



**Government Advertisement.**  
 NOTICE is hereby given, that a quantity of Teak Timber of small dimensions, will be disposed of by Public Auction in Davilong Street Black Town, on Thursday next the 3d. July at 10 o'clock A. M.  
 The bids to be paid for and taken away immediately after the sale, and such as are not cleared on the day of a sale will be re-fold, at the expense of the first Purchasers.  
 By Order, of the MILITARY BOARD,  
 W. MORISON,  
 Dep. Secretary.  
 Fort St. George, 27th June, 1866.

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
 JOHN TULLOH, W. DOUGLAS BRODIE, G. HALYBURTON & GILBERT FALCONAR, Vrs.—JOHN BURDEN.  
 NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday the 4th July next, will be sold by Sheriff's Sale at the House opposite the Shop lately occupied by the above named Defendant in Davilong Street, Black Town, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon for Ready Money only, all the Stock in Trade, Consisting of a Variety of European Articles, &c. &c. being the Property of the above named Defendant and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.  
 No Articles will be delivered unless paid for.  
 J. W. MILLER, Sheriff.  
 Madras, 27th June, 1866.

**Advertisement.**  
**MADEIRA WINE.**  
 At per Pipe, - - - - - Page. 180  
 Ditto, - - - - - 175  
 Ditto, - - - - - 150  
 AT THE GODOWNS OF  
 Messrs. Parry Neill, & Co.

**For Sale or Freight.**  
**THE SHIP ARGO,**  
 Burthen about 220 Tons,  
 TEAK BUILT AND COPPERED  
 ENQUIRE OF  
 Messrs. HARINGTON & Co.

**Freight or Passage to Colombo.**  
**THE GOOD BRIG**  
**CAPTAIN G. A. GOPFFERT,**  
 BURTHEN 110 TONS, OR THEREABOUTS,  
**WILL** sail for the above Port, on or about the 10th. July next.—Enquire of the Commander, at No. 13, Gool Street, Black-Town, of Mr. JOSEPH MORAES, at Messrs. Lys, Saur and D'Monte's Office.  
 Madras, 24th June, 1866.

**Advertisement.**  
 PURSUANT to a decree of the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, in a cause wherein ADRIAN D'FRIES and others are Complainants, and THOMAS CHABSE and others are Defendants, there will be exposed for sale by public Auction, on Saturday the twelfth day of July next, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, under the direction of the Master of the Court, in Equity of the said Court, at his Office in the Fort, the following property, in mortgage to the Complainants—viz.  
 One Ring of Large and Valuable PEARLS, quite perfect, containing one HUNDRED and THIRTY in number, and weighing together about one thousand Chows' or 1936 Carats, formerly belonging to the late Nabob Wallajah of the Carnatic.  
 The Conditions of Sale, will be made known at the time of Sale, and in the mean time the Pearls may be seen at the MASTER'S OFFICE in the Fort, every Thursday previous to the Sale, between the hours of ten and two o'clock, and on any other day at the Office of MESSRS. D'FRIES, in the Black Town.—And further particular may be known at the Master's Office; or at the Offices of Mr. ORME, and Mr. NEALE, in the Fort.

**To be Sold**  
 By Public Auction,  
**BY JAMES DOBBIN,**  
 AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,  
 Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 3d. Instant,  
 SALE TO COMMENCE,  
 AT 10 O'CLOCK,  
 AN INVOICE OF  
**OILMAN'S STORES,**  
 CONSISTING OF  
 PICKLES, Elder and Terragon Vinegar, Mustard and Walnut Ketchup, Essence of Anchovies, Lemon pickle, Camp Sauce, Coriath, and Sallad Oil.  
 ALSO  
 An Invoice of Silk  
 AND  
**COTTON HOSIERY.**

CONSISTING OF  
 Best Superior Silk Hosiery, extra rich embroidered locks, ditto Cut lace Clocks, Pic Nic Silk Mitts, ditto Gloves, best black Silk Hosiery, embroidered C. Clocks, Superior Ladies and Gentlemen's White Cotton Hosiery, Men's half Cotton Hosiery, single White cotton Caps, &c.  
 AND  
 An Invoice, Consisting of  
 Fashionable superior White Chip Hats fortified, new shapes.—Fashionable superior split Straw Frogmore Hats.—ditto extra new Side mouth do.—ditto new Gipsy do.—ditto new Bonnets—Leghorn Riding Hats, with double brims.—Fashionable superior split Straw new Terhan Hats—do. Ghadon do.—fashionable fancy straw Flowers, &c. &c.  
 AT THE SAME TIME,  
 A few Rolls of best Irish Linen, adapted for sheeting, and a few rolls, of a superior quality.  
 Immediately after which will be Sold,  
 AN INVOICE OF

**CONFECTIONARY,**  
 CONSISTING OF  
 Scotch Carraways—Cardium Comfits—Drinks—Chamom Almonds—Peppermint Seeds—Ginger do.—Brandy cherries—Gags—Apricot and Figs—Raspberry Jam—Red and Black Currant Jelly—Green Gage Jam—Quince do.—Orange Marmalade, Preserved Quince, and Damson—Apricot Jam, &c.  
 N. B. The whole of the above are in high preservation, and will be sold in the biggest bidder, to close a concern, for Ready Money only.

**To be Sold**  
 By Public Auction,  
**BY JAMES DOBBIN,**  
 AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,  
 Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 3d. July,  
 AT 1 O'CLOCK,  
 If not previously disposed of,  
 BY PRIVATE SALE,  
**A CAPITAL Grey Saddle**  
**HORSE** 15 Hands high, Five Years old.  
**A Grey Saddle HORSE,** 14 Hands high.  
 AND  
**A BAY SADDLE**  
**HORSE,**  
 Fourteen Hands, & two Inches high.  
 For Sale on Commission.  
**BY JAMES DOBBIN,**  
 A FEW BAGS  
**OF BENGAL**  
**SALT PETRE,**  
 AT  
 1½ Pagodas per Maund.

**SALE POSTPONED.**  
 FROM  
 MONDAY the 7th,  
 TO  
 THURSDAY next, the 11th. Instant.  
**To be Sold,**  
 By Public Auction,  
**BY JAMES DOBBIN,**  
 AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,  
 On THURSDAY, the 11th. Instant.  
 SALE TO COMMENCE  
 AT TEN O'CLOCK,  
**THE EFFECTS**  
 OF THE LATE  
**MR. DAVID YOUNG,**  
 Particulars of which will be mentioned in a future Paper.

**To be Sold,**  
 By Public Auction,  
**BY J. BRANSON,**  
 AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,  
 In Terra Belly Chitty Street,  
 This day WEDNESDAY, the 2d. July.  
 SALES TO COMMENCE,  
 AT TEN O'CLOCK,  
 The Following Articles.

**Forty Reams of Foolscap**—50 reams of Royal—five reams of Quarto Post—Fourteen reams of China Paper,  
**A QUANTITY OF CUTLERY,**  
 One pair of Pier Glasses in burnished Frames—a few pair of Stocking Brushes and Paintbrushes, and other articles.  
 At Twelve o'clock,  
 Forty-eight Pine Cheeses.

**For Private Sale,**  
**AT J. B. ANSONS,**  
 FOR  
 READY MONEY ONLY,  
**LEATHER** Pantaloons, per pair 9 22 c  
 ditto Breeches, - - - ditto 8 22 c  
 Breeches Balls & Brushes, per set 0 22 c  
 Military Bouts, - - - per pair 8 00  
 Hellish Ditto, - - - ditto 8 00  
 34 Ditto, - - - ditto 6 22 c  
 Gentlemen's Walking Shoes ditto 2 00  
 The above are just Landed from the Ships in the Roads.

**Advertisement,**  
**MADEIRA WINE,**  
 At per Pipe, - - - - - Page. 230  
 Ditto, - - - - - 180  
 Ditto, - - - - - 150  
 AT THE GODOWNS  
 OF  
 Messrs. Dalrymple & Greig.

**Advertisement.**  
**LETTERS** of Administration to the Estate and Effects of D. YOUNG, late of Madras Merchant, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS Esq. as Registrar of the said Court, pursuant to the act of the 39th. and 40th. years of his present Majesty, Chapter 79th. Section 21st.—All Persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to him without delay.  
 Fort St. George, 23d. June, 1866.

**DESCRIPTION OF AN ANCIENT CHAPEL.**  
 BY VITRUVIUS JUNIOR.  
 From the Morning Chronicle.  
 This chapel was originally built by King Stephen, and dedicated to his name, *Saint Stephen*. It was afterwards new built by King Edward III. in 1347, for thirty-eight persons to serve God. He also built a bellry, and put up bells. "Of these bells," says Stowe, men talked that their ringing foured all the drink in the town." But this does not appear to be so much of a tale as that learned antiquary supposes. Orlate years it has been remarked that they have produced a very wonderful effect upon "the drink in the town."  
 In the Monasticum of King Edward's charter for this chapel; and by patent, dated the 22d. of his reign, he gave to it his great hall in Lombard street. There are still several great houses in Lombard Street which belong to it, and one very large one in Bread-needle street. It is a spacious chapel, wainscoted up to the ceiling, accommodated with galleries, supported by slender iron pillars, adorned with Corinthian capitals and fountains. The facing work of this building is very curious. The improvements are mostly in the modern style. It was first used as a place of worship in the present day, in the time of Edward VI. The revenues there were not less than 1085l. a year, a great sum for those days, yet inferiorly nothing when compared with the revenues it draws in our days, which in one year have exceeded forty millions. In order to account for this, it must be observed that every parish in the kingdom is tributary to it, and that the persons who officiate here have lately demanded their tithes with great riches. Notwithstanding this influx of wealth, they are frequently compelled to borrow money to provide for disaltations, repairs, &c. on their estates, as to the sum of millions abroad, to convert the French and other heathen nations.

The number of persons who officiate in this chapel is very great, although not above a third regularly attend. What is singular, they are all lay preachers, and some of them men of considerable eloquence. Their discourses are frequently very long, and deflatory; for although they choose a text, like others, it is very rarely they stick to it. "There are some regular Clergy appointed by them, and those of the high rank in the church, but they always to duty in a place and in a chapel, which is a chapel of ease to this, where the service is performed in a more orderly and decent manner, but the congregation is much thinner. In this chapel all the sermons preached at the other are frequently revised and examined, and sometimes censures have been inflicted, but they have no power over the revenues.  
 As to the Religion of St. Stephen's chapel, much difference of opinion has prevailed. All we can say for certain is, that the prayers are the prayers of the church of England. The doctrine and discipline have varied at various periods. They contend in general for a standing ministry, and allow of patronage. Sometimes we hear of the Gospel, but most frequently the Law predominates, and the doctrines of the Calvinians are very much cried down. At other times faith without works is the prevailing doctrine; and hence probably it is that repentance is so seldom insisted upon, and that too few instances of apostasy are not enforced as they ought. As they do not exclude the sectaries, some of the ministers are Freyherians, but, at least of late, the Independent interest has been much discouraged. Nay, we have known instances in which Dissenters, even of moderate principles, have been threatened with the terrors of the bottomless Pit.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford left the Stable Yard yesterday for Woburn Abbey, where they will remain till Tuesday, in order to prepare and give necessary instructions previously to their departure for Ireland. Their return to town will be on Tuesday next; and, on the following day, seven carriages, with 23 horses of his Grace's Stud, and 30 of his domestics, will set off on their way to Ireland. Yesterday the whole of his Grace's State Livery was completed, and is thought by many persons of taste to be the most superb ever intended for Ireland, or shown by any Vice-Roy; as each suit of the State Liveries (being 32 in number), is calculated to cost, on the smallest estimate, 100l. each dress. The State Livery of his Pages and Grooms of the Chamber are also by far superior to any display of the kind ever made.—His Grace's departure, with the remainder of his suite, in four new carriages, is fixed for the 10th. of March ensuing.

THE COURIER.

Wednesday, 2d. July. 1866.

The Danish Brig Odin, has arrived at Tranquebar, from the Isle of France, which she left the 26th, and Bourbon the 30th. May.

A British Squadron was cruising off the Islands when the Odin sailed. The Piedmontese was the only Ship of War in Port. No Prizes had arrived.

The Princes Charlotte, with Rice, from Batabia, had got into one of the Harbours of Bourbon, where our men of War had made three attempts to cut her out; but we are sorry to add, without success, and with considerable loss of men—at least to the commander of the Odin reports.

A Squadron of French Men of War was hourly expected to arrive from Europe; and on the day the Odin sailed, a Signal was out for seven Sail. This report, most however not to be received implicitly, as it is not probable that a Danish Commander should be acquainted with the French Signals.

On Monday arrived the Ship Argo, Captain Mackenzie, from Schoomallie; near which port she captured a Schooner, with six Frenchmen on board. They were part of the Henrietta's Crew, and had seized, and ran away with the Schooner from Point de Galle, intending to capture the first un-armed Vessel they fell in with.

Yesterday arrived His Majesty's Sloop War Victoria, from a cruise. We are concerned to announce the capture of the Belle Packet, in her outward-bound voyage to Bengal, by the Rochefort squadron, in the Bay of Biscay, five days after the left Portsmouth.

All the Public and Private Letters on board the Belle fell into the Enemy's hands. The loss of His Majesty's Ship Dragon of 74 Guns, on the Isle of Rhee, as stated in some of the English Prints, we are happy to say, is unfounded. The Dragon has returned in safety to Portsmouth.

The Ships Fanny, Capt. Waters, from Chittagong, and James Drummmond Capt. Stevens, arrived at Point de Galle on the 14th. ultimo. His Majesty's Ship Terpsichore, with the country Ships Myra, Elizabeth, Henchman, and Brig Mungama, passed Galle on the 17th. ultimo.

Extract of a Letter from St. Helena, dated 24th. January.

All ships of late have been embargoed: we have heard of the surrender of the Cape of Good Hope, and we hope the Governor will now permit the Barrig, Arif, Caffe, and the Danish East Indiamen to depart; we are hourly expectation of a man of war to convoy them to England."

MARCH 17. Stock this day.—Cons. 60½ to 63 3/8th. Reduced 60½ to 61.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Capt. Lieut. Edward Hay, of the 18th N. I. to be Captain of a Company, vice Davis, dismissed; and Lieut. J. D. Cropton, to be Captain Lieutenant. Capt. Lieut. James Iron, of the 1st. N. I. to be Captain of a Company, vice Wakefield, deceased; and Lieut. F. P. Stewart, to be Captain Lieutenant. Capt. Lieut. F. E. Stewart, to be Captain of a Company, and Lieut. Theobald, to be Capt. Lieutenant, in succession to Capt. William Davis, deceased. Lieut. James Popper, to be Adjutant to the 18th Battalion. Th. Regment Native Infantry.

BIRTHS.

The Lady D. Cockburn, Esq. of a Son. At a Gentleman, the Lieut. of Lieutenant Colonel Floyer, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Tanah, Colonel KENNETH MACPHERSON, of the Bombay Army, to Mrs. MOORE.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

Captain Arthur Finch, of the 13th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to Miss Irwin, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Irwin. Lieut. John Pison, of the Hon. Company's Bombay Militia, to Miss S. Langford, of Phillimore Place. Captain H. M. Farrington, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss M. Bromley, daughter of the late Charles Bromley, Esq. of Madras. Captain Burns, of the R. Navy, to Miss Dalrymple, daughter of Lieut. Col. Dalrymple, of the 9th Foot.

EUROPE DEATHS.

At Bristol, Captain R. Gregson of the 6th. Regiment Madras N. Infantry. Lieut. Colonel James Powell, of the Bengal Establishment.

NEW YORK, December 28.

Both in and out of Congress there seems now to be an unequivocal and strongly marked indignation against the authors of the indignities and injuries offered to our commerce, whether English or not. It is no longer to be doubted that a jealousy has crept into both the American and British Cabinets respecting commercial affairs, and that the two Governments are mutually dissatisfied. Ministers of the sea, England would have every vessel she could bring to her terms, and even ship subjected to her will. If any power should have the dominion of the sea, that power is England;—because the possessors a naval superiority, her fleets being the most powerful on the globe, is therefore to divide to all other maritime powers and led it over the world?—We hope not—we hope Mr. Jefferson will say it shall not be.

TO THE Independent ELECTORS OF THE CITY and LIBERTY OF WESTMINSTER.

GENTLEMEN,—My Seat in the House of Commons being vacated, His Majesty's having been graciously pleased to appoint me one of his Principal Secretaries of State, I have once more to solicit your Votes and I trust, to replace me in the honourable situation of your Representative. It has for five and twenty years been the pride of my life to enjoy your uninterrupted confidence and participation, and my feelings of gratitude have been continually increased by the cordiality of your kindness. To make professions would be neither suitable to my time of life nor to the long connection that has subsisted between us.—The crisis is a dubious, I feel all its difficulties; and to sever you and my Country shall be the business of my life. (Signed) C. J. FOX.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE,—13th, Dec. 1865.

A letter from Lieut. Handfield\* to Admiral Cornwallis, introduces the following:

His Majesty's Ship Euphrates, of 1800 tons, was the honor to accompany you with the capture of the French frigate La Loire, on the afternoon of the 24th. Instant, off Rochefort, by His Majesty's ships La Loire, Capt. F. L. Mailliard, and Egvipirone, as preferred under my commands, both coming up at the same time, and joining in the attack.

La Loire, commanded by Monsieur Desloches, Capitaine de Frigate, mounts 24 eight-pounder guns on the main-deck, 6 thirty-five-pounder crows, and 40 nine-pounder guns on the quarter-deck and fore-castle, with a complement of 980 men. She submitted after an obstinate drizzle of half an hour, having twenty men killed and wounded, and received so much damage that all her masts went overboard after we took possession. She sailed from Fishing on the 14th. of November, in company with a French frigate of 48 guns, from whom she parted in a gale of wind on the 9th. instant, on the coast of Scotland.

I have much pleasure in communicating to you the good conduct of the Officers and men of the Egvipirone in this affair, and have only to regret that the inferior force of the enemy did not give room for the full extent of their services. Enclosed is a list of the eight vessels, and I am sorry to add that one is since dead. Captain Mailliard, of La Loire, has taken charge of the prize, from whom I parted on the 25th. when he had her in tow.

P. C. HANDFIELD, Lieut. The Hon. Wm. Cornwallis, Admiral of the Red, Commander in Chief, &c.

LONDON,—12th, February.

Yesterday Mr. Secretary Fox held his first public day in his official capacity, at his Office in Downing Street, when he gave audience to the several Foreign Ambassadors, and immediately after sent off a dispatch to His Majesty.

The Duke of Bedford is making a grand arrangement, for a numerous train of servants, to form his suite for his intended mission to Ireland. It is thought the Marquis of Stafford will obtain the Blue Ribbon vacant by the death of the Marquis Cornwallis.

The first great measure which, it is said, the new Ministers mean to bring forward, relates to our Military system. A great alteration is intended to be effected in it, and attempts are to be made to produce a large addition to our regular force.

On the 29th. of December, the Garland, from Newfoundland, fell in with a French Squadron, consisting of 6 fall of the line and 2 frigates, which put on board of him 73 English soldiers, took out about half of the cargo, and gave the vessel up to the Captain who arrived at Lisbon on the 9th. of Jan.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

The following is an accurate List of the Commanders who have been promoted to the rank of Post Captain, and of the Lieutenants who have been advanced to the rank of Commander:—

TO BE POST CAPTAINS.

Captains Rosenburgh, Ramsey, Coster, Vaughan, Rodney, McLeod, Mafon, Omansky, J. Sykes, Impey, Heywood, Kent, H. Laroche, Hancock, Duff, Speil, Duncan, Kelly, Mackay, Hodgson, J. E. Popham, Walton, Hammer, Pettley, Collier, Johnston, Curtis, Lewis, Brown, Carden, Kerr, Shippard, Sean, Henderson, Smith, Bowen.

TO BE COMMANDERS.

Lieutenants Tucker, Ellis, Peckwood, Balfour, Hopkins, Hunt, Baiderson, Maxwell, Stevenson, Boga, Hon. G. Waldgrave, Valentin, Parker, Rogers, Bradshaw, Palmer, Stewart, Markland, Charlton, Perry, Lyfght, Dickenson, Ryder, Gordon, Pjmar, Hodge, Garland, King (1), Walpole, Forzell, King, Hycks, Handfield, Stoddart, Honey, Sheriff, Adye, Hollinworth, Rogers, Wintze, Warwick, Lake, Rattu, Frawley, Hope.

A letter from Gibraltar, of the 15th. ult. received yesterday, says—"All our accounts from Madrid state that Ferdinand is to be crowned by a Spanish or French army, this summer, and that the French Ambassador there has expressed the Spanish Government, in the most explicit terms, that Bonaparte will consent to no peace, in which Portugal being again annexed to Spain, does not form one of the Articles of the Treaty."

Notwithstanding the little success with which his former projects for the exclusion of English commerce from the Continent have been attended, Bonaparte has not relinquished his design of shutting all the ports from the extremity of Italy to the Baltic against us. Some harsh remonstrances on this subject are supposed to have been made, but made in vain, to the Court of Berlin. Denmark has been assailed in the same way, and neither temptations nor threats, we understand, have been spared to induce her to be the second against the British traders. We have good reasons for concluding, that a negotiation on this effect was attempted, although the French Government held out to the Court of Copenhagen are not immediately obeyed.

LONDON,—8th, February.

The Lord Chancellor and Lord Haugheybury waited on His Majesty at eight o'clock last night, and had an audience which lasted two hours. It was then determined, we understand, that General Ledu should succeed the Marquis Cornwallis as Comtable of the Tower, and General Willoughby have the Colony of the 23d. Regiment.

Bonaparte returned to Paris on the 26th. Jan. at night. His arrival had been preceded by a Letter to the Senate announcing his adoption of Eugene Beauharnais as his son, and his intention to call him to the Throne of Italy—the crown of Italy after the present possessor, to be ever separated from the crown of France, to which Eugene and his descendants are to waive all claim and pretension.—But the most important part of this communication to the Senate is that in which Bonaparte hints at the ulterior dispositions which he intends, and speaks of the Federative State of the French Empire. "The different parts, though independent of each other, having a common interest, shall have a common tie." What can this mean but that Bonaparte intends to break and divide Germany into Federative States, which, created by France, shall depend upon France, and shall look to her as their common parent and protector. The Senate caught the meaning of the expressions to which we have alluded, in a moment. The President Neufchateau in his speech upon the Imperial Letter uses these words—"The order of succession to the Throne of Italy is fixed. The Iron Crown will never be united to the Imperial Diadem; but by the same provident wisdom that keeps them separate, are woven before-hand the federative knots of which the French Empire will be the tie and centre." Thus, the Crown of Italy, though separated from France, will not be a bit the less subservient to her will, and will still, as before, be connected with her fate and fortunes; whilst Germany, recast and recreated, and divided into comparatively small Monarchies or Republics, will depend upon the power of France for protection and support.

We expect soon to see that part of the Secret Articles of the Treaty of Presburgh which is to find an indemnity for Austria in the East, carried into execution. The Austrian troops to be held themselves in readiness for immediate service. The motive of this order is alleged to be the approach of two corps of Turkish troops to reduce Czerni George, and the insurgent Servians, of whom he is at the head. But can Austria really think that these troops have any designs hostile to her safety? It is impossible to see. She will, however, in all probability, find in their conduct and movements a pretext for marching an army into those provinces which she wishes to appropriate to herself.

Urgent orders have been sent to all the Spanish ports for the immediate equipment of 40 fall of the line, 25 of which must be ready by the beginning of March. It is easier to issue orders than to execute.

SURREY ELECTION.

On Saturday a numerous and respectable Meeting of the Freeholders of Surrey took place at Guildford, for the election of a Member for that county, in the room of Lord Wm. Russell, who had vacated his seat by accepting the situation of a Lord of the Admiralty. After the usual ceremonies had been gone through, Sir Joseph Maubray rose, and, after a short speech, proposed the reelection of Lord William.

The nomination was seconded by Thomas Payer, Esq. The Sheriff having declared Lord Wm. Russell to be unanimously elected, his Lordship rose, and spoke as follows:

Gentlemen—Flattered as I am by the kind support I have this day received, I shall not detain you by repeating professions which I have so often made. It has been my misfortune, ever since I have been your Representative in Parliament, to be almost invariably in the minority; but I have great consolation in reflecting, that I have uniformly opposed those measures which have reduced the country to its present perilous and lamentable state. I cannot but observe with infinite pleasure, that the situation in which this arduous crisis has placed us, has had the effect of uniting every heart and hand in the service of the country. (Loud Applause.) His Majesty, in compliance with the wishes of the Nation, has been graciously pleased to form an Administration, combining men of the most elevated rank, and distinguished talents in the kingdom, and to them the people look up with hope and confidence for their preservation from the dangers that now surround them. His Majesty has also been pleased to honor me with an appointment, my acceptance of which I am happy to find has been this day sanctioned by your approbation. I shall endeavor, as far as I am able, to discharge the duties of the office with credit to myself, and advantage to the country; and it is highly gratifying to my feelings to be connected with a service which has rendered such inestimable benefits to the kingdom.

His Lordship was then carried to the White Hart, where nearly 700 of the Freeholders sat down to dinner with him.

LONDON,—18th, February.

Private letters received yesterday, 1. The Lord mentioned, that all the English lately wrecked and made prisoners on the coast of Holland, have been set at liberty by the Dutch Government. Such conduct is entitled to the highest praise.

February 19th.—This day, the Court of Directors of the East India Company, made the following appointments, viz. Sir George Hill, to Barlow, Governor-General, Lord Lake, second in Council and Commander in Chief; G. Udny, third, and John Lumden, fourth in Council.

The Duke of Bedford gives his house in the Stable-yard to Mr. Fox, during his Grace's absence in Ireland.

Last night advice was received in town of the death of Sir Hyde Parker, Admiral of the White Squadron.

We hear that great preparations are making all along the French coast to invade us in the spring; they are fitting the flotilla at Boulogne with great activity.

The Archduke Charles, on his return to Vienna, immediately solicited marks of distinction for the Officers and soldiers that had distinguished themselves under his command in Italy. They were readily granted by his brother.

All the views of Napoleon are directed to the conquest of the Ottoman Empire, and Constantinople is mentioned as the future residence of the Holy Father. Capt. Nicholson, who was the bearer of Sir Robert Calder's Dispatches relative to the action with the combined fleets, has published an affidavit, in which, in opposition to an affidavit in Sir Robert Calder's Defence, that "He did not authorize him to declare to the Commanding Officer, that he had it in his power, and was determined to force the combined fleet to renew the action," he makes the following solemn assertion:—

"Sir Robert Calder being in his cabin, and no other person present but him and me, and having delivered me the dispatches, he ordered me to tell the Commander in Chief, Admiral Cornwallis, that he was determined to bring the enemy to sea the next morning, the 25th. of July, observing at the same time (to use his own words as near as possible) that it would be a melancholy thing if the Windsor Castle, with the frigates and prizes, should fall into the hands of the enemy; but in whatever event, whether he could render secure prizes or not, he was determined to attack the enemy the next morning; adding, he knew very well they were not far off, and unless they abandoned their disabled and heavy sailing ships, which he believed they had no inclination to do, they would not easily escape him."

LONDON,—27th, February.

By the death of the Marquis Cornwallis, the Offices of Comtable of the Tower and Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Division, and Colonelcy of the 23d. Regiment of Foot, become vacant. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estate by his son, Lord Brome, now Marquis Cornwallis.

Hamburg Papers which have been received to the 9th. Instant, have brought a Proclamation issued by His Prussian Majesty upon occupying Hanover, which measure is asserted to be merely provisional. The extraordinary expenses attending the occupation of the Electorate by the Prussian troops are to be defrayed by the Elector. The troops were to take possession on the 25th. The Swedish troops have withdrawn to the right Bank of the Elbe.

A letter from Washington, dated the 29th. Jan. states, that on that day one of the Members of Congress, Mr. Gregg, proposed a Non-Importation Resolution against this country, which was referred to the Committee upon the State of the Union.—Upon this measure, and upon the disposition manifested in America towards this Country, we have much to say. The Washington Federalist says—"Whether the differences between the British Government and this Country are settled, as stated in our last, we are unable to ascertain.—We think we are correct, however, in saying, that dispatches have not reached Government confirmatory of advices so agreeable to the wishes and interests of our country.—Serious as those differences may be, we are inclined to believe, that they will be amicably adjusted, and we hope to the entire satisfaction of both Nations."

WHITEHALL,—27th, January.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Sir Robert Keppel, Knight Ambassador, Sir Thomas Hamilton, James Bouverie, John Douglas, Esq. and John Harcourt, Doctor of Physic, to be His Majesty's Commissioners for conducting the Transport Service, for care of sick and wounded Seamen, and for care and custody of prisoners of war.

Feb. 28.—Captain Bevan, Captain of the Channel fleet, returned from London last evening, and this morning went on board the Hibernia. Lord St. Vincent does not come till the wind is fair; he will then embark and go to sea.

Last Tuesday's Gazette, (thanked to "The French Report") contains a notice for payment of 16,977l. 4s. 3d. prize money arising from captures made by twenty-five of His Majesty's ships of war, on the Jamaica Station, in the year 1759.

LONDON.—28th. January.

In obedience to H. Majesty's commands Lord Grenville waited upon His Majesty at two o'clock yesterday at the Queen's House. His Majesty was perfectly prepared for the interview, and, after paying a warm tribute of praise to the talents and virtues of Mr. Pitt, entered upon business. He desired the Noble Lord to attend upon him before him such an arrangement as he and Mr. Fox, with their mutual consent, might agree upon. The interview did not last more than half an hour. Upon quitting Lord Grenville went to the Royal Palace, and had a conference with the Prince of Wales and Mr. Fox. The basis of the new Administration was laid, & Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox, having consulted their friends last night, were to meet this morning to arrange the business.

It was with very great regret we saw the opposition to Mr. Lascelles' Motion, for bestowing on Mr. Pitt a public Funeral and a Monument, carried to a division. It would have afforded the highest satisfaction to the people, to have found that upon such an occasion no party feelings were indulged, and no party animosity expressed: they would have been delighted to have seen the friends and the rivals of Mr. Pitt, forgetting their hostility, and joining in one common tribute of regret for the loss, and respect for the memory, of so great a man. But the rancour of party is not to be softened nor subdued—it purifies the object of its attack beyond the grave. It was impossible for a Motion to be more guardedly worded than Mr. Lascelles'.

The Motion was seconded by the Marquis of Fitzfield. Lord Falkland began the opposition to it, and was supported by Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Pultney, Mr. Windham, the Marquis of Douglas, Mr. George Fox, Mr. Fox, The Marquis of Fitzfield, Lord Lytton, Mr. I. H. Broun, Mr. H. Addington, Mr. Robert Buxton, Lord Temple, Mr. Ross, Lord Castlereagh, and Mr. Wilberforce supported the Motion.

Mr. Windham, the colleague of Mr. Pitt, was the most determined in his opposition. He received a severe and cutting rebuke from Mr. R. Ryder. Mr. Ross's speech was extremely affecting, both from the matter it contained, and the manner in which he delivered it. In allusion to the last moments of the illustrious deceased, he said, "His country and its welfare were ever uppermost, and were also the last in the mind of that great man, and I appeal to all those who were in the room at the moment of his dissolution, for the truth of what I now assure the House, that the last words uttered by the expiring Statesman, were, 'O my Country!'"

Mr. Fox evidently felt embarrassed by the situation in which he was placed—he saw that the Grenville family were decidedly in favour of the Motion and he had to avoid every thing that might tend to irritate them, and yet to refrain from appearing to desert his own party. There was a courtly style and air in his speech, and the hearer easily collected from it that the rumours of Mr. Fox' being on the eve of coming into power were well founded. In speaking of the Grenvilles, he declared it to be highly probable, that for the remainder of his political life he should be intimately connected with them.

Mr. Lascelles' motion was carried by a large Majority—258 being for it, and 89 against it. Mr. Cartwright has given notice of a motion for the payment of Mr. Pitt's debts.

While the supporters of the motion were in the lobby previously to their being counted, Lord Castlereagh addressed them, and conjured them to support the yet but half vindicated character of the conduct of Great Britain with respect to the Continental War.

LONDON.—25th. February.

A mercantile house in the City has received a letter from Rotterdam, which contains the following article. "Preparations are going forward to resume the Expedition against England. An order has also been given that no more ships be freighted for the British ports, and I am told that the direct conveyance of letters is entirely at an end."

Private letters by the last Hamburg Mail state, that "the Emperor Alexander is resolved to adhere to the Treaty with England. A new army of 150,000 men is collecting on the banks of the Vistula. It will be joined by the troops retreating homewards from Bohemia and Moravia."

Lord Castlereagh's appointment to a seat in the Cabinet, is to be made the subject of discussion in both Houses.

The preparations for the invasion of this country are immediately to be renewed—the army is to return to the coast, and the flotilla at Boulogne is to be augmented.

Some disturbances have taken place at Parma—the inhabitants of which have risen against a new order of things.—The Viceroy has published a proclamation, menacing them with signal punishment if they do not intantly return to their obedience.

The first hint of his royal dignity was received by the Elector of Wirtemberg while he was hunting, on the perfection of a Letter conveyed to him by a Courier, from Bonaparte, in these words: "My beloved Brother, His Majesty the King of Sardinia, &c. &c."

CITY ADDRESS.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council of the City of London, waited upon His Majesty at St. James's, (being introduced by the Lord in Waiting), with the following Address, which was read by John Aylmer, Esq. the Recorder:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"The humble, loyal, and dutiful Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common of the City of London, in Common Council assembled."

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN, "WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, most humbly approach your Majesty with the warmest sentiments of loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's sacred Person and Family."

"We beg to assure your Majesty, that while we contemplate with the deepest concern and disappointment the late disastrous events, which have led in so rapid and extraordinary a manner to the defeat and humiliation of the Austrian Power, we cannot refrain from offering to your Majesty our sincere Thanks and Congratulations on the formation of an Administration combining men of the highest consideration and talents—affording, amidst these adverse events, the cheering prospect that by such an union of wisdom and energy in your Majesty's Councils, a system of vigour, vigilance, and economy, will be adopted which may support our public affairs, preserve and strengthen our national credit, and prove most conducive to the honour and dignity of your Majesty's Crown, and the happiness and liberties of your people."

"Viewing the high and distinguished characters composing your Majesty's present Government, we have perfect confidence, that under your Majesty's direction, the national strength will be augmented, its resources improved and preserved, and the utmost energies of a free, loyal, and united People, will be called forth into action, so that with the blessing of Divine Providence this Country may keep fast its liberties and independence, and may maintain its due rank among the Nations of Europe."

"Permit us to assure your Majesty of our firm co-operation in every measure which may be deemed essential towards restoring any unreasonable pretensions on the part of your Majesty's Enemies, and for enabling your Majesty to restore to your people the blessings of Peace, on such terms as may be consistent with the honour, dignity, and safety of these realms."

"To which Address, His Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer:—"I thank you for this most loyal and dutiful Address. I receive with the highest satisfaction, your assurances of loyalty and attachment to my Person and family—and you may rest assured, that I can have no other object in view in the measures adopted for the Administration of my Government, than to maintain the honour and dignity of my Crown, and the union, the happiness, and the essential interests of my People."

"They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand."

LONDON.—1st. March.

It is rumoured that the Spanish Ambassador has been ordered to quit the United States, and that war has been declared against Spain. It is rumoured also, but we do not credit the rumour, that an embargo has been laid upon all British ships in the American ports.

In a letter from the American Secretary of State, the following is represented to be the state of the American Navy:—

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name and Status. Includes Frigates fit for service, Frigates wanting repairs, Brigs fit for service, Schooners, and Bombs.

PARIS.—18TH. FEBRUARY.

The head-quarters of Prince Joseph are at Ferentino. On the 8th. of February, his advanced guard passed the Garigliano at Caprano. The army is on the march for Naples; the right is commanded by General Requin, the centre by Marshal Maffei, and the left by General Lecchi, Commandant of the Italian troops."

The Prince has addressed the following Proclamation to the Soldiers and People of Naples. "Joseph Napoleon, French Prince, Grand Elector of the Empire, Lieutenant of the Emperor, Commandant in Chief of the Army of Naples, Governor of the Kingdom of Naples and Sicily."

"People of the kingdom of Naples! The Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, wishing to save you from the calamities of war had signed a Treaty of Neutrality with your Court. He believed he could assure your tranquillity in the midst of that war, which by which Europe was threatened by the third Coalition. But the Court of Naples was cordially engaged with our enemies, and opened its territories to the Russians and the English. The Emperor of the French, whose justice is equal to his power, wishes to make a grand example, which is demanded by the honour of his crown, the interests of his people, and the necessity for establishing in Europe the respect due to public faith."

"The army I command marches to punish that perfidy; but you, People, you have nothing to fear; it is not against you these arms are directed. The altars, the Ministers of your worship, your Laws, your Property, shall be respected. The French soldiers will be your brothers. But if, contrary to these benevolent intentions of his Majesty, you take up arms, the Court that excites you will sacrifice you to its fury. The French Army is such; that all the force promised to your Princes, were they upon your territory, would be unable to defend you."

"People, be tranquil, this war shall be for you the epoch of a solid peace, and permanent prosperity."

"At the Head-quarters at Ferentino, Feb. 9. 1806." (ORDER OF THE DAY)

"Soldiers! The Emperor of the French and King of Italy, our august Sovereign and Brothers, in calling me to the honor of commanding you, has given me the most valuable pledge of his esteem. We will combat the English and Russians, if they present themselves; we shall punish the Court that has brought them forward, in contempt of the most sacred stipulations; but we will respect the people."

"You are enjoined to pay all that respect which is due to the rank and condition of the Ministers, altars, and peaceable citizens. We will take them under our special protection."

"If the troops of the Coalition withdraw; if the Neapolitans shew themselves indifferent in the cause of a Court which for ten years past has not ceased to betray their dearest interests, nothing will remain to us but the glory of an exact discipline."

"The Lieutenant of the Empire, Commandant in Chief of the Army of Naples."

(Signed) "JOSEPH NAPOLEON."

Letters from Rome say, Prince Joseph's head-quarters have been transferred from Albano to Anagni, upon the extremity of the Ecclesiastical frontier. The army, it was thought, would move forward on the 30th. of Feb. It is added, that the Queen of Naples complained bitterly of being betrayed and abandoned by the English and Russians, and that those dangerous allies, while re-embarking, had committed every kind of devastation; that the levy en masse ordered to oppose the entry of the French, had met insurmountable obstacles in the nature of things; and from the spirit of the people; in fine, that the Court, without a plan, without success, and without hope, knew not what resolution to pursue, though the Queen and her Son appeared determined not to quit Naples, but in the last extremity. Two frigates were waiting for them in the Gulf of Baia, and were in readiness to sail at the first signal. The King has taken with him the Chevalier Serrati, Minister of the Marine, the Commandant Rossi, and the Prince of Trabia, with a small corps of choice troops."

LONDON.—25th. February.

The Hanoverian Minister, Count Von Muffler, has issued a proclamation to the Hanoverians, on his being obliged to cede the government of their country to the Prussians. He declares that he has protested against the measure the inhabitants to deny from every kind of reluctance as unavailing, and calamitous to themselves. We understand that a close blockade of all the enemy's ports is one of the measures determined upon by the Board of Admiralty."

The Spanish Admiral Laagara died at Madrid last month. French Papers were last night received to the 18th. and Dutch to the 21st.

The intelligence from the Continent increases in interest and importance, and it should seem as if the Peace of the Continent would be but of short duration indeed. The motives, alleged by Bonaparte for keeping so large an army in Germany could deceive no one. That, after the Peace of Freiburg, the Swedish, Russian, and British forces in the North of Germany could force in his mind any serious alarm, is impossible. Besides, he had entered into an arrangement with Prussia for their return to their respective homes. It should seem as if he had determined to prevent Prussia from entertaining any suspicion that his disposition was otherwise than friendly to her, till the departure of the Swedish, Russian, and British, forming altogether an auxiliary force of considerable importance. The French troops then approach the frontiers of Francoonia, levy contributions under the threat of military execution, and take menacing positions on the borders of those States under the immediate protection of Prussia. The Court of Berlin alarmed at these movements, immediately countermanded the orders for replacing its troops on the Peace establishment and resolved to adopt such measures as the exigencies of the case required. On the 14th. Instant, according to the accounts received last night, the Prussian Troops were commanded to hold themselves in readiness to march, and the KING's field equipage was ordered to be prepared.—The French troops are also said to have broken up from Frankfurt, and to be approaching the Hessian territories."

Bonaparte has demanded a contribution of four millions of livres from the City of Frankfurt. In this city, the Depradator does not even put himself to the trouble of making any excuse or offering any apology. The demand is made in the following Letter to the Council of the City. "I am charged by my Sovereign, the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, to demand a contribution of four millions of livres from the city of Frankfurt. Gentlemen, as I by no means doubt of your good will, I request, that as soon as possible you will pay the said sum into the hands of the General Cashier of the Grand Army and Inspector of the Revenues, who will transmit this letter to you, and is charged to confer with the Council upon the necessary measures for fulfilling the object of his mission. "I have the honour to be, with great esteem, the Marshall of the Empire, Commandant in Chief of the Seventh Corps of the Grand Army. "AUGEREAU."

This polite invitation was accompanied with a menace of quartering fresh troops upon the City, if the demands were not complied with. The Senate were obliged, in consequence, to have recourse to a forced loan, to raise half the sum demanded, and a deputation was sent to Paris to intreat a remission of the other half.

WASHINGTON.—29th. January.

A resolution, of which the following is a copy, was this morning offered to the House by Mr. Gregg, and is referred to the Committee of the whole on the state of the union:

"Whereas Great Britain impresses citizens of the United States, and compels them to serve on board her vessels of war, and also seizes and condemns vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, and their cargoes, being the bona fide property of American citizens, not contraband of war, and not proceeding to places besieged, or blockaded, under the pretext of their being engaged in time of war, in a trade with her enemies, which was not allowed in time of peace."

"And whereas the Government of the United States has repeatedly remonstrated to the British Government against these injuries, and demanded satisfaction therefor, but without effect."

"Therefore Resolved: That until equitable and satisfactory arrangement on these points shall be made between the two Governments, it is expedient, that from and after the day of next, no goods or merchandise of the growth, product, or manufacture of Great Britain, or of any colonies or dependencies thereof, ought to be imported into the United States."

"Provided, however, That whenever arrangements deemed satisfactory by the President of the United States, shall take place, it shall be lawful for him, by proclamation, to fix a day on which the prohibition aforesaid shall cease."

We received this morning the New York Papers to the 26th. Jan. They contain intelligence of importance. It appears that the late festive Sittings of Congress have related partly to dispatches from France, complaining of the trade carried on between the United States and St. Domingo. Some strong resolutions have also been proposed by Mr. Randolph against this country, but are said to have been rejected in a Committee. The militia are to be called out, and a bill has been brought in for the protection and indemnification of American seamen. The first clause enacts, that "any person or persons, who shall impress any Seaman on board any vessel bearing the flag of the United States, upon the high seas, or in any river, haven, basin, or bay, under pretence or colour of a commission from any foreign Power, shall for every such offence be adjudged a pirate and felon, and on a conviction shall suffer death."

Dispatches have been received from Berlin; which state that it has been agreed between the King of Prussia and Bonaparte, that Hanover shall be occupied by Prussian Troops till the Peace. The British Troops are immediately to return.

The Committee for managing the Impeachment of Lord Melville will immediately recommence their functions. Lord Robert Spencer is appointed in the room of Charles, now Lord Kinnauld."

Last night a packed arrived at the India House from Mr. Barker, the Company's Resident at Bagdad, containing an account of the capture of Medina by the Wahabees, whose army, having been reinforced from the desert, has overwhelmed the adjacent country, and taken the city by assault, with infinite bloodshed and devastation. They set fire to Medina, in various places, destroyed the mosques, after having ransacked them of their valuable shrines and treasures, and completely demolished the tomb of the Prophet. Some thousands of females of the first rank were carried off by the besiegers into the desert, with a number of the principal male inhabitants. A troop of camels were also sent away with jewels, and other treasure to an immense amount."

This day the Lord Chancellor Erskine sat in the Court of Chancery, for the first time since his elevation to his high office.

PORTSMOUTH.—22d. February.

Captain Birch, late of the Britannia East India man, landed here this morning from the Mercury frigate, from Lisbon.

February 24th.—A Hamburg Mail arrived yesterday evening. The system of French exaction and robbery has been extended to other places, a contribution of 100,000 rix dollars having been imposed on the district of Rodenheim near Frankfurt.

THE COURIER—January 23.

MR. PITT IS DEAD! We prepared our Readers yesterday to expect this afflicting announcement.—He died at half past four o'clock this morning.

On Tuesday his disorder, as we are informed, took an unfavourable turn, and the Physicians who had imagined that he might yet linger on some time, were convinced he could not survive eight-and-forty hours. From such a man as Mr. Pitt, remarkable always for his firmness, it would have been culpable to have concealed that conviction for a moment. It was immediately communicated to him. He did not expect it, but he received it without the least dismay: a man who had been so "clear in his great offices," what had he to fear?—Soon after the intelligence was conveyed to him, he requested to be left alone with the friend and companion of his youth and life, the Bishop of Lincoln. What the nature of their long conference was; whether it related to the objects of his affections in this world, or to his hopes and prospects in the next, we presume not to know—it is related probably to both. After it was over, his fever ceased, and he obtained but a few minutes of rest troubled repose during the night. Yesterday morning it was obvious that a great change had taken place in him, and that the awful moment was fast approaching. About noon, it has been said, he requested to be supported up in bed whilst he wrote a few lines—but his weakness and faintness were so great, that he was obliged to abandon his intention. It were almost unnecessary to remind our readers that Mr. Pitt was in fact always most fondly beloved by all his relations. Lady *Hester Stanhope*, and Mr. *James Stanhope*, are said to have had an interview with him yesterday evening and to have received his last advice. His brother the Earl of *Chatham* took a final farewell of him late at night.—Oh bitter and agonizing moments!—Mr. Pitt felt and bled them to be such.—Excepting the medical attendants, the Bishop of *Lincoln* was the last person with him—he never left his chamber. Towards midnight his senses began to fail him—blisters were then applied to the soles of his feet—they produced the effect of restoring him to his recollection, and he continued at and composed till a very short time before his dissolution, which took place without much additional suffering or struggle at half past four o'clock this morning.

Thus has been finished from us, in the full maturity of his talents, at an age, (he was not 47) which did not forbid the Country from expecting that it would have the advantage of his great abilities for many years, one of the most able Ministers that any nation ever possessed.—That we shall never "look upon his like again," it were presumptuous to assert; but this we may affirm with confidence, that we shall never look upon another Minister who loved his Country with more sincerity—whose heart was more truly British—who was more pure in principle and in practice—who laboured with more diligence, assiduity, fervour and fidelity to render it a great, a formidable and a flourishing Nation, than Mr. Pitt.

His death will be a triumph to our inveterate enemy *Bonaparte*, greater than his victory at *Austerlitz*, or than his peace at *Presburg*. In Mr. Pitt, he knew he had a man whose talents and fulfession of his conduct were neither to be falsified nor softened—he was in him a Minister, who, however he might be impeded by untoward events, and by unforeseen disasters from pursuing his plan of checking his ambition and of limiting his power, would never, but with life, be turned from his purpose nor beaten out of his path. Hence he became the perpetual object of *Bonaparte's* rancour and abuse. But the contancy, the violence, and the violence of those invectives, are the most splendid tributes to Mr. Pitt's character—and we know not that we could place a more honorable inscription upon his tomb than that he was the object of the inveterate hatred of the most determined enemy to the freedom, the property, and the independence of the British Empire.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Yesterday a meeting of the above-mentioned body was held for the purpose of suspending the Committee which had been appointed to conduct the business of erecting a Monument to the memory of the late Minister.

Mr. *Sharpe* referred to the words that an engraver on the Monument of the late Earl of *Chatham*, and asked if such words could possibly be made use of on the present occasion, with reference to the refusal of Mr. Pitt's public conduct? Could we say that our Commerce had been extended, that the British arms had been successful both by sea and land, and that the interests of this nation had been advanced to such an unprecedented degree during his Administration, that the City of *London*, in gratitude for the share which it had in the general prosperity of the Empire, had ordered that public honours should be done to the memory of such a man?—No: we had only to read that inscription, and every line of it would form

a contrast to the result of a different part of the conduct of Mr. Pitt. As the majority was so small a number in favour of the Monument, he thought it would be more decent and respectful to the feelings of our fellow citizens if at least the operations of the Committee were suspended. He then moved to that effect.

Mr. *Griffiths* seconded the motion. On the motion of Mr. *Marist* the minutes of the former Court were read, and it appeared that the numbers, were, for the Monument 70—against it 67.

Mr. *Birch* trusted the Court would not suspend the effect of their former vote, but flower their gratitude and respect to the memory of a Minister who had done so much for them and their prosperity.

Mr. *Wainman* contrasted our situation and that of our Allies, with the present state of France, her extended power and influence on the Continent. This was the result of Mr. Pitt's wisdom, and this was the benefit which this country had derived from his services. Under such circumstances, he conceived that it would be a misapplication of the public money to expend 6000*l.* for the purpose of commemorating the memory of the man who had brought us to our present situation, a situation from which his Majesty had wisely prevented all that it would require the utmost exertion of all the united talents of the country to extricate us. Mr. *S. Dixon* declared that he thought all the plans of the late Premier were most wisely conceived, and every exertion was most ably applied. If we had failed, the event was only attributable to Providence.

Mr. *Deputy Godolphine* rose to support the motion, but the call for the question till continued.

The Court then divided, and the numbers were—

For the Motion.	Against it.
4 Members.	10 Members.
35 Commuters.	25 Commuters.
3 Teller.	2 Teller.

Majority against the Motion, and FOR ERECTING A MONUMENT TO MR. PITT—36.

MR. PITT'S WILL.

"I owe Sir *Water Bourne* one thousand guineas, from October, 1805, as a professional debt. W. PITT."

"I, 22.000*l.*, with interest, from Oct. 1807, to Mr. *Lang*, Mr. *Meade*, Lord *Larington*, Mr. *Bishop of Lincoln*, Lord *Cambes*, and Mr. *Josiah Smith*, and I earnestly request their acceptance of it. I wish, it means, can be found for it, of paying double the wages to all any servants who were with me at my decease. W. PITT."

"I wish my brother, with the Bishop of *Lincoln*, to look over my papers, and to settle my affairs. I owe more than I can leave behind me. W. PITT."

Printed at London, the 21<sup>st</sup> day of January, 1806, by Wm. Woodcut of Fleet Street, D. Col. of Law, and Surgeon, by the care of the Right Rev. Father in God, George Lord Bishop of *Lincoln*, and the Right Hon. John Earl of *Chatham*, the Executors, according to the order of the last Will, they having been first sworn duly to administer.

RD. GOSLING, NATH. GOSLING, R. C. CHESWELL, Deputy Registrars.

The Executors swore to the value of the property as under 10,000*l.*

PARIS—January 22.

His Highness the Prince Arch-Chancellor repaired this day at three o'clock to the Senate, where, after the usual ceremonies, he made a speech, and read the following letter of His Majesty the Emperor and King to the Senate.

"Sire, The Organic Statute Constituted of the 18th Floral, of the year 12 (21<sup>st</sup> May, 1804), has provided for every thing respecting the Hereditary Succession of the Imperial Crown in France."

"The first Constitutional Statute of our kingdom of Italy, dated March 19, 1805, has decreed the inheritance of that Crown on our descendants in indirect and legitimate line, whether natural, or by adoption."

"The dangers to which we have been exposed in the midst of the war, and which were exaggerated to our people of Italy—those to which we may still be exposed in combating the enemies who yet remain to France, still excite our noble alarms. The people of Italy do not enjoy the security, offered them by the liberality and the moderation of our laws, because the future is to them uncertain."

"We have considered it as one of our present duties to put a period to their alarms."

"We have in consequence determined to adopt as our first Prince Eugene, Arch-Chancellor of our Empire and Viceroy of our kingdom of Italy. We have called him, next to ourselves and our natural and legitimate children, to the throne of Italy—and we have decreed, that in default of our direct descendants, legitimate or natural, or those of Prince Eugene, our son, the crown of Italy shall devolve to the son, or the eldest relative to our Princes of the blood, who in such case may then reign in France."

"We have thought it befitting our dignity, that Prince Eugene shall enjoy all the honours attached to our adoption, though they will give him no rights but the Crown of Italy alone—it has been understood that our adoption will in no case nor circumstance authorize either him or the descendants of Prince Eugene to raise any claim to the Crown of France, the succession of which is irrevocably regulated by the constitutions of the Empire."

"The history of all ages informs us, that the uniformity of laws is essentially prejudicial to the strength and good organization of Empires, when they extend beyond the limits allowed by the moral habits, and geographical considerations."

"We refer to ourselves the opportunity of publishing our ulterior dispositions, respecting the connections which are to subsist after us, among all the Federative Estates of the French Empire. The vast and independent parties among them, having a common interest, must have a common tie."

"Our people of Italy will receive with transports of joy these new testimonies of our solicitude. They will perceive in them the guarantee of the happiness which they now enjoy, in the permanence of the Government of Italy, in the young Prince, who in an interval of stormy agitation, and particularly in the first moments, so difficult even for men of experience, has known how to govern by the affections, and to endure to them our laws."

"He has never ceased to offer us a spectacle, which has strongly interested us. We have seen him in new situations, reducing those principles to practice, which we had studied to inculcate in his mind and in his heart, all the while he was under our inspection. When it was necessary to defend our people of Italy, he renewed himself equally worthy of imitating, and renewing whatever we might have achieved in the difficult art of war."

"At the same moment that we have obtained that our fourth Constitutional Statute should be committed to the three Colleges of Italy, it has appeared to us to be indispensable not to detach for an instant, the institutions necessary for the disposition which establish the propriety and duration of the Empire, in the love and the respect of the nations which compose it. We have thus been persuaded, that every thing that is to us a subject of happiness and joy cannot be indifferent to you, or to your people."

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

After the Emperor's letter was read the Senate, on the proposition of the President *Francois de Neufchateau*, passed a vote of thanks to his Majesty, and appointed a Committee of three Senators, *Lacaze*, *Sennoville*, and *Sieyès*, to prepare an answer, which was to be reported the next day.

PARIS—21<sup>st</sup> January.

Yesterday his Majesty the Emperor and King surrounded by the Princes of his Family, and the Princes Grand Dignitaries of the Empire, the Ministers, the great Officers, Civil and Military, the Civil Officers of his Household and of his Council of State, received upon his Throne the homage and congratulations of the principal Constituted Authorities.

These different bodies were conducted into the Audience Chamber by the Masters of Ceremonies, and introduced by his Excellency the Grand Masters of Ceremonies.

The Senate being presented by his Serene Highness Prince *Cambes*, the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, his Excellency *Francois de Neufchateau* presented the Address.

In answer to the Address of Congratulation from the Senate, the Emperor replied:—"That he thanked the Senate for the sentiments expressed by the President; and he added, that his whole glory consisted in fixing the destiny of France in such a manner, that, in the most remote ages, he should always be recognized by the fair title of THE GREAT PEOPLE."

"The Emperor's Answer to the Tribunal."—"That he knew all the attachment which the inhabitants of his good city of Paris bore to his person, and that he felt it was more in their power to add, by their demonstrations, to the opinion which he conceived of it, than that if furnished her Majesty to his care, that he would have made a solemn error; that his enemies might discover, from the acclamations which would be thought forth, and from the number of French who would prefer to share him, the relations which he would have found in the love of his subjects. That returning victorious, he had yielded to that inclination which induced him to return to his palace, to occupy himself immediately in the dear interests of his people."

"The Mayor and Citizens of Paris he answered."—"That he knew all the attachment which the inhabitants of his good city of Paris bore to his person, and that he felt it was more in their power to add, by their demonstrations, to the opinion which he conceived of it, than that if furnished her Majesty to his care, that he would have made a solemn error; that his enemies might discover, from the acclamations which would be thought forth, and from the number of French who would prefer to share him, the relations which he would have found in the love of his subjects. That returning victorious, he had yielded to that inclination which induced him to return to his palace, to occupy himself immediately in the dear interests of his people."

On the 6th of January Cardinal *Fesch*, his Imperial Majesty's Plenipotentiary at Rome, went in state to the church of St. Louis des Invalides, there to perform Te Deum, as a thanksgiving for the peace of Presburg. All the French Prelates, and those of the Kingdom of Italy, assisted. In the evening the palace of his Eminece was illuminated, and there was

a concert, at which the Cardinals, Prelates, and all the Noblesse were present. The feast terminated with a splendid supper of four hundred covers.

The following is a detailed account of the strength of the Army of Italy:—General *St. Cyr*, commands four divisions, forming a body of 45,000 men; the advanced guard, composed of the Italian division, is under the orders of *Gen. Lecchi*. A camp of reserve is, besides, to be formed in the neighbourhood of *Bologna*, to consist of 30,000. The whole army of Marshal *Majona*, is to be added to these forces, already formidable.

A Convention has been concluded between his Excellency the Prussian Lieutenant-General, Count *Kalkreuth* at *Paderborn*, and General *Barben* at *Hamel*; according to which the Prussian troops in the territory of *Paderborn* will form a cordon of neutrality; no reinforcement of French troops are to pass to *Hamel*. On the other hand, the combined troops will evacuate the country round *Hamel*, which will be occupied by French troops from *Hamel*.

It is rumored, that in one of the secret articles of the Treaty of *Presburg*, *Bonaparte* engages to procure for Austria, the cession of *Praslan Silisia*, in compensation for the country of *Tyrol*. Prussia objects to this arrangement, and war is likely to be the consequence. This, if true accounts for the assembling of a French army of 100,000 Men at *Mentz*.

PARIS—6th, February.

A Column is to be erected at *Paris* bearing at the top of it a statue of the Emperor—the inscription is to be "To Napoleon the Great, from his grateful Country." Medals are to be struck, and a National Fete is to be celebrated yearly on the Anniversary of the Emperor's birth.

Though a profound silence reigns here in respect to politics, still we are very far from being in a state of inactivity. Our indefatigable Emperor is now labouring as much as the Cabinet, as he has hitherto done in the field. This, it is true, is attended with much less danger, but with not less advantage and glory—which appears from the various measures lately adopted for the regulation and improvement of the interior—and these improvements are not without their importance in respect to our external situation.

From *Stuttgart*, Feb. 10, we learn, that the French Army upon the borders of the Main received daily reinforcements. It is to procure more extensive cantonnements, that one division has occupied the principality of *Alfchensberg*. The Batavians under General *Duffont* have arrived upon the borders of the *Meine*.

FRANKFORT—22d. January.

Yesterday evening *Oswald Langens*, the Prussian C-binet Minister, charged with fulfilling a mission to Paris, arrived here. According to various letters from *Berlin*, this Minister's mission is in order to put the last hand to the TREATY between France and Prussia, which concerns not only these two, but all the Powers who have an interest in the fate of the North of Germany, and the security of the peace of the Continent. His Excellency seems to stand high in the favor of the King his Master, and of the Emperor of the French, and also to possess the esteem of all enlightened Statesmen, who never doubted of the propriety of the maintenance of a good understanding between France and the Court of *Berlin*.

Some more foreign Papers were received last night; Dutch to the 24th, and French to the 19th.

No movements have yet taken place in the French Army under *Augereau* sufficiently decisive to enable us to state whether any hostile operations are intended against Saxony or Hesse.—We are told indeed that the army is to remain in Germany till every thing is settled; a sweeping expression, which means, no doubt, till *Bonaparte* shall have levied what contributions he desires, and re-cast and re-moulded the German Empire according to his pleasure.—Beden it is known it to be considerably augmented, and to be erected into a kingdom in reward the attachment of the Electors, who in to afford a further proof of his complaisance, in attaching his son to *Madememoelle Beauharnois*.—Part of the Landgraviate of *Darmstadt*, and the City of *Frankfort*, are mentioned as likely to pass under the dominion of the new King of *Baden*.—*Anspach* and *Bayreuth*, are it is said, to be taken from Prussia by *Bonaparte*, out of pure kindness.—the Prussian Government whose interest it is.—French Paper, "Calls loudly for the sacrifice of the distant provinces, in order to strengthen the heart of the kingdom."

Meanwhile the French troops under *Augereau* continue to receive reinforcements not only from the other French corps in Germany, but from France. Several bodies of conscripts have lately crossed the Rhine. *Frankfort* has paid two millions out of the four demanded from her; but she has not yet been relieved from the burden of maintaining French troops.