate, possessed a similar character—he made no attempt to save his life, but met the fate of his Captain with similar composure.

RETURN OF PERSONS SAVED.

PASSENGERS AND OFFICERS.

Mr. Evans—Mrs. Evans—Miss Jackson—Mr. Rutledge—Mr. Maxwell—Cornet Burgoin, 8th L. D.—Messieurs Bailie, Thewates, Taylor, Johnson, Gramshaw, Stewart, Wordworth, Gilpin, Clark, Mortimer, Cadets.

Mr. Stewart, Purser—Mr. Davie, Surgeon—Mr. Pitcher Midshipman—Mr. White, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Bafon, Mr. Yeates, Mr. Acres, Steward—The Carpenter—Wm. Abbott, Gunner.

DROWNED.

Capt. Wordworth—Mr. Baggott, Chief Mate—The Boatwain—Mr. Savage, Midshipman—Messieurs Forbes, Two Dents, Davies, Hamilton, Lane, Robinson, Graham, Barwell, Bellaw, and Price, Cadets.—Ensign Whitlow, 2nd Inf.—Mr. Grant, Writer—Mr. Stewart, —Mr. Tail—Mr. Monack, and Mr. Leadbeater.

MATRIMONIAL LOTTERY.

This day, according to annual custom, under the direction of the will of the late Mr. Raine, an eminent brewer, at New Crane, Wapping, six Maidens, who have been educated in the establishment which he founded during his life time, will meet the Trustees at the school-house, to draw lots for 100*l.* marriage portion, left by the generous donor. The fair favourite of fortune will be married on the 1st. of May next, to some worthy young man. His qualifications to gain the prize are as follow: He must be a native of St. George's in the East, or St. Paul's Shadwell, and neither soldier, sailor, nor waterman, but an honest, industrious mechanic. The young woman, in addition to her education in the establishment, must have attained the age of twenty-two years, and have lived three years as servant in a respectable family, from whom the must bring a certificate of irreproachable conduct. There is also a bequest of 5*l.* for a wedding-dinner. The young women are taught reading and needle work, previous to their being put out to service. This is but one of the many acts of munificence recorded of a London Citizen.

A Mr. C. of Guildford-street, an eminent underwriter at Lloyd's being informed that a certain ship (on which he had written pretty largely,) was in jeopardy, exclaimed—"Jeopardy! Jeopardy! what part of the world is it in?—Near Gibraltar, I suppose; however I am glad to hear she's in any port, for I thought it was all over with her—but I insured her for Madras."

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, June 14, 1805.

Lieutenant Hadwen, of the 20th. N. Regiment, to proceed to Sea, for the recovery of his health.

Lieutenant Whyte, of the 2d. Bat. of the 13th. Regiment, to succeed Captain Sutherland M'Dowall as Deputy Judge Advocate in the Southern Division of the Army.

Mr. Surgeon Alexander Boisswell, Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency, to be Superintending Surgeon of Mysore, vice Anderson deceased, and Mr. Surgeon Maurice Fitzgerald, of the 4th. N. Cavalry, to be Medical Storekeeper at the presidency, vice Boisswell promoted.

Doctor Henry Harris, to be Staff Surgeon of the Subsidiary Force at Travancore.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

Colonel Dickens, H. M. 34th. Regiment—Major Dunkin, do. 51st. do.—Capt. J. Montestath, 7th. Regt. N. C.—Captain W. H. Vaughan, 1st. Bat. 3d. Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant C. Dornville, 1st. do. 1st. do.—Lieutenant B. Blake, 2d. do. 23d. do.—Lieutenant Thomas Wren, 1st. do. 15th. do.—Lieutenant Little, 1st. do. 6th. do.—Lieutenant Allan Roberts, 2d. do. 8th. do.—Lieutenant Cajan, Cadet Company, Lieutenant and Adjutant Kingdom, H. M. 94th. Regt.—and J. Sargeant, Esq. Paymaster do. 34th.—Capt. James Grant, Commanding the Body Guard—Lieut. Carnegie, H. M. 34th. Regt.—Lieut. Sadler, 2d. Bat. 1st. Regt.—Lieut. Hankin, 2d. do. 5th. do.—Cornet Fullerton, H. M. 19th. Dragoons—Cornet Rashleigh, 3d. Regt. N. C.—A. Morison, Esq. Surgeon, H. M. 34th. Regt. and J. Balmain, Esq. Assistant Surgeon.

DEPARTURES FROM THE PRESIDENCY.

Lieutenant Peckham, Colonel Bailie's Regt.—Captain Douglas, Ceylon, do.—and Captain Cuffance, 2d. Battalion 20th. Regiment.—Colonel Dickens, H. M. 34th. Regt.—J. Hodgson and E. P. Blake, Esqrs.—Major Floyer, 4th. Regt, N. C.