SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, the 9th. July, 1806.

LORD CHANCELLOR ERSKINE.

In the Court of King's Bench on Saturday, after the buſineſs of the day was over, the Gentlemen of the Bar, a great number of whom was preſent, remained behind, and all ſtrangers were ordered to leave the Court, in conſequence of a propoſed congratulatory vote to the preſent *Lord Chancellor, Lord Erſkine.* As ſoon as the Court cleared, *Mr. Dayrell,* as ſenior behind the bar, addreſſed the Council, and told them it had been ſuggeſted, that it would be proper for them to expreſs that ſentiment which he was ſure they all felt for a Gentleman who had lately left their ſociety, to fill one of the higheſt offices in the State. He then read the following Addreſs to Lord Erſkine:

At a meeting of the Barriſters of the Court of King Bench aſſembled, this eight day of February 1806.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the following Addreſs be preſented to the Right Hon. *Thomas Lord Erſkine,* now Lord High Chancellor, and that *Edward Dayrell* and *Daniel Parker Coke, Eſqs.* being the Senior Barriſters of this Court do preſent the ſame.

"That we cannot deny ourſelves the ſatisfaction of preſenting our ſincere congratulations to the Right Hon. *Thomas Lord Erſkine,* on his appointment to the Office of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and of expreſſing the deep impreſſion made upon us by the uniform kindneſs and attention which we have at all times experienced from him during his long and extenſive practice amongſt us, and we further beg leave to aſſure his Lordſhip, that in retiring from us, he is accompanied by our beſt wiſhes for his health and happineſs."

Mr. P. D. Coke, as next in ſeniority to *Mr. Dayrell,* ſeconded the motion, which he profeſſed to do with the greater pleaſure, as it related merely to thoſe qualities of kindneſs and urbanity which no man could deny had always diſtinguiſhed Mr. Erſkine. It contained not a word of politics, it had no alluſion to his high appointment, nor uttered any opinion on the fitneſs or unfitneſs of it, it drew no invidious compariſon with any other men. Framed as it was, he hoped it would meet with unanimous concurrence.

Mr. Garrow ſaid, that although the motion had originated behind the bar, yet they within it could hear ample teſtimony to the merits of Lord Erſkine. For many years that he had far with him, often engaged in ſharp oppoſition, yet he could ſay, that he believed a kinder hearted man never exiſted. He propoſed that the motion ſhould be carried to Lord Erskine by the Solicitor General. This produced ſome further converſation, on the ſuggeſtion of *Mr. Adam,* it was directed to be delivered by the mover and ſeconder, the two ſeniors within the bar.—Before the vote was put, *Sir Vickery Gibbs* left the Court.

The following is the reply of Lord Chancellor Erſkine to the Addreſs from the Gentlemen of the Bar of the King's Bench, preſented to him on Saturday:—

"GENTLEMEN,

"I cannot expreſs what I felt upon receiving your addreſs, and what I muſt ever feel upon the recollection of it.

"I came originally into the profeſſion under great diſadvantages:—bred in Military life, a ſtranger to the whole Bar, not entitled to expect any favourable reception from ſimilar habits or previous friendſhips, my ſudden advancement into great buſineſs before I could rank in ſtudy or in learning with others who were my ſeniors alſo, was calculated to have produced *in common minds* nothing but prejudice and diſguſt.—How, then, can I look back without gratitude upon the unparalelled liberality and kindneſs which, for ſeven and twenty years, I uniformly experienced amongſt you, and which I feel a pride, as well as a duty in acknowledging, tha enabled me to ſurmount many painful difficulties, and converted what would otherwiſe have been a condition of oppreſſive labour, into an uninterrupted enjoyment of eaſe and ſatisfaction.

"I am happy that your partiality has given me the occaſion of putting upon record this juſt tribute to the character and honour of the Engliſh Bar.

"My only merit has been that I was not inſenſible to ſo much goodneſs, the perpetual & irreſiſtable impulſes of a mind deeply affected by innumerable obligations, could not but produce that behaviour which you have ſo kindly and ſo publicly rewarded.

"I ſhall for ever remain, Gentlemen,

"Your affectionate and faithful humble Servant.

"ERSKINE."

CIRCULAR.

The following judicious Order has been iſſued by the Duke of *York,* as a check to the practice which has ſo long prevailed of appointing *one* officer to the payment of *ſeveral* companies; a practice no leſs injurious to the ſervice than unfair and illiberal towards other individuals.

HORSE GUARDS.

"It having come to the Commander in Chief's knowledge, that it is not unuſual in many regiments of Militia, for one officer to be charged with the payment of two or more companies, whereby the performance of this important branch of duty is taken out of the hands of the proper officer, to the prejudice of good order and military diſcipline.

His Royal Highneſs feels it incumbent on him to put a ſtop to this unmilitary practice, and convey to the Army his Majeſty's commands, that Captains, whether in the Cavalry, Regular infantry, or militia ſervice, ſhall, invariably, when preſent with their regiments, pay their own troop or company, and take charge of them in every reſpect, being equally reſponſible that their men's neceſſaries and neceſſities are provided agreeably to his Majeſty's regulations, and on the moſt economical principle, as they are for their military conduct and appearance: and in any caſe where the Captain is abſent by leave, duty, or otherwiſe, the Commandant in charge of the troop, or company ſhall devolve upon the officer next in rank, who becomes, for the time, reſponſible to the Commanding Officer of the regiment, for the good order and diſcipline of the troop or company in every reſpect, as if he were the Captain.

He is to receive all monies on account of the ſubſiſtence of ſuch troop or company, and he is to take ſpecial care that ſuch monies are expended in ſtrict conformity to his Majeſty's regulations, with a due regard to the comfort and advantage of the ſoldier.

"*By his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief's Command.*

(Signed) HARRY CALVERT, A. G."

HORSE GUARDS.

The Commander in Chief having obſerved, that a degree of irregularity exiſts in the diſcharge of Officers belonging to the Civil branches of the army, I have received his Royal Highneſs's command to requeſt that you will make his Majeſty's regulations, reſpecting the diſcharge of Officers, throughout the diſtrict under your orders, as ſtrictly obſerved; and that no Officer of the Barrack or Commiſſioner's department, or belonging to the Medical Staff (either general or regimental), ſhall at any time wear a Sash, except the Officers of the Barrack Department, having eſtabliſhed rank in the army.

To—(Signed) W. WYNYARD, D. A. G.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JANUARY 22.

LORD MELVILLE'S IMPEACHMENT.

Lord *Melville* appeared, and preſented at the table his anſwer (purſuant to a former order of their Lordſhips) to the Articles of Impeachment exhibited againſt him by the Houſe of Commons. It in ſubſtance avers, that he is NOT GUILTY of any of the offences alledged againſt him in the ſaid Articles, as he is ready to prove before their Lordſhips Right Honourable Houſe.

The Anſwer having been read, a Copy of it was, on the motion of Lord *Walſingham,* ordered to be ſent, by Meſſage, to the Houſe of Commons—and the anſwer was ordered to be printed for the uſe of their Lordſhips.

On the motion of Lord Walſingham, Mr. Plomer, Mr. Adam, and another Gentleman, were aſſigned as Counſel for Lord Melville.

A Committee was likewiſe, on the motion of Lord Walſingham, appointed to inquire into and report precedents of caſes of Impeachments for crimes and miſdemeanors.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, Feb. 11.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Right Honorable Charles Grey, Sir Philip Stephens, bart. John Markham, Eſq. Rear-Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majeſty's fleet, Sir Charles Morice Pole, bart. Admiral of the Blue ſquadron of his Majeſty's fleet, Sir Harry Neale, bart. William Ruſſell, Eſq. (commonly called Lord William Ruſſell,) and the Right Honorable William Lord Kenſington, of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, to be his Majeſty's *Commiſſioners for executing the Office of High Admiral* of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, iſlands, and territories thereunto belonging.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Right Hon. Gilbert Baron Minto, the Right Honble. George John Earl Spencer, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, the Right Hon. Wm. Windham, the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, His Majeſty's Three Principal Secretaries of State; the Right Hon. Wm. Wyndham Baron Grenville, Firſt Commiſſioner of his Majeſty's *Treaſury*; the Right Hon. Henry Petty, (commonly called Lord Henry Petty,) Chancellor and Under Treaſurer of his Majeſty's *Exchequer,* the Right Hon. George Howard, (commonly called Viſcount Morpeth,) the Right Hon. John Hiley Addington, and the Right Hon. John Sullivan, to be his Majeſty's *Commiſſioners for the management of the Affairs of India.*

AMERICA.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT,

To the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives.

In my Meſſage to both Houſes of Congreſs at the opening of their Seſſion, I ſubmitted to their attention, among other ſubjects the oppreſſion of our commerce and navigation, by the irregular practices of armed veſſels, public and private, and by the introduction of new principles derogatory of the rights of Neutrals, as acknowledged by the uſage of nations. The memorials of ſeveral bodies of merchants of the United States are now communicated, and will develope thoſe principles and practices which are producing the moſt ruinous effects on our lawful commerce and navigation.—The right of a neutral to carry on commercial intercourſe with every part of the dominions of a belligerent, permitted by the laws of the country, with the exception of blockaded ports and contraband of war, was believed to have been decided between Great Britain and the United States, by the ſentence of their Commiſſioners, mutually appointed to decide on that and other queſtions of difference between the two nations, and by the actual payment of the damages awarded by them, againſt Great Britain for infractions of that right. When therefore it was perceived that the ſame principle was revived, with others more novel, and extending the injury, inſtructions were given to the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States, at the Court of London and remonſtrances duly made by him on this ſubject, as will appear by documents tranſmitted herewith. Theſe were followed by a partial and temporary ſuſpenſion only, without any diſavowal of the principle. He has therefore been inſtructed to urge this ſubject a new, to bring it more fully to the bar of reaſon, and to inſiſt on rights too evident and too important to be ſurrendered. In the mean time the evil is proceeding, under adjuſtications, founded on the principle which is denied. Under theſe circumſtances, the ſubject preſents itſelf for the conſideration of Congreſs. On the impreſſment of our ſeamen, our remonſtrances have never been intermitted. A hope exiſted at one moment of an arrangement which might have been ſubmitted to, but it ſoon paſſed away, and the practice, though relaxed at times in the diſtant ſeas, has been conſtantly purſued in thoſe and in our own neighbourhood. The grounds on which the reclamations on this ſubject have been urged, will appear in an Extract from Inſtructions to our Miniſter at London now communicated.

THOMES JEFFERSON.

LONDON,—21ſt. February.

Accounts were yeſterday received from Dublin, of partial diſturbances having ariſen in the county of Mayo, but wholly unconnected, we underſtand, with political queſtions.

David Scott, of Dunninald, Eſq. is returned to ſerve in Parliament for the borough of Yarmouth, in the room of Sir *Home Popham,* Knt. who, ſince his election for the ſaid borough, hath accepted the office of Steward of His Majeſty's Manor of Eaſt Hendred, in the county of Berks.

The Honorable *William Lamb,* of Whitehall, in the County of Middleſex, Eſq. is returned to ſerve in Parliament for the Borough of Leominſter, in the room of the Honorable *Charles Kinnaird* (now Lord *Kinnaird*), and one of the Peers of the United Kingdom.

The Earl of Lauderdale, ſucceeds the Duke of Gordon, as Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland.

The Earl of Harrington is appointed Commander in Chief in Scotland, in the room of Lord Moira.

The Hon'ble Henry Erſkine is to be Lord Advocate, and John Clerk, Eſq. Solicitor General of Scotland.

Accounts of the utmoſt importance are hourly expected to be received by Government, not only from the ſquadron under that excellent Officer Sir John Warren, but alſo from that under Sir John Thomas Duckworth, both by this time, in the Weſt Indies.

The electoral Prince of Baden is to marry a niece of the Empreſs Joſephine, and Baden is to be erected into a Kingdom, with conſiderable acceſſions of territory.

Sir *Francis Vincent,* and General *Walpole,* have entered upon their Under Secretaryſhips of State in Mr. Fox's Office.

A Morning Paper ſays, that in order to facilitate the intended increaſe of our diſpoſable force, and to improve the permanent means of recruiting that force, it is in contemplation to allow the Colonels of *Militia* Regiments to recommend for one degree of promotion any Officer of the line, whoſe preferment they may deſire; the Colonel of Militia permitting the Officer he recommends to take from his regiment a certain number of *Volunteers* for general ſervice, in proportion to the importance of the ſtep he obtains. The Colonels of Militia are alſo to have permiſſion to recommend Officers of their own regiments for Enſignecies in the line, allowing them to take a certain number of men with them to the regiment of the line in which the Enſignecy is given to them.

Sir John Newport, Bart. is appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland. We underſtand that the Office of Firſt Lord of the Treaſury for that Kingdom will be executed by Lord Grenville.

J. Calcraft, Eſq. is appointed Clerk of the Ordnance, in the room of the Honorable Wellesley Pole.

Colonel M'Mahon is appointed Principal Store-keeper, in the room of Mark Singleton, Eſq.

The Emperor of Auſtria has ſuſpended, or diſmiſſed with penſions from his ſervice, fifty-nine of his Generals.

No further intelligence has been received from the French army deſtined to act againſt Naples. The Britiſh troops are ſaid to have ſet ſail for Sicily to protect it againſt the French. The French, however, are not likely to make an attempt againſt that iſland.

The diſputes between Wirtemberg and Bavaria have been adjuſted by the mediation of France—but the places which occaſioned thoſe diſputes are to be occupied by French troops till a final adjuſtment takes place.

THE CORK FLEET.

Some letters received in Cork from Barbadoes, ſtate ſeveral intereſting circumſtances of the Weſt India Fleet, which ſailed from that Port on the 28th. of October laſt. under convoy of the *Frigate* Frigate and *Wolverine* Sloop of War. The Convoy, it appears, had ſeparated on the voyage, and a part remained with the *Wolverine*; they proceeded from Madeira on the 27th. of November, and kept a courſe rather to windward of that iſland purſued, in order to avoid the Rochefort Squadron, which they underſtood had captured part of the *Africaine's* Convoy, and were looking out for them. They experienced no interruption until the 7th. of December, when the *Wolverine* was obſerved in chaſe of a ſtrange ſail; and ſhortly after the *Robert*, of Lancaſter, the windward-moſt ſhip of the Fleet, made the ſignal of ſeeing four ſail bearing down on them, three of which appeared to be large Ships, and the other a Brig. The *Wolverine* having relinquiſhed her chace and joined the Fleet, made ſignals to diſcover what they were. Theſe not being anſwered, it was immediately communicated to the Ships, that each was to make for Barbadoes in the beſt manner ſhe could. It was by this time aſcertained, that the Squadron obſerved was the Enemy's, conſiſting of three Frigates and a Brig, and that they had diſperſed in purſuit of the ſcattered Fleet. After a chace which laſted two hours and a half, they captured the *Robert*; and we regret to ſtate, that on board of her were *General Drummond*, *Bolſtar*, and *Monteſor*.—They then ſtood for the body of the Fleet, and as night were left in chace. The letter which gives this information is dated the firſt of January.

From the LONDON GAZETTE,—1ſt. March.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE,—1ſt. MARCH.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Sir Home Popham, of His Majeſty's Ship Diadem, to William Marſden, Eſq. dated in Table Bay, 19th. January.

SIR,—I have the honour to tranſmit you copies of tow letters, which I yeſterday received from Captain Donelly, who had been detached to procure intelligence, and to inform me of ſuch events I ſhould meet with, conceiving it my duty to ſend them for the benefit of his exertions in the various duties which have been lately carried on at this place.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HOME POPHAM.

His Majeſty's Ship Narciſſus, Cape Naval Eaſt of Africa, Mouth of Simon's Bay, 6th. October 1805.

SIR,—Proceeding on the ſecret ſervice which you did me the honour of charging me with, I fell in with the Columbus Guinea ſhip yeſterday, the maſter of which, Mr. Callow, informed me a brig and ſchooner, French privateers, were infeſting this coaſt, and had captured the Horatio Nelſon, the ſmalleſt ſhip coming out this ſeaſon, after a ſevere action. I immediately diſguiſed the ſhip I command, and edged in ſhore, in the hope of meeting them, directing the Columbus to proceed on her voyage down the coaſt. At ten o'clock this morning we deſcried the above mentioned privateers and the Horatio Nelſon in chace of the Columbus, and as we perceived them coming faſt up with her, we ſtood towards them completely diſguiſed, and cut them off from her.—In paſſing, I directed her Maſter ſtill to keep running away. When the privateers ſaw us ſeparate they wore, and ſtood towards us. When we approached within piſtol ſhot, they commenced a fire, affided by the Horatio Nelſon, which carried twenty nine pounders, and two twelve pounders. We were obliged to fire upon them, & did them much damage, before the large one ſtruck. When we got poſſeſſion, we immediately purſued the Horatio Nelſon, in preference to the ſchooner. In the mean time the Columbus wore and ſtood towards the Horatio Nelſon, and exchanged broadſides as they paſſed, and ſhe afterwards wore, and kept firing at her, until we arrived up with her, when ſhe ſtruck. I have given her in poſſeſſion of Mr. Callow, Maſter of the Columbus, who behaved very well on the occaſion, in order to her being ſent to Cape Maſſartica, where her late Maſter and part of the crew are, and I rejoiced this neſt of thieves (for they have plundered from all nations) is deſtroyed, particularly as we ſpoke many valuable veſſels juſt coming on the coaſt. The ſchooner eſcaped with only a few men on board, as her crew were ſent on board the Horatio Nelſon, which was fitted for cruizing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROSS DONNELLEY.

P. S. The brig we captured is named le Prudent, of four twelve pounders, eight ſix pounders, and 70 men.

His Majeſty's Ship Narciſſus, off the Cape of Good Hope, Chriſtmas Day, 1805.

SIR—Yeſterday afternoon, while we were anxiouſly looking out in the ſhip I command, for the ſquadron and convoy under your orders we diſcovered a ſhip coming from the land about Table Bay, in chace, ſteering down before the wind. She approached within eight or nine miles, and then hauled her wind from us. We inſtantly purſued, and kept her in view until half paſt nine at night, when the weather became ſo thick we loſt ſight of her. Judging, however, from her faſt ſailing, ſhe was a ſhip of war, and would moſt likely puſh back for the Cape Town to give intelligence of our being on the coaſt, I plac'd to windward all night to cut her off, and at day light had the pleaſure of ſeeing her at a conſiderable diſtance to windward, at nine o'clock we neared her faſt, and fearing ſhe would make in for the ſhore, I uſed every endeavour to prevent it, but without effect as ſhe was ſtill to windward of us, and after as ſhe was ſtill to windward of us, and after various manœuvres to eſcape cloſe to the ſurf along ſhore, and both keeping up a partial fire, we compelled her to run aground. Soon after we obſerved her three maſts and bowſprit go by the board, and her boats went adrift. In ſuch a diſtreſſed ſituation, with a heavy ſwell, and ſurf ſetting on the beach, we forbore firing at her, although ſhe vauntingly diſplayed the colours, which, conſidering he force, ſhe deprived herſelf of the power of protecting, & I very much fear the greater part of the crew will be loſt. Immediately after this event we captured a Dutch ſloop bound with naval ſtores from the Cape Town to a line of battle ſhip lying at Simon's Bay. The people on board informed us the veſſel we ran on ſhore was a French ſhip of two and thirty thirty two pounders (ſhort guns) and two hundred and fifty men, and had juſt ſailed from Table Bay; that ſhe had on board the ordnance, &c. of l'Atalante French frigate lately loſt there, and was bound with them to the Mauritius, where ordnance ſtores were wanted to fit other ſhips.

I remain with great reſpect, &c.

(Signed) ROSS DONNELLY.

CROWN-OFFICE, 19. MARCH.

Members returned to ſerve in this preſent Parliament.

Shire of Dumbarton—Henry Hamilton, Eſq. of Dargiddhaun, in the room of James Colquhoun, who, ſince his election for the ſaid ſhire, hath accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of his Majeſty's Three Ward-ſeats Hundreds of Stoke, Deſborough, and Burnham.

Borough of Whilton—The Hon. Charles Herbert, in the room of the Right Hon. Richard Lord Viſcount Fitzwilliam, who, ſince his election for the ſaid borough, hath accepted the office of Steward of his Majeſty's Manor of Eaſt Hendred, Berks.

Borough of Appleby—John Courtenay, Eſq.

Borough of Aldeburgh—John M'Mahon, Eſq.

Borough of Richmond—The Hon. Charles Lawrence Dundas, in the room of the Hon. George Heneage Lawrence Dundas, who ſince his election for the ſaid borough hath accepted the office of Steward of His Majeſty's Manor of Eaſt Hendred, Berks.

Borough of Knaſbrough—Lord John Townſhend.

Town of Haverford weſt—The Right Hon. William Lord Keniington, Baron of Keniington in Ireland.

County of Bedford—Francis Pym, Eſq. in the room of the Hon. St. Andrew St. John (now Lord St. John), called up to the Houſe of Peers.

University of Cambridge—The Right Hon. Henry Petty, commonly called Lord Henry Petty, in the room of the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, deceaſed.

Borough of Woodover—The Right Hon. Charles Long.

Borough of Morpeth—The Right Hon. George Howard, commonly called Lord Viſcount Morpeth.

Borough of Taviſtock—The Right Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick; and Robert Spencer, Eſq. commonly called Lord Robert Spencer.

Borough of Newark upon Trent—Sir Charles Monce, Pole Bart.

Borough of Calne—Oſborne Markham, Eſq. in the room of the Right Hon. Henry Petty, commonly called Lord Henry Petty, who ſince his election for the ſaid borough, hath accepted the office of Chancellor and Under Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer.

Borough of Harwich—The Right Hon. John Hiley Addington.

Borough of Reigate—The Hon. Philip James Cocks, Lieut. Colonel in his Majeſty's 1ſt. Regiment of foot guards, in the room of the Hon. John Somers Cocks, now Lord Somers, called up to the Houſe of Peers.

County of Buckingham—The Right Hon. Richard Grenville Nugent Chandois Temple, commonly called Earl Temple.

Borough of St. Maws—The Right Hon. William Windham.

LONDON.—28th. February.

The Hamburgh Mail due on Wedneſday arrived yeſterday evening.

Baron *Thugut* has been recalled, and has aſſiſted at a Council of State held at Vienna.

Rumours of the march of a large Auſtrian Army to the Turkiſh frontiers continue to prevail.

The ſyſtem of exaction of and robbery has, as we predicted, been extended to other places within the reach of the French troops in Germany, and a contribution of 100,000 rix dollars has been impoſed on the diſtrict of Rodelheim near Frankfort.—Other places will be ſubjected to ſimilar demands, and we ſhould not be ſurpriſed to find the French make a ſudden irruption into the Elector of *Heſſe's* territories, and levy a contribution on Caſſel. The *Elector* is ſuppoſed to poſſeſs more ready money than any other Prince in Germany.—The Elector of *Saxony* is alſo immenſely rich—they will each of them, we have no doubt, be plundered by the French at no diſtant period. The Elector of *Heſſe* is ſaid to be ambitious of the kingly dignity, and *Bonaparte* will very willingly give it him—it is in his ſyſtem and policy to ſubſtitute new titles for old—to raiſe Landgraves into Electors, Electors into Kings, and Kings into Emperors. Mankind, accuſtomed to the new title, will, he thinks, ſoon forget the old, and his own uſurpation will no longer be remembered amidſt the general uſurpation that has reſulted from it.

There are ſlight hopes that the contribution impoſed upon Frankfort will be diminiſhed. Frankfort has been the grand depot for Engliſh goods, and that is a ſufficient crime in the eyes of the man towards whom the City Addreſs, as originally drawn up, adviſed that we ſhould adopt a conciliatory mode of conduct.

We ſee no reaſon for believing that Pruſſia will loſe either Anſpach or Bayreuth, or indeed one inch of territory—nay, we have every reaſon to ſuppoſe that ſhe will gain a large acceſſion of territory, by the acquiſition of *Hanover*, which, we fear, is not deſtined to be placed again under the mild and paternal rule of the Houſe of Brunſwick.—Theſe rapid acceſſions of territory and influence on the part of the Cabinet of Berlin, have produced, as our readers will ſee in an article from Vienna, great jealouſy on the part of the Auſtrian Government—"*This pretenderance of the Court of Berlin,*" ſays the article in queſtion, "becomes ſo much the more diſproportionate to the influence of Auſtria, as the latter has loſt in the ſame meaſure that the former has been aggrandized. There is, however, a general perſuaſion, that the ſecret articles of the Treaty of Preſburgh promiſe to Auſtria a compenſation for the enormous ſacrifices to which ſhe has been forced to ſubmit."

But this compenſation will hardly be obtained without conſiderable difficulty. It is clear that Roſſia will oppoſe any plan of aggrandizing Auſtria at the expence of Turkey.

The Attorney and Solicitor Generals were both Knighted, on being appointed to their ſituations, and are therefore Sir *A. Pigott* and Sir *Samuel Romilly*.

The Earl of Albemarle is appointed Maſter of the Buck Hounds to His Majeſty, *vice* Lord Sandwich.

LONDON FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

A dreſs of lace ſtriped blue muſlin over an under-dreſs of white ſatin. The front and bottom of the dreſs, trimmed with reverſe pleatings of white ſatin ribbon. The ſleeves of white ſatin, very ſhort, and rather full. The boſom quite plain and trimmed, ſo as to correſpond with the other parts of the dreſs. *A Turban* of blue and white chenille. White gloves and ſhoes.

A dreſs of white ſatin; the train very long, and trimmed all round with ſmall white beads, or bugles. The boſom and ſleeves trimmed to correſpond. The hair dreſſed and ornamented with a large comb. White gloves and ſhoes.

A cloſe bonnet of pink ſilk, trimmed with black velvet.

A turban of black velvet made open, ſo as to admit the hair, and trimmed with gold lamina.

The hair dreſſed and ornamented with a wreath of orange or other coloured flowers.

A Beaver Hat, tied under the chin, with ribbon of the ſame colour.

A morning dreſs of thick white muſlin, with handkerchief ends, faſtened to the ſhoulders, and tied across the boſom. *A Bonnet* of velvet, or ſilk turned up in front.

General Obſervations.—The prevailing colours are orange, blue, pink, and green. Peliſſes are rapidly diſappearing—they have given place to Spencers and mantles, which are trimmed round the bottom with broad lace. Velvet bonnets of all ſhapes are ſtill much worn—For full dreſſes, white ſatin or crape, or very thin muſlin over ſatin, are the moſt faſhionable. The Grecian head dreſs ſtill continues to be worn, but not ſo generally as it was laſt month. Large combs and bandeaus of diamonds, or pearls, or wreaths of ſmall flowers, are the only ornaments for the head when turbans are not worn.

War Office, Jan. 7.—Major General Geo. Marquis of Huntly, promoted from the 92d to the 42d foot, to be Colonel. Lieut. General Napier G. Burton, from the 3d. Foot Guards, to the 60th foot, to be colonel commandant of a Battalion. Major Gen. the Hon. John Hope, from the 60th foot to the 92d foot, to be colonel.

On Tueſday the 11th February, at her houſe, Queen-Street, Edinburgh, the Right Hon. the counteſs of London and Moira was ſafely delivered of a daughter.

America is in a curious ſituation at preſent—whilſt the complains of the injury done to her trade by Great Britain, France is accuſing her of illegal commerce with St. Domingo, and at the very moment ſhe is urging her griefs againſt Great Britain, France, and Spain, ſhe is receiving complaints of her own conduct from every one of thoſe Powers.

The *Expedition* in the continent has been productive, according to the ſtatement of the Secretary at War yeſterday, of a very beneficial effect in increaſing the number of our troops; ſeven thouſand recruits having been added to the German Legion whilſt our army was upon the continent.

Crim. Con.—Friday ſe'nnight an action was brought in Dublin by one *Broome*, a bailiff, againſt a Mr. *Hume*, for adultery with the wife of the former. The charge was in ſome meaſure ſubſtantiated, but, on account of the manner in which the married couple were united in the Hymenean temple, the plaintiff was non-ſuited.

BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR.

The following Addreſs was tranſmitted from the Britiſh priſoners at Verdun to the *Electreſs* of *Wirtemberg*, at a period when it was ſuppoſed the extraordinary ſucceſs of *Bonaparte* would have rendered him acceſſible to the ſoftер emotions of humanity.

"TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE ELECTRESS OF WIRTEMBERG.

"MADAM—We, the underſigned, in our own names, and in that of all your Royal Father's ſubjects detained as priſoners by order of the French Government, beg leave to addreſs your Royal Highneſs, ſatisfied, that you will deign to intereſt yourſelf in obtaining our releaſe from a ſituation which has been the cauſe of much domeſtic diſtreſs to many of us, and of perſonal inconvenience to all.

"We have been detained in France nearly two years and a half, at a diſtance from our affairs, our families and our homes. We have, without ſucceſs, made every exertion that depended upon us for our liberation; and it is with extreme mortification we find, that we are not only ſuffering in our own perſons, but that our detention is the obſtacle to the general exchange of the priſoners of war, and that we are thus, though innocently, the cauſe, that the brave of each nation are languiſhing in confinement.

"We are perfectly aware, Madam, while thus ſtating our ſituation to your Royal Highneſs, that it is not the firſt time your feelings have been excited for us. Your concern for the welfare, the happineſs, and the rights of Britiſh ſubjects, while we were ſo fortunate as to preſerve you in England, and the general beneficence of your character, are known to us all.

"We take the liberty of ſuggeſting to your Royal Highneſs, that we conceive an application, on your part, to the *Emperor of the French*, for our liberation, muſt prove ſucceſsful, and we are particularly led to that opinion from the reflection, that the *Emperor* has ſo lately viſited the Court of Stuttgard, and has paid the homage due to your Royal Highneſs, in whoſe perſon the affability and attractions peculiar to your ſex are blended with the Dignity of a Britiſh Princeſs.

"We are, Madam, with the moſt reſpectful attachment to your perſon, your Royal Highneſs's very devoted and obedient ſervants."

Here follow the names of the principal priſoners of war at Verdun.

Being in poſſeſſion of an authentic copy of the Anſwer, we now lay it before our Readers. It is as follows:—

"*Stuttgard, Nov.* 11, 1805.

"Gentlemen—You only do juſtice to my feelings, in being convinced that I take a very ſincere part in the miſfortunes of my countrymen; and ſhould be very deſirous to aſſiſt them, did my power equal my goodwill. But I am ſorry that you have deceived yourſelves with falſacious hopes, that I could have taken any ſteps towards obtaining you leave to return to England.

Any polite attentions ſhewn to me by the Emperor of the *French*, during his ſtay at Louiſburg, do not authoriſe me to interfere in a buſineſs which muſt be ſettled between the two Governments. Though I cannot come forward as I could wiſh to do on this occaſion, I beg you will be convinced of the regard with which I am, Your Friend.

"CHARLOTTE, Electreſs of Wirtemberg."

TRIAL OF GOVERNOR PICTON.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, February 24.

A few minutes after nine o'clock this morning, Mr. Harriſon opened the pleadings in this cauſe by ſtating that it was a criminal proſecution againſt the defendant, charging him with having, in the month of December 1802, inflicted *torture* on LOUISA CALDERON, one of his Majeſty's ſubjects, in the iſland of Trinidad.

Mr. Garrow roſe to addreſs the Jury, and ſaid, that the duty had devolved to him, by the removal of a Learned Perſon from this Court to an exalted ſtation, which deprived them of the advantage of his greater abilities to lay before them a ſtatement of the ſingular and *horrid* tranſaction which was the ſubject of this proſecution; and, although he ſhould acquit himſelf zealouſly of the obligation impoſed upon him, to bring to light and condign puniſhment an offence ſo flagrant as that charged upon the defendant, yet much more happy would he be, to find that there was no ground upon which the charge could be ſupported, and that the Britiſh character was not ſtained by the adoption of ſo *cruel* a meaſure as that which was alledged in this proſecution. The defendant was the repreſentative of our Sovereign, and the Governor of Trinidad, one of the Spaniſh dependencies, which had ſurrendered to the Britiſh Arms under the brave Sir Ralph Abercromby. The benignant code of laws which had prevailed in the Iſland, were, unhappily, cruelly innovated under his Adminiſtration. However ſtrange to Engliſhmen it might appear, in ſome of the Weſt India colonies young women frequently become *mothers* at the age of *twelve* years—and Louiſa Calderon, of whom mention had been made, was living with a perſon of the name of Pedro Lewis, as his miſtreſs, in the year 1801, being at that time ten or eleven years of age; when, in the caſual abſence of this perſon, another man, named Carlos Gonſales, with whom ſhe intrigued, robbed the houſe of Louis of a quantity of dollars. For this offence both he and ſhe were apprehended, and underwent examination before the Officers to whom the diſpenſation of juſtice in the iſland was confided. Not being able to procure from the girl evidence of the delinquency of Gonſales—application was made to Governor Picton on the ſubject, and an order was written and ſigned by him, to "*inflict the torture on Louiſa Calderon.*" Purſuant to this dreadful decree, the unfortunate object againſt whom it was levelled was turned over to a jailer, and fixed upon an inſtrument, which was prepared for the purpoſe, ſuſpended by the left wriſt, from the ceiling of a room, and reſting with her right foot upon a ſharp wooden ſtake. In this poſition, ſuffering the moſt excruciating pain, ſhe was continued fifty-three or fifty-four minutes, as calculated by the watch of a Magiſtrate of the iſland, who attended the dreadful puniſhment, to ſee that it was not continued more than an hour, fooliſhly alledging, that the *Engliſh laws* did not permit a ſubject to be *longer tortured*. This puniſhment not having proved ſufficient to extort from the ſufferer the confeſſion which was deſired, twenty-four hours afterwards it was renewed for a ſpace of twenty-two minutes, twice during which time the poor girl fainted—and having at laſt confeſſed that ſhe knew Gonſales had committed the robbery, ſhe was taken from the torture, immediately put into irons, and confined in a gaol, where ſhe could not ſtand upright, for eight months, until a ſhort time before the arrival of Col. Fullarton in the iſland, by whom ſhe was afterwards brought to England.—This ſhocking abuſe of his ſtation was the charge which was brought againſt General Picton.

Mr. Garrow ſaid, that he underſtood the juſtification which was to be alledged was, that the infliction of the torture was conſiſtent with the laws of Spain, which had long been obſerved there. He ſhould call witneſſes to prove that no ſuch cruelty had ever been before practiſed in the Colony. Evidence would be adduced to the Jury, that Governor Picton was the firſt man who ever curſed the Iſland of Trinidad, by ordering the erection of an engine for torment. One had been formed, by his direction, ſome time before the unfortunate perſon, whoſe ſufferings had occaſioned this proſecution, was ſubjected to its horrid operation, and had been uſed upon two or three Negroes of the iſland, upon a charge of *ſorcery and witchcraft*. In conſequence of the *mandamus* iſſued by this Court, much evidence had been brought from Trinidad, which had been thought neceſſary to the defence of the Governor. It now became neceſſary for him (Mr. Garrow) to call witneſſes to prove the caſe he had ſtated; and, amongſt others, he would call Louiſa Calderon herſelf, who would ſhew to the Jury ſome marks of the torture ſhe had undergone.

LOUISA CALDERON was called, and examined. Her countenance was that of a Mulatto. She ſeemed about ſixteen. She gave her evidence in Spaniſh. She ſaid ſhe was in Trinidad in the year 1798, and was acquainted with a perſon of the name of *Pedro Louis* in whoſe houſe ſhe lived. She was with him at the time General Picton was Governor—remembered a robbery having been committed in a houſe of Pedro Louis, of which a perſon named Carlos Gonſales, was ſuſpected. He was taken up, and the witneſs and her mother were likewiſe taken up, the ſame night. She was carried in the firſt inſtance before General Picton, who ordered her to be conducted to priſon. She was ſent under the guard of three ſoldiers, and committed to cloſe confinement.

General Picton told her, that if ſhe did not confeſs who had taken the money, the hangman ſhould put his hand upon her. Witneſs knew a man of the name of Beggara—he was an Alkaid, or Juſtice. He came to her in the priſon, and examined her frequently on the ſubject of the robbery—there was a perſon named De Caſtro, an Eerivano, or Clerk, preſent. It was in a room of the woman's ſide of the priſon. She was afterwards carried to a room where there was a picket erected.

Mr. Garrow.—What was the nature of that inſtrument of torture? Can you give an account in Engliſh?—A. Yes, Sir. This hand (holding out her left) was tied up ſo (raiſing her left hand and ſtretching her body); then this hand (the right) and this foot (paſſing the left foot behind the right leg) were tied together. They put the firſt on one ſide, and then on the other.

Q. The firſt time, they tied you up by the left hand?—A. Yes.

Q. And the left foot tied to the right hand?—A. Yes.

Q. Was that rope fixed to the ceiling, or made faſt to a pulley?—A. A pulley.

Q. What was your right foot put on?—A. On a Picket, in this manner, (deſcribing it by her attitude), the toe reſting on the ſharp part of the wood.

Q. Is this a faithful deſcription (ſhewing her a coloured drawing)?—A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Can you tell how long you might remain in this ſituation?—A. Three quarters of an hour.

Q. Was you allowed to reſt on the ſpike of wood all the time?—Yes, Sir.

Q. Were you at any time drawn up by the rope ſo as to be ſuſpended?—Yes, Sir.

Q. Had you ſeen any perſons placed in the ſame ſituation?—A. Yes.

Q. How many?—A. Two.

[The witneſs then proceeded to deſcribe the effect produced by the torture. She felt a heavy pain, and her wriſts and feet very much ſwelled. She was afterwards taken to a room called the Gaoler's Room, and from thence brought back to the room where ſhe had been ſuſpended, and there kept all night in irons.]

Q. Deſcribe the grutto or fetters you were confined with?—A. It is a piece of wood with a hole below it, and an iron bar that runs through it.

Q. Was you fixed to that iron bar?—A. Yes, all the ſame night.

Q. How was you fixed?—A. The bar made faſt to my legs with iron rings.

Q. Did you remain faſtened to this all night?—A. All night.

Q. Was you put on the Picket again next day.—A. Yes.

Q. Was you put on the ſame inſtrument of torture, and in the ſame manner as the day before?—A. The very ſame.

Q. How long was you kept on the inſtrument of torture?—A. Twenty-one minutes.

Q. Was there a watch placed in order to tell the time?—A. Yes.

Q. Who were preſent?—A. Mr. Beggara, the Juſtice le Caſtro, the Eerivano Signor Rafael, the Alguazil, and the Executioner.

Q. What arm was you tied up by the next day?—A. By the two arms.

Q. One at a time?—A. Yes, firſt one, then changed to the other.

Q. Was you drawn up by the rope the ſecond day, ſo as to remove your feet from the ſpike?—A. Yes, I could juſt touch it with the point of the toe.

Q. Were your ſhoes taken off both days?—A. Yes.

Q. Your feet naked?—Yes.

Q. What effect did this produce the ſecond day?—A. I fainted away.

The witneſs went on to deſcribe the reſt of her ſufferings. She ſtated that ſhe remained *eight months* in the priſon, during which time ſhe was kept *in irons*. She ſaid Colonel Fullerton arrived at the Iſland and ſhe was liberated. She came over to England with Colonel Fullarton, and had been ſince ſupported by Mr. White, at the charge of the Britiſh Government.

Signor Rafael, the Alguazil, ſupported the whole of Louiſa's teſtimony. He firſt ſaw her when ſhe was taken down from the picket, and they were giving her a glaſs of wine and water. After nearly the ſame evidence as the girl, he added that the room in which ſhe was confined for eight months by the legs, was ſo low that it would not admit of her *ſitting erect*, but ſhe was obliged to crouch down. He deſcribed the operation of the torture, and ſaid Louiſa Calderon fainted twice in his arms. It appeared to me ſhe could not have endured it much longer without danger to her life. There was no ſurgeon preſent to take care of her in caſe of accident. He ſaid, that at the end of eight months, Carlos Gonſales was ordered to pay a ſum of money, and was baniſhed, and Louiſa was ſet at liberty.

Don Juan Mentez proved the hand-writing of Governor Picton to the order for inflicting the torture. It was in Spaniſh, and ran thus:

"*A liquez la queſtione a Louiſe Calderon*; i. e. *apply to the Torture to Louiſa Calderon.*

Signed "THOMAS PICTON."

It appeared that this order was written at the bottom of a requiſition by Beggara, ſtating that Louiſa Calderon had prevaricated in her account of the robbery—that Beggara was perſuaded ſhe would diſcover the truth by means of a ſlight torment, but that he was not inveſted with power to inflict it, and therefore praying his Excellency to order the ſame.—The witneſs ſtated, that he never knew TORTURE inflicted in the iſland of Trinidad till *General Picton* arrived there. He never heard there was an inſtrument of torture. It was firſt introduced after the conqueſt, by General Picton's order: it was firſt uſed at the picket guard, on the Soldiers, and afterwards introduced into the gaol.

Mr. Dallas made an able reply for General Picton; and attempted, though without ſucceſs, to prove by evidence that the uſe of the torture was permitted by the Spaniſh Laws received in Trinidad.—The Jury found the General GUILTY.—Mr. Dallas then gave notice, that he ſhould move in arreſt of judgment.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

Yeſterday, *William Kerr*, a boy of *thirteen years of age*, was indicted for an aſſault on Ann Rawlins, a child of *nine years of age*, with intent to commit a RAPE.

The attention of the Court was occupied a conſiderable time in this caſe, from the abſence of material witneſſes. Thoſe who had attended before the Grand Jury, either through ignorance or neglect, did not appear, and conſequently the caſe reſted on the teſtimony of the child.

The *Chairman* took great pains to convince her of the danger in not ſpeaking the truth—and, as ſhe appeared capable of comprehending between good and evil, ſhe was ſworn.

It appeared, by her evidence, that the Defendant, a ſifer in the City Artillery Corps, lived next door to her father in Shoreditch. On Monday, ſhe was ſtanding at the door of her father's houſe, when the Defendant, in company with another boy, *nine years old*, aſked her to accompany him to ſome fields, where he was going to *fly his kite*. The child refuſed to go, till ſhe had aſked her mother—but the Defendant and his companion dragged her and hit her, and the younger boy threw her down. The Defendant then conducted himſelf in a manner *too wicked to relate*—and, after he had ſo conducted himſelf, the child was haſtening towards home, when he followed and again behaved ſo indecently, that a Gentleman, who was paſſing, ſecured him, and gave him in charge of two women, who took him home with the child. She was examined by a ſurgeon, and it was evident ſhe had been very ill treated. This examination took place in preſence of the woman, who gave evidence, which, in a great meaſure, corroborated what had been ſtated by the child. They agreed that ſhe had been injured much. The Jury found him GUILTY.

AMERICA.

Substance of the Remonstrance of the Minister of the United States to the British Government.

Mr. *Munroe* begins by ſtating, that he had flattered himſelf he ſhould have had an early anſwer to his former remonſtrance upon this ſubject. But the ſubject, he ſaid, had become the more important, by the continuance of the ſame policy, and the frequent *ſeizures* which are ſtill made of *American veſſels*, places him in a ſtate of great reſponſibility. He adds, that the more he reflects on the ſubject, the more he is convinced it is contrary to the underſtood Law of Nations, and equally repugnant to the agreement between the two Governments, in reſpect to the commerce in queſtion.

By the Law of Nations, as ſettled by the moſt approved authors, no other reſtraint is acknowledged on the trade of Neutral Nations, with thoſe at war, than that it ſhall be impartial between the latter; that it ſhall not extend to articles deemed contraband of war; not to the tranſportation of perſons in military ſervice; nor to places actually blockaded or beſieged. Every other commerce of a neutral with a belligerant is lawful, and every other reſtraint by a belligerant on a neutral unlawful.

The liſt of contraband is well defined, as are alſo the circumſtances which conſtitute a blockade. The beſt authorities have united in confining the firſt to ſuch articles as are uſed in war, and are applicable to military purpoſes; and require to conſtitute the latter the diſpoſition of ſuch a force, conſiſting of ſtationary ſhips, ſo near the port, as to make it dangerous for the ſhips of a Neutral Power to enter it.

The veſſels condemned were engaged in a commerce between the United States and ſome port in Europe, or between thoſe States and the Weſt India Iſlands, belonging to the enemies of Great Britain. In the European voyage the cargo conſiſted of the production of the Colonies. In the voyage to the Weſt Indies, it conſiſted of the goods of the Power to which the Colony belonged, and to which the ſhip was deſtined. The ſhip and cargo, in every caſe, were the property of American Citizens; and the cargo had been landed, and the duty on it paid, in the United States. It was decided that theſe voyages were continuous, and the cargoes were condemned on the principle, that the commerce was illegal.

Theſe ſeizures are incompatible with the Law of Nations as above ſtated; they involve no queſtion of contraband or blockade. On what principle then can theſe ſeizures be defended? On principles laid down in a ſeries of orders iſſued by the Britiſh Government in 1793. 1794. 1798. By the firſt of theſe orders all commerce between Neutral and Enemies Colonies is forbidden, though the other orders afterwards a little relax this rule. In ſupport of theſe orders it was urged, that as Colonial trade is a ſyſtem of monopoly in peace, Neutral Powers have no right to participate in it in time of war, and that Belligerents may interdict it, although allowed by the Parent country. But does it follow, became a Parent country in time of peace monopolizes the whole trade of its Colony, that in time of war, it has no right to regulate it at all? on the contrary, that that right paſſes to the Belligerent.

If this doctrine was found it would certainly eſtabliſh a new and ſingular mode of loſing and acquiring rights. But are not in every State the Colonies a part of her domain, and do they not continue ſo until they are ſevered by conqueſt? The right of regulating trade reſts in the State over its whole territory, and no diſtinction can be taken in reaſon between different parts of the ſame State. But neutrals have a right to trade with Colonies in as ample an extent as the Mother Country will allow it. The right depends not on the chance of war, nor on the will of the Belligerent. If the orders of the Britiſh Government alluded to contained the known law of nations, there would have been no occaſion for any of them, nor could they have varied from each other, in the manner in which they do ſo vary.

I ſhall now, ſaid he, proceed to ſhew that the deciſions are contrary to the agreement between the two Governments on this ſubject. By the order of November 1793, ſome hundred American veſſels were carried into port, and condemned. Thoſe ſeizures were ſubmitted to commiſſioners, who condemned them, and awarded compenſations, which Great Britain has honorably paid. It is impoſſible not to conſider what paſſed on that occaſion, but as an adjuſtment of the preſent principle, and until the caſe of the Eſſex, not one American veſſel engaged in this commerce had been condemned, although frequently met with by the Britiſh cruizers. In *Robinſon's* Reports, page 368, it is clearly eſtabliſhed by the Learned Judge of the Admiralty, that an American has *a right* to import the produce of an enemy's colony into the United States, and to ſend it afterwards for the general commerce of Europe; and that the landing the goods in the United States, and paying the duties, ſhould preclude all further queſtion upon the voyage.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* afterwards, in a communication of the 11th. of April, expreſsly ſtated the ſame thing—that the produce of the Colonies might legally be imported into the United States, and from thence to the Mother Country; and thus the produce of the colonies and manufacture of the mother country might find their way to each other by this circuitous rout. He complains, that after this underſtanding between the two countries, that this opinion ſhould be departed from in the caſe of the Eſſex, which ſerved as a ſignal for the Britiſh cruiſers, and that ſince that time above fifty American ſhips, engaged in that commerce, have been carried into Britiſh ports, and are detained. He complains, that Britain gave no intimation of an intention to change her conduct on theſe points. He adds, that he makes this communication in hopes of a friendly adjuſtment, not only on this ſubject, but alſo on the other, of impreſſing American ſeamen, which he admits is a matter of peculiar delicacy, by reaſon of the ſimilarity of perſons and manners, and particularly from the indentity of language with the two nations.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

MR. FOX's RE-ELECTION.

Yeſterday, at 5 o'clock, purſuant to adverſtiſement, the Electors of Weſtminſter, to the number of between three and four hundred perſons, aſſembled to dinner, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand.

About 6 o'clock Mr. *Fox* entered the room, accompanied by Mr. *Byng*, Mr. *Sheridan*, Mr. *Wilbart*, Mr. Alderman *Coombe*, Sir *Wm. Milner*, Lord *Robert Spencer*, and a number of diſtinguiſhed perſons, and took the chair.

The firſt toaſt given was,

"The KING."—(Which was drank with great enthuſiaſm.)

The next,

"The PRINCE OF WALES."—Three times three.

The next given from the *Chair* was,

"The Independent Electors of Weſtminſter."—with three times three.

Mr. *Sheridan* then addreſſed the Meeting very ſhortly. He obſerved, that if he were to add a ſingle word in preface to the toaſt which he meant to give—he ſhould be, but for ſo much longer, interrupting the pleaſure with which they were all ready to receive it—

"The health of the Right Hon C. J. Fox, their Repreſentative."—Which was drank with three times three, and followed by loud acclamations.

Mr. *Fox* then very briefly obſerved, that he muſt be highly thankful for the proof they now afforded him of their conſtant partiality, and grateful for the ſervices they had done him—in return for which he ſhould now content himſelf with drinking the healths of the company.

"EARL ST. VINCENT, and ſucceſs to his command."—Three times three.

"The DUKE OF BEDFORD, and ſucceſs to his Government of Ireland."—Three times three.

Mr. *Fox* roſe again, and obſerved, that if he were to propoſe to them a vote of thanks to any of his preſent colleagues, it might be conſtrued as an attempt to pay a compliment to that adminiſtration of which he had the honour to be a member—but it was a pleaſure to him to reflect, that there was, at leaſt one exception in the caſe—and he made no doubt of their unanimous accord, when he propoſed to them the toaſt of

"The preſent LORD CHANCELLOR of Great Britain, and the *Trial by Jury*."

which was followed by three times three.

He then ſaid, as neceſſary avocations muſt prevent him from remaining longer amongſt them, he could not think of departing, without offering to them the toaſt which they were accuſtomed to drink, at all their former meetings.

"THE CAUSE OF LIBERTY ALL OVER THE WORLD."—Standing with three times three.

Immediately after this, Mr. *Fox* retired, and was followed by Mr. Sheridan and ſome others, when Mr. Alderman *Coombe* was unanimouſly called upon to ſupply his place in the Chair.

The Alderman then ſaid, that though he, as well as Mr. Fox, belonged to a popular ſociety (the Whig Club), in which it had not been cuſtomary to drink the healths of thoſe perſons who had been for ſome time in adminiſtration, yet it had ever been their wiſh, that his Right Hon. Friend might one day be able to form a part of an adminiſtration, compoſed of men whoſe opinions might be in conformity with his own principles. The preſent criſis, and the perils which now threatened the country, had, at length, enabled their Right Hon. repreſentative, combining his own exalted talents with perſons of the firſt rank, ability, and influence in the country, to form an Adminiſtration on the broadeſt poſſible baſis. Having accompliſhed that end, the preſent Adminiſtration being ſo formed as to meet the general approbation of the country, he, for one, was determined, both in and out of Parliament, to give it all the ſupport in his power. On theſe grounds, he made no doubt of being ſeconded by the company, when he propoſed to them,

"The health of LORD GRENVILLE, and ſucceſs to the preſent Adminiſtration."—Three times three.

Mr. *Clifford* gave,

"The health of Mr Alderman Coombe, and the independent Livery of London, who ſupported the preſent Adminiſtration upon true Whig principles,"—reiterated applauſes.

AMERICA AND SPAIN.

Jan. 28.—The Marquis De Caſa Yrujo addreſſed a Note, dated the 9th. ult. to the Secretary of State, on the ſubject of the exiſting differences between this Country and Spain, containing animadverſions on ſuch parts of the Preſident's Meſſage as had a reference to theſe differences. This Note the Marquis expected would be publiſhed; but, to uſe his own words, "after waiting for more than forty days in expectation of this act of juſtice, he found he had waited in vain;" and therefore, on the 21ſt curt. he addreſſed a Card to the different Foreign Miniſters accredited to our Government, with a copy of the Note, authoriſing them to give publicity to both. From the tenor of the Note, it does not ſeem probable that the differences between the two Powers will be eaſily adjuſted.

THE WARNING;

AN IRONICAL BALLAD.

Occaſioned by an illiberal Satire upon *Short People*. By Mr. Kenney, Author of Society a Poem, and "Raiſing the Wind," a Farce.

Complexions unſeemly, or limb that offends:
Bandy legs and high ſhoulders, carbuncles and wens,
Shall ſoon feel the force of my ſong:
Your ſcare crows and dowdies, I'll curſedly mawl,
All unders-ſaid people, or people too tall,
And people as broad as they're long.

All ye that have locks to diſfigure the pate,
Like carrots in hue, and as ſtubbornly ſtrait;
Such locks ye ſhall certainly rue;
And henceforth ſhall none with impunity wear,
A noſe of the bottle kind, noſe that's too ſpare,
Or noſe, you might make into two.

On an uncomely Leg, or a mere ſtump of wood,
Aſſuming the place where a leg once had ſtood,
Depend on't my wit ſha'nt be ſtinting.
No face with more mouth than ſhould come to its ſhare,
Or ſhort of an eye, any longer I'll bear,
And let me catch any man ſquinting?

Next, ailings of every deſcription I'll ſcout,
Colds, agues and fevers, the bile and the gout,
Shall get a ſatirical trimming:
And old age, ſhall feel alſo the gall of my pen;
For no good excuſe can be made for OLD MAN,
And ſurely ſtill leſs for OLD WOMAN.

MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXII. WEDNESDAY, 9th. JULY 1806. Number 1083.

INSURANCE,
BY
PRIVATE UNDERWRITERS

IT HAVING been suggested, that it would be a convenience to the Commercial part of this Settlement, to have INSURANCES effected by PRIVATE POLICIES, until the NEW MEMBERS of the *Madras Equitable Insurance Company*, are completely formed, and the OFFICE ready to issue Policies;—THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that, from THIS DAY, on application for

INSURANCES,

to, or from any part of the World, directed to me, *Policies will be opened, at my Office, for Private Underwriters, and particular attention will be paid, to get them subscribed to, by the most respectable Names, and with all possible despatch.*

The Premium collected, will be laid Monthly, to each Underwriter, with the deduction only, of the usual Commisson.

W. ABBOTT,
Agent and Secretary,
To the Madras Equitable Insurance Company.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
8th. July, 1806.

Advertisement.

CHINA INVESTMENT.

THE greater part of the GOODS imported by Messrs. LEE and SHAW, in January last, on the Ship ORIENT, will be exposed to Sale, at Mr. *Heeske's* House, opposite to Messrs. Binny and Dennison's, in Armenian Street, *Tomorrow, the Tenth of July*, by COTA KISTNAMAH CHITTY, under the Orders of Messrs. *Francis Lautour and Co.* Agents to the Mortgagees in China.

The Investment consists of Teas of all kinds, Sugar Candy of the first sort, China Ware, of all descriptions, Nankeen, Cloths, Silks, Furniture, Preserved Fruit, Arto, French Claret, Coniac Brandy, and White Holland's Gin, and a variety of other Articles, which will be sold considerably under the usual Prices, and for Ready Money only.

Madras, 9th. July, 1806.

Europe Investment.

George Bold,

Begs leave to acquaint his Friends & the Public,
THAT HE HAS PURCHASED
THE WELL CHOSEN INVESTMENT
OF
Mr. C. Richardson, *Surgeon,*
OF THE
Hon'ble Company's Ship
E S S E X,
THE ARTICLES CONSISTING,
Chiefly as follows:

CLARET, Port Wine, Ale and Porter and Raspberry Brandy, Hams and Cheeses, Oilman's Stores, Confectionary, Grocery, Perfumery, Sadlery, Leather Breeches and Pantaloons, Boots, Ladies Shoes, Helmet and Round Hats, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Gold and Silver Epaulets, Sword Knots, Cavalry Braid, Military Sashes, Glass ware, Guns and Pistols, Toys, new Books, &c. &c.

For Private Sale,

BY JAS. RANKEN,

AT HIS COMMISSION WARE-HOUSE,
D'Mello's Buildings,
BENGAL SALT PETRE,
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.
At 25 Pagodas per Candy.

Europe Investments.

Messrs. Waddel, Inverarity & Co.
Beg leave to inform their Friends,
THAT THEY ARE NOW RECEIVING
THE
Two Investments
PURCHASED FROM
Captains Locke and Prescott,
OF THE
Hon'ble Company's Ships
DAVID SCOTT,
AND
Alnwick Castle,
WHICH WILL BE
EXPOSED FOR SALE,
SO SOON AS POSSIBLE,
At Mr. Porcher's House, North Street,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING,
VIZ.

CLARET, from the houses of Maxwell and Key, Paxton and Co., Walker and Co. Gleddstanes and Co. Bell and Co. and Urquhart and Robertson.

PORT WINE and HOCK from the first Houses.

ALE and PORTER from Hodgson.

Dorchester and Burton ALE in Bottles.

Glocester, Berkeley and Pine CHEESE and HAMS, Salted and Spiced Salmon, Tongues, Herrings, Jews Beef, Vegetable Essences, and a general assortment of Sauces.

Confectionary,

From Hoffman and Son,
CONSISTING OF
Rum Shrub, Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, Jams, Jellies, Comfits, Brandy Fruits and Bottled Fruits, Raspberry Vinegar, Capelaire, &c. &c. &c.

GROCERY,

Consisting of

Bloom and Muscadell Raisins, Imperial Plumbs, Almonds, Currants, Maccaroni, Vermacelli, Chocolate, Cocoa, and Barley.

CABINET-WARE,

CONSISTING OF
Mahogany Secretary BOOK CASES, WARDROBES, &c.

Library Tables; Card Tables, Commodes, and Writing Desks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, Ladies and Children's Shoes.

Superfine Scarlet, Blue and Coloured Cloths, Flannels, Serge, Boat Cloaks, Blankets and Counterpanes.

Leather Pantaloons, Breeches & Gloves.

Military, Round, and Children's Hats

Gibsons Military Saddles, and Bridles, Whips, Cavalry Plated and Gilt Spurs.

Gold and Silver Epauletes, Laces, Sword Knots, Sashes and Waist Belts, Cavalry and Regimental Swords.

Silver and Mourning Shoe and Knee Buckles, Pencil Cases, Pocket Books and Port Folios.

Piano Forte's and Patent Flutes.

PERFUMERY from Smith and Nephew.

STATIONERY and Books.

GLASSWARE of Sorts.

CUTLERY,

White Ivory Handled Table Knives and Forks in sets, and various sorts of Cutlery.

Military Telescopes, Mathematical Instruments.

Spectacles, and Reading Glasses.

IRONMONGERY and Tinware.

Morocco Trunks in Sets, and Silk Umbrellas.

Turnery, Toys, Tool Chests, and Bird Cages.

N. B. Supplies of the above Articles will be sent to their Concerns at Trichiopoly, Colombo, and Trincomallie.

☞ *W. I. and Co. have lately received some Excellent* CONIAC BRANDY, *which they can recommend.*

Capital and Extensive Europe

INVESTMENTS.

Messrs. Hope, Griffiths & Wheeler
Beg leave to acquaint their Friends,
THAT THEY HAVE PURCHASED
TWO EXTENSIVE
INVESTMENTS
BROUGHT OUT BY
Captain PRESCOTT,
OF THE
Hon'ble Company's Ship
Alnwick Castle,
AND
CAPTAIN LOCKE,
OF THE
Hon'ble Company's Ship
DAVID SCOTT,
Together with several other
INVESTMENTS,
BROUGHT OUT BY THE
OFFICERS,
BELONGING TO
THE ABOVE SHIPS:
The whole forming a very complete
AND
GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
EUROPE ARTICLES,
WHICH ARE,
In the highest state of preservation,
AMONGST WHICH,
ARE THE FOLLOWING,
VIZ.

CLARET from Maxwell and Keys, Urquhart and Robertson, Walter and Mc Clary, Paxton, Gledston and Nesbit, and Chas. Bell and Co.

OLD HOCK. Port and Sherry.

PALE ALE and Porter in Hogsheads, from Hodgson.

DORCHESTER, Burton and Pale ALE in Bottles.

Cherry and Raspberry BRANDY and Rum Shrub from Hoffman.

Dantzic Ratifia in boxes of six Bottles, from Johnson and Justirini.

CONFECTIONARY of every kind from Hoffman.

OILMAN'S STORES from Gordon, Davis and others; consisting of Jews Beef, Tongues, Pickled and Red Herrings, Salted and Spiced Salmon, Vegetable Essences, Pickles, Mushrooms, Mustard, Vinegar, Salad Oil, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, and a great variety of Meat and Fish Sauces.

Glocester, Berkeley and Pine CHEESES,

GROCERY, consisting of Bloom Raisins, Jordan and Bitter Almonds, French Plumbs, Currants.

Picked Isinglass, Maccaroni, Vermecilli, Pearl and Scotch Barley, Oatmeal and Grits.

Patent Chocolate and Cocoa, Patent Sago, Arrow Root, Carraway Seeds, Allspice, &c.

Essence of Spruce,

Fashionable Yeoman Crown HATS, Opera Hats, and Children's Hats.

Cavalry, Hussar, Jockey and Half BOOTS, Dress and half dress Shoes, from Hoby, Stunt, and other fashionable Makers.

Ladies SHOES, from Taylor.

HOSIERY, consisting of Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk and cotton Stockings, Silk Gloves and Mitts, cotton Caps, patent Worsted Stockings, Fleecy Hosiery, and Fleecy Dresses, &c.

Superfine Nash's Scarlet Cloth, Cavalry Grey Navy Blue, fashionable coat Pieces and Facings for the different corps, from Vigors.

Swanskin, Waistcoat Pieces, Dimities and Muslinets.

Irish Linen, fashionable Chintz for Furniture.

French and Scotch Cambric.

French Lace and Edgings.

Cavalry and Hunting Saddles and Bridles, from Gibson, Robart and others.

SADLERY,

Cavalry Saddles and Bridles, with Steel Bits and Stirrups.

Bandy Harnesses, Whips, and Spare Sadlery.

Gold and Silver Epaulets—Gold and Silver Thread and Lace—Sword Knots—Gold and Silver Stars—Buttons for the coast Army—Cavalry and Infantry Sashes—Gorgets—Feathes—Stocks—Cockades, &c.

Europe Investment Continued.

Broad Gold and Silver Lace, proper for Housing to Saddles, for mounted Officers, according to the late Regulation.

VINCENTS CAVALRY SPURS.

Cavalry and Infantry Regulation Swords and Belts, Dirks, &c.

Leather Pantaloons and Breeches—Military Gloves, &c.

Savigneys CUTLERY consisting of Razors, Penknives—Office Knives—Scissars—Horse Fleams, &c.

Best Town made Ivory handled Table Knives and Forks in sets.

Patent Shot and Gun-powder—Oil Flints—Copper Powder Flasks—Single and Double Shot Belts—Game Bags—Cleaning Rods, &c.

A Capital Assortment of Double and Single Barrelled Guns and Pistols from Nock, Mortimer, Wogden and others.

Cavalry Pistols to carry a Musket Ball.

Fashionable Shoe and Knee Buckles, and Mourning Buckles.

Boat Cloaks—Blankets, and real Welsh Flannel—A great Variety—also in small Boxes well assorted.

PERFUMERY from Smyth and Bristow, and Moseley.

A Large Assortment of STATIONERY,

Small Japanned Boxes containing a useful assortment of Stationery.

Morrocco Port Folios—Mahogany Writing Desks with and without Instruments.

Elegant Looking Glasses on claw feet.

Toilet Glasses with and without Drawers, &c.

Leather Backgammon Boxes.

Chess Men—Tops—Rackets—Tennis Balls—Trap Bats—Cricket Balls—Battledoors and Shuttlecocks—Fishing Rods—Lines and Hooks—Childrens Cabinets and Books.

GLASS WARE, consisting of very rich and elegant eight Light Lustres—Diamond Cut Desert Services—Milk Bowls—Beehive Butter Cups—Sugar Vases—Mustineers—Salts—Table Shades, on elegant Plated and Chrystal feet; Bed-chamber Candlesticks with Shades, Globe Lamps, Wall Shades, Pillar Shades,—complete sets of fashionable Wine Glasses, with Tumblers, Goblets and Decanters, and a great variety of other Glass-ware.

QUEENS-WARE in very complete sets of White Ware made up into sets of any quantity.

Mathematical and Optical Instruments from Dolland, Gilbert and Wright; and others Consisting of—Achromatic Telescopes with extra powers—Day and Night Glasses—Night Glasses—Parallel Rulers—Pocket Compasses—Gunters Scales—Pocket Sextants—Thermometers—Eye Glasses—Spectacles—Reading Glasses,—Nautical Almanacks—the Requisite Tables—Rios Tables for finding the Longitude, &c. &c.

MAHOGANY FURNITURE,

Consisting of

Solid Mahogany Wardrobes—Secretary and Book Cases—Pembroke and Card Tables—Commodes—Ladies Work Tables, &c.

Potters Patent Flutes,

Tin Ware a great Variety.

Complete Marine and Family Medicine Chests—Tincture of Bark—Wright's Bitters, Magnesia—Gowlands Lotion—the real De Velnos Syrup, &c. &c.

Shoe and Cloths Brushes,—Pouch Balls,—Heel Balls—Blacking, &c.

Garden Shears—Wire Rat and Mouse Traps.

Elegant Brass wire Bird Cages & Bird Seeds.

Tool Chests very complete.

Packwoods Razor Straps and Paste.

Reeves Colours in Boxes very complete.

The Chevalier Ruspinis Tooth Powder.

Tincture and Styptic.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES.

Brass and Iron Door Locks,

Patent and Brass Dog Collars.

Silver Pencil Cases and Crayons for ditto.

Grand and other Piano Fortes by Broadwood.

Floor Cloth and Palankeen Beading.

Morocco Leather.

BOOKS.

Garden Seeds from Swinden.

Ditto from Windsore in Phials.

AND

A Variety of other Articles.

N. B. MESSRS. HOPE GRIFFITHS AND WHEELER, *take this opportunity of acquainting their* FRIENDS, *that from and after the 1st. of August next, they will allow a discount of 5 per Cent. on all Bills paid within a Month from the time of Sale.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

IF our Correspondent at BELLARY will assure us that there is nothing personal in his communications of the 2d instant, they will most readily find place in our next.

THE COURIER.

Wednesday, 9th. July 1806.

SINCE our last publication we have received a number of London Newspapers of the 2d. and 3d. of March.—These papers do not add much to the intelligence we have already presented to our readers;—the principal heads they contain are—the arrival of Admiral Sir John Duckworth, in the West Indies; where he had been joined by the Hon. Admiral Cochrane, and it was supposed, would proceed in search of a French Squadron which had escaped from Brest, and which it had been ascertained, was bound to Martinique.

It had been confidently asserted on the 3d. of March, in the City, and also (in the first circles at the west end of the town) that OVERTURES OF A PACIFIC NATURE, had been made by BONAPARTE, to the BRITISH GOVERNMENT. Whether these reports were well-founded or otherwise, it would appear that they were very generally promulgated, and every where received with the utmost pleasure and avidity.

A Frigate was getting ready at Portsmouth, to convey General Sir Eyre Coote, to his Government of Jamaica.

PORTSMOUTH,—4th. March.

"The Fleet is under weigh, and I have only time to inform you that, a Boat from France, with *a flag of Truce*, has arrived at Southampton. A French Officer was on board, with proposals 'tis said, for an Exchange of Prisoners,—and it is also confidently asserted that he had a Letter from Bonaparte, on the subject of negotiations for Peace."

NAVAL FORCE OF EUROPE.

THE following Statement of the NAVAL FORCE of *Europe*, subsequent to the battle off Trafalgar, in 1805, as we believe it to be very nearly correct, may, perhaps, be acceptable to our Readers.

	Line including Fifties.	Frigates.
GREAT BRITAIN	243	210
Russia	60	100
Spain	57	44
Sweden	26	13
Denmark	23	23
Turkey	20	4
France	19	43
Batavian Republic	16	15
Portugal	10	5
Naples and Sicily	6	9
Etruria	2	4
Ragusa	0	12
Ecclesiastical State	0	5
	482	496
Deduct BRITISH	243	210
TOTAL NUMBER OF FOREIGN	239	277

LETTERS received from the Eastward mention, that a small French *Privateer* had appeared off Bencoolen, but perceiving the preparations and alarm which obtained on shore, she made sail to the Northward. Mr. Roworth's Brig was the only Vessel in the roads.

His Majesty's Ship CORNWALLIS, Captain Johnston, arrived at Bombay on the 24th. ult. from a cruise off the Isle of France; left the 7th May. His Majesty's Ships ALBION, PITT, and DRAKE, were cruising off the Islands at the period of Capt. Johnston's departure. Not a single prize had been taken.

His Majesty's Ship WILHELMINA, has, we are informed, been safely got over the Bar at *Coringer*, where she has received a very complete and efficient repair, in Mr. E. ROEBUCK's Dock. The great utility and importance of this Dock is now very fully established; the Wilhelmina being a very large Ship, and drawing nearly as much water as the Hon. Company's China Ships.

On the 4th. Instant arrived the Brig Ceylon, from Tranquebar, and on the 6th. the Ship Fanny, Captain Waters, from Point de Galle.

THE Hon'ble Company's Ships COMET and JANE DUCHESS OF GORDON, arrived at Bengal, on the 12th. ult. Passengers from Madras:—Captains J. Coningham, and Geo. Spinluff, of H. M. 25th. Regt. Light Dragoons, with a Detachment of that corps—Lieut. Y. Johnson, H. M. 8th. Rt. L. Dragoons, and Mr. J. Pereira, Cadet.

On the 20th. ultimo arrived at Bombay, the Hon. Company Ships Elphinstone, Capt. Craig, Winchelsea, Capt. Moffat, Ceres, Capt. Dunsford, and Walmer Castle, Capt. Dodds.

PASSENGERS.

ELPHINSTONE.—Mr. and Mrs Briscoe; Lieutenant and Mrs Carter; Messrs Ironside, and Stephenson, *Writers*, and Mr. Canning, *Cadet*.

WINCHELSEA.—James Molony, Esq. returning to China; Mrs. Watkins and Child; Capt. Charles John Bond and Child; Lieut. John Pitcn and Mrs Pitcn, (*Bombay Marine*); Captain James Jenkes, *do do*. Mr. James Henry Arkwright, *Writer*; Mr. Edward Bond, *Cadet*, Madras Establishment; Captain Williams, of H. M. 78th. Regt. *Ensigns* Maclaurin, and Munro, do do.

CERES.—*Ensigns*, Alexander Cameron, and Alexander Morrison, of H. M. 78th. Regiment; John Kay and Thomas Henry Sheridan, *Writers*, Messrs. William Godsby, John Thomas Ellis, William Black, and William Hughes, *Cadets*.

WALMER CASTLE.—*Ensigns*, J. M'Iver, James Mc Kenzie, Alexander Campbell, of the 78th. Regiment; Messrs. R. V. Kennett, and A. J. Trath, *Cadets*.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. Francis Strachan, Register to the Collector of Nellore and Ongole.

Mr. Septimus Money, do. to the Zillah Court of Chittoor.

Mr. John Sullivan, do. to the do. of Chittaput, in the Southern division of Arcot.

Mr. John Forbes, do. to the do. in the Southern division of Arcot.

Mr. Rous Peter, do. to the do. of Trichinopoly.

Mr. Sheffield, do. to the do. in the Northern division of Tanjore.

Mr. Thomas Harding, do. to the do. in the Southern division of Tanjore.

Mr. Joseph Doree, do. to the do. of Madura.

Mr. Charles Woodcock, do. to the do. of Tinnevelly.

Mr. W. G. Monk, do. to the do. of Coimbatore.

Mr. Thomas A. Oakes, do. to the do. in the Eastern division of the Ceded Districts.

Mr. James Vaughan, do. to the do. in the Western of the Ceded Districts.

Mr. Thomas Harding, do. to the do. in the Southern division of the Ceded Districts.

Mr. S. Ibbetson, do. to the do. in the Southern Division of Malabar.

Mr. John M'Kerrell, do. to the do. in the Northern division of Canara.

Mr. R. Abercrombie, do. to the do. in the Southern division of Canara.

Dr. W. Sanders, do. to the do. of Ramnaud.

Mr. Terrick Hamilton, do. to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit in the Center division.

Mr. Edward Powney, do. to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit in the Southern division.

Mr. J. H. Pearson, do. to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit in the Western division.

Mr. P. Kinlock, Collector in the Zillah of Ramnaud.

16th. N. Infantry, Captain Lieutenant J. A. Baber to be a Captain of a Company, vice Philipson Cashiered: and Lieutenant J. B. Walshouft, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Baber promoted.

BIRTHS.

At Ramnad, on the 29th. ult. the Lady of HENRY BROWN, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Madura, the Lady of Captain De Morgan, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Bombay, MAJOR GENERAL JONES, to MISS WILLIAMSON;—and JOHN MORISON, Esq. of the Civil Service, to MISS SAMBWITH.

At MINSTEAD, near Southampton, Captain J. JEWELL, of H. M. 19th. foot, to Mrs. Smith, Widow of C. Smith, Esq.

COURIER,—21st. Feb.

A Court of Directors was held on Wednesday last.—The undermentioned Captains took leave of the Court, previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.

Captain F. W. Swinton, of the Lady Burges, Captain C. Lennox, of the Lord Melville, and Captain A. Campbell, of the Sovereign, for Madras and Bengal.

Captain C. Jones, of the Earl St. Vincent, for Bombay.

Captain J. R. Francklin, of the Alexander, for Bombay and China.

The following Ships were taken up, and thus stationed, viz.:

The Indus, of 590 tons, Capt. Wellden, and the Tottenham, of 590 tons, Captain Jones, for Madeira, Madras, and Bengal.

The Lord Eldon, of 538 tons, ——— and the Harriet, of 549 tons, Captain Lynch, for Madras and Bengal.

The Huddart, of 547 tons, Capt. Bayliffe, for Madeira and Bombay.

The Lord Keith, of 532 tons, Capt. Ramage, and the Ocean, of 532 tons, Captain M'Taggart, for St. Helena and Bengal.

The Skelton Castle 584 tons, Captain Normand, for Bengal.

ARRIVALS FROM INDIA.

Worcester.—From Bombay, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Seale and Son, Capt. Robert Blackall and Daughter, Lieut. Wm. Barrett. From St. Helena, Mr. Aaron Davis.

Lord Keith.—Miss E. Baston, Mr. and Mrs. Boyde, Lieut. Wm. Home, Master A. Orr.

Ocean.—Capt. J. R. Ford, Lieut. W. Duncan, Lieut. W. Cresswell, H. M. 22d Regt.

Lord Hawkesbury.—Major Gen. George Cunningham and Lady; Captains A. Montcath, James Crawford, George Ellers, and ——— Dawes; Lieuts. Garrard and Roebuck; George Arrow, Esq. Dr. James Anneley, &c. &c. Dies: Mr. Edward Reid, *died* Jan. 1, 1806; Miss C. Kirkpatrick; Masters Charles, John, and Henry Cunningham, W. Kirkpatrick, ——— Ure, and Griffith.

Duke of Montrose.—Mistresses Nixon, Rees, Welsh, Gallaher, and Baston; Misses Fitzgerald, Georgiana Eyre, M. Barbor and Barton, Lieut. Col Jones, Captains Nixon and W. Monro; J. Rees, Esq. Mr. Raftray, Mr. Gull, Misses Reid, N. Nixon, M. A. King, and Jane and Maria Cochrane; Masters W. Nixon, W. and C. Kinsey, T. Pelling, and Ross Lang, A. and U. Munro, and Daniel, Anna, and Kenneth Ross Mackenzie.

Downing Street, Feb. 19.

The King has been pleased to appoint Isaac Morier, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul-General in the dominions of the Ottoman Porte.

The King has also been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. St. Andrew Lord St. John, to be Captain of his Majesty's Band of Pensioners.

All our accounts from Madrid state, that Portugal is to be invaded by a Spanish or French Army this summer, and that the French Ambassador there has assured the Spanish Government, in the most explicit manner, 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.

THE MORNING STAR,—3d. March.

It was very currently reported yesterday, that an overture had been received from the French Government, tending to a Negociation between the two countries.

Mr. Sheridan has appointed *Henry Scott, Esq.* brother of the Countess of *Oxford* (who married the sister of *Mrs. Sheridan*) to be Paymaster of the Navy.

Captain Woodriff, and the Officers of the Calcutta, with Colonel and *Mrs. Callender*, who were passengers on board that vessel at the time of her capture, were well at Tours, on the Loire, the middle of last month, on their route to Verdun.

The Princess Charlotte packet Captain Kerr, has arrived at Falmouth with a mail from Tortola, after a passage of thirty-five days: she left Admiral *Duckworth's* squadron at St. Kitt's. No French squadron had arrived in those seas; Admiral *Cochrane* in the Northumberland, with his Majesty's ship Princess Charlotte, Amelia, Jason, and Bahama, were off Martinique on the 2d. January.

Since our last four Gottenburgh Mails have arrived. By these we learn, that some proposals have been made to Russia by the Court of Berlin, which have for their object the re-establishment of a general PEACE on the Continent, the basis of which must be the acknowledgment on the part of France of the independance of the whole North of Germany. It is, however, unstand, that the Emperor *Alexander* will listen to no terms, in any negociation, in which France is a party, until formally released from his engagements with England.

Intelligence is said to have been received from Holland, that Cardinal *Ruffo*, accompanied by General *St. Cyr*, had arrived at Paris, and that the former had been admitted to an interview with *Talleyrand*. This information is liable to some doubt.—Nothing less, we are persuaded, than the complete conquest or submission of the kingdom of Naples will satisfy *Bonaparte*; and no negociation, or proposals, which this *Spiritual* Plenipotentiary can commence or offer, will have the effect of averting the fate which hangs over that country. If the French Minister for Foreign Affairs has granted such an interview, something extraordinary must have occurred, or been apprehended, to induce him to such an act of condescension.

It will be recollected, that about two months ago, *Capt. Majendie, Villeneuve's* Capt. taken prisoner at Trafalgar, was sent over the bearer of some new proposal of our Government, respecting the establishment of a cartel. We know not what progress has been made in this affair, but, probably, much still remains to be done, and it will be some time before the Public can know the result.

The Lord Chancellor *Erskine* was elected a Burgess of the Borough of Portsmouth, at a Court of Mayor and Aldermen, held on Wednesday se'n night, after the Election of Members, in consideration of his long, steady, consistent, and upright conduct in Parliament, while one of the Representatives of that Borough.

On Saturday a considerable number of letters brought by L'Espoir, from the Cape of Good Hope, were delivered from the Post-Office.—One from an Officer in the expedition says:—"The only men of war on the station were, a 64, near Simond's Bay, which they burnt; and the Atalante, a fine frigate, stranded close to Cape Town, but which we have great hopes of *getting off*. She is only three years old, and had on board the guns of the Jason, which was lost on the coast of France.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Honble. Henry Earl of Carnarvon to be Master of the Horse to his Majesty.

The Committee of the Patriotic Fund at *Lloyd's*, have presented Capt. *Vincent*, of the Navy, with a sword of 100 guineas value, for his uncommon bravery in defending his Majesty's ship *Arrow*, till she sunk, by which a convoy from the Mediterranean were preserved from being taken and destroyed, by two French frigates, which he, in company with the *Acheron* bomb, Capt. *Farquhar*, defeated.

The Electoral Princess of Bavaria, who is now married to young Beauharnois (otherwise Prince Eugene), was originally destined for the Electoral Prince of Baden. Jerome Bonaparte, it is certain, is to have the Electoral Princess of Wirtemberg.

His Majesty's ship Dragon, of 74 guns.—We are happy to say, that the accounts published of the loss of the above ship are perfectly discredited at the Admiralty. The Dragon is a new ship, fails remarkably well, and is one of the finest line of battle ships in the King's service.

Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, who is so much entitled to the best praise and gratitude, not only of the whole naval service, but also of the British Nation at large, for his long, meritorious, indefatigable and faithful services, is about to retire from the arduous and important office of Comptroller of the Navy.

BERLIN,—20th. Feb.

It is confidently stated here, that among the ulterior objects of ambition with the Emperor Napoleon, it is his intention to make Lucien Bonaparte King of *Spain*; Jerome, King of *Naples*; Beauharnois, King of *Italy*; Louis, King of *Holland*; and Murat, King of *Poland*. Joseph also is to have a Crown.

FROM the LONDON GAZETTE, 4th. March.

DOWNING-STREET,—1st. March.

The King has been pleased to appoint *Francis Gore, Esq.* to be Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada.

The King has also been pleased to appoint *John Hodgson, Esq.* Brigadier General of His Majesty's Forces, to be Governor of the Bermuda, or Somers, Islands.

WHITEHALL, 1st. MARCH.

The King has been pleased to grant to *J. [illegible] Esq.* the office of Clerk of the Deliveries of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War-Office,—17th. December.

12th Foot, Major John Dalrymple, from the 64th. Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Parkhill, appointed to the 34th. Foot.

34th. Ditto, Lieutenant Colonel David Parkhill, from the 12th. Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase.—To be Lieutenants without purchase, Lieutenant Alexander M'Donald, from Half-pay of the 93th. Foot; Second Lieutenant Roderick Mackay, from the 2d. Foot; Ensign Robert Brown, from the 81st. Foot; and Ensign Wm. Rose Wynter, from the 3d. Garrison Battalion.

81st. Ditto, James Edmonds, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Brown, promoted in the 34th. Foot.

88th. Ditto, Lieutenant Arthur Chichester, from the 11th Dragoons, to be Captain of a Company, vice Shaw, deceased. Patrick M'Manus, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase.

War-Office,—1st. February 1806.

33d Regiment of Foot, Major General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. to be Colonel, vice General Marquis Cornwallis, deceased

James Tregent, Gent. to be a Deputy Barrack-Master in Great Britain, vice Boileau, resigned.

War-Office,—4th. February.

19th Regt. L. Dragoon—Cornet Edward Taylor, from the 20th. Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant without purchase.

2nd ditto—Sir Thomas Lighton, Bart. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Dodwell, promoted.

War-Office,—25th. February.

8th Regiment of Light Dragoon,—Major Christian Johnston, from the 25th. Light Dragoons, to be Major, vice Loftus, who exchanges. Lieutenant John Lewis White, from the 4th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible] who exchanges.

33d Foot,—Brevet Lieu[illegible]-Colonel Walter Elliot to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Sir Arthur Wellesley, promoted.

34th Ditto, Lieutenant John Stack, from the 1st. Garrison Battalion, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, and Ensign John Rowe, from the 90th. Foot, to be Lieut. ——— Morris, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Jennings, promoted in the 93d. Foot.

ORDNANCE-OFFICE—31st. January 1806.

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Second Lieut. Frederick Augustus Yorke, to be First Lieutenant, vice Eyres, promoted. Dated January 1st 1806, Second Lieutenant William P. Wittman to be ditto.

NEW MINISTRY.

The following is the New Board of Treasury:—

The Right Hon. Lord *Grenville*,
Lord *Henry Petty*,
Lord *Archibald Hamilton*,
Right Hon. *William Wickham*,
John Courtenay, Esq.

N. Vansittart and *John King*, Esqrs. are the New Secretaries to the Treasury, as already stated by us.

The Duke of Norfolk is to have the *Blue Ribband*, which is vacant by the death of Marquis *Cornwallis*.

A Court of Aldermen was held, at Guildhall, yesterday, at which the Lord Mayor presided.

John Peter Hankey, Esq. Citizen and Goldsmith, was sworn into the office of Alderman of the Ward of Candlewick, in the room of the late Alderman *Perchard*.

Sir *John Newport*, bart. is appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland. We understand that the Office of First Lord of the Treasury for that Kingdom will be executed by Lord *Grenville*.

Captain Berkeley, of the 35th. foot, is appointed Deputy Paymaster to the Forces.

The Hon. T. Erskine, son of the Lord Chancellor, is elected for Portsmouth, in the room of his father.

The Hon. *Thomas Grenville*, and Lord *Holland*, are to have high diplomatic situations at Foreign Courts.

Amongst the unfortunate sufferers belonging to the 26th. regiment, who lately perished on board the Aurora transport, wrecked on the Goodwin Sands, was a gentleman whose fate has been peculiarly unfortunate, Duncan Campbell, Esq. Paymaster, who, after serving his King and country faithfully, for the space of *fifty* seven years, including *thirty* active campaigns, at length fell a facrifice to his zeal for the service, in the seventy-sixth year of his age; he has left an aged widow and several children, to deplore his fate.

When the veteran Admiral Cornwallis came in from sea in the *Ville de Paris*, on Sunday, he was saluted by the flag ships [illegible] guns, as Commander in Chief of the Western Channel fleet. He did not know till this arrival of the death of his brother in India, the *Most Noble Marquis Cornwallis*, and was visibly affected when the melancholy news was communicated to him.

It is understood that a Russian Army of above 150,000 men is collecting near Breeze.

EVENING STAR,—3d. March.

By accounts received this morning from the West Indies, (per the *Falmouth* letter) we learn that Admiral Duckworth's squadron has arrived in that quarter of the world, and, that Admiral Cochrane blockades Martinique with a strong force: neither of them had heard any thing of the enemy.

Saturday Government received advice of a movement on the enemy's coast indicative of a early *attack* on Guernsey or Jersey, and all the light frigates and sloops at Portsmouth have been ordered to sail immediately for the defence, under the orders of Capt. Griffiths, of the Constance, of 24 guns. Orders are likewise dispatched to Portsmouth, to equip the Thisbe 28 guns, Capt. Sheppard, with all possible dispatch, to receive the flag of the Duc de Bouillon.

The preparations for increasing and fitting out the Boulogne flotilla are incessant on every part of the French coast.

The Admiralty Board has ordered the squadrons along the French coast, from St. Malo to Ostend, to be considerably strengthened, and a number of fast-sailing cutters and luggers are to be employed to scour the Channel of the enemy's privateers, which have so long and so successfully infested it. Every port on the coast is to be so effectually blockaded, that should the enemy take any of our vessels, it will be almost impossible to get them into port.

A report prevailed in Holland, on the authority of letters from Hamburgh, that an embargo had been laid on Prussian vessels in our ports. The credit which the account obtained, implies that the conduct of *Prussia* towards this country has been considered by the Dutch to warrant such a measure.

By the last French Papers, received on Saturday, we learn that the French army has entered the kingdom of Naples and the territories of their Sicilian Majesties. The army crossed the river Garigliano, which divides the Roman from the Neapolitan territory, on the 10th. of February.

The Papers are silent with respect to the position or force of the Spanish troops destined to resist the invasion; and the re-embarkation of the British and Russian troops, is mentioned only as a circumstance likely to take place.

The present unsettled state of Continental politics has greatly embarrassed commercial speculations in the North of Germany. Trade at Hamburgh, and the other Hanse-Towns, is suspended.

The Russian army on the Vistula is forming with the most extraordinary zeal, and it is stated, will comprize 200,000 men before the middle of April.

Saturday some letters reached town from Holland, by a vessel arrived off Bridlington from the Weser, which mention that the Batavian Government had, in consequence of peremptory orders from Paris, forbidden all intercourse between the Dutch Provinces and England.

The Dublin Evening Post of Thursday last, received this morning, we find the following paragraph, given as commentary on a statement which appeared in the London Papers, intimating the intentions of the Cabinets of Petersburgh and Stockholm, to fulfil their treaties with Bonaparte:—

"These alliances (says the Dublin Editor), are like spiders, that require the precision of figures, to render them significant. They remind us of a fishery established, complete in every respect but the article of fish.

"It is really time to abandon such trifling. We would not insinuate, that it is no possible case we should avail ourselves of Allies, but habitually recurring to them produces the bad effect of neglecting to call forth our own internal strength, by which alone a country can be ultimately saved.

"Rome, in her increase, depended on herself. It was not until her decline that she bought off the Barbarians. The mode may be altered, but the principle is the same. We pay the Northern hordes to attack our enemies. Rome purchased from the same Powers a respite from attack. The meanest capacity may make the application."

It is stated in one of the American Papers, that our Government has granted permission to Sir F. Baring and Co. and to two other London Houses, to export twelve millions of dollars to Spain, receiving in return bills on South America. The article to which we allude continues to observe, that the profit to these gentlemen, including the difference of exchange between Madrid and London, the discount, &c. to [illegible] will probably amount to seven or eight millions of dollars.

Falmouth, Feb. 4.—Yesterday arrived the [illegible] that vessel, Kerr, with mails from [illegible] Windward Islands. She brings an account of the arrival of the Squadron under the command of Sir J. T. Duckworth, in the West Indies, [illegible] respecting the French squadron.

Price of Stocks this day,—3 per Cent. Cons. 60.— [illegible] 60 3-4 hs. 1-2.

The produce of Excise duty for the year ending [illegible] exceeded the sum of [illegible] millions sterling!

LLOYD's EVENING POST, 2d. March.

Stafford Election.—On Friday last the election came on for a Member to serve in Parliament for Stafford, when R. B. Sheridan, Esq. was returned without opposition. W. Houghton, Esq. represented Mr. Sheridan, who, after the election, was chaired, amidst the huzzas of the populace.

A meeting of the Freeholders of Middlesex is convened at Hackney for to-morrow. The requisition to the Sheriff states the purpose of the Freeholders to be "A Vote of Thanks to his Majesty for having, by changing his Ministers, opened to his people a prospect of Councils more congenial with the English Constitution, than for many years past they have experienced; as well as the hope of a redress of grievances," &c.

We understand that Earl Onslow retires from the Lord Lieutenancy of the county of Surry, and that his successor will be Lord Grantley.

Sir G. Heathcote and Sir W. Wynne, are to be created Viscounts. Each of them is in possession of landed property exceeding 30,000l. per annum.

The Earl of Granard, we understand, is to have the Irish Hamper Office, in the room of the Earl of Limerick. It is to be created a patent place in favour of his Lordship.

Saturday was the period fixed for opening the sittings of the French Senate. It is not at all impossible that fomenting may transpire in the discussions, on the part of the Emperor Napoleon, or his confidential agents, which may lead to ascertain the sentiments of the Rulers of France on the subject of peace or invasion.

A French squadron, consisting of an 80 gun-ship, 2 frigates, and an armed brig, was spoken by the American ship Charlotte, on the 24th. of December, in lat. 32. 21. long. 29. Captain Young was ordered on board the Commodore, but not detained—he could not learn whether they were bound, or where from; but from the course they were steering, supposes they were going to some port in France.

We understand the Britannia, East Indiaman, on the rocks of Fernanda Norranda, had on board half a million of money, of which only 14,000l. was saved.

The skeleton of the 74th. regiment, which has returned in the Hawkesbury Indiaman, lost more than 400 men in less than two hours, in storming Bhurtpore.

Bowles, the Cherokee Chief, died on Christmas Day, in prison at the Havannah. An apprehension of being poisoned, prevented his using the food offered him by the Spaniards, and for 40 days he subsisted on oranges alone; and was in consequence reduced to a mere skeleton.

From the American Papers, which we received yesterday, to the 7th. inst. we have not been able to learn either the precise objects or result of the late secret debates in Congress, nor whether the Bill, with respect to American Seamen, has been agreed to or rejected.

The Russian squadron that sailed from Portsmouth in December, was spoke with near Malta, about the middle of January, all well.

The Gibraltar privateer, Felicity, was lately attacked in the Bay, by two Spanish gunboats, each superior to her in force; but, after a close action of an hour and a half, she carried them both into Tangiers.

Two privateers from the River La Plata have taken eleven English ships on the coast of Africa. It is stated, that the crews of two of them, viz. the Neilly, Siddons, of Liverpool, and the Elizabeth, Barsley, have for the greater part entered on board the privateers.—Another privateer has taken the Admiral Nelson, of Liverpool, and several other ships on the Windward Coast.

The Ann, of Liverpool, with 350 slaves, was lately captured off Surinam, by a Guadaloupe privateer.

Seventeen English prizes have it appears been carried into Calais within the last three weeks.

British Navy.—The total number of ships in commission is 721, of which 128 are of the line; 13 from 50 to 44; 155 frigates; 176 sloops; 247 brigs.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the undermentioned Officers were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz. Capt. Jones, of the Tottenham, for Madeira, Madras, and Bengal, and Capt. Bayliffe, of the Huddart, for Madeira and Bombay.

New York, Jan. 27.—In the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the 23d. inst. a Bill was passed for removing the seat of Government to Harrisburgh, and 5 4000 dollars appropriated for the purpose of building the necessary offices, &c. previous to the year 1808.

Jan. 30.—Mr. Crowninshield presented an energetic and comprehensive Memorial from the Merchants of Salem (Mass.) representing the embarrassed situation of trade; their deep anxiety at the imprisonment of American seamen; the severe injuries received from the recent principles assumed by *Great Britain*, and pledging their lives and property in support of such measures as may be taken by the Government to defend their rights.

Referred to a Committee of the whole, on the State of the Union.

It is rumoured that the Spanish Ambassador has been ordered to quit the United States, and that war has been declared against Spain.

POLITICAL REVIEW,—1st. March, 1806.

BONAPARTE has not yet withdrawn his armies from *Germany*. We begin to imagine, that he meditates to subdue *Prussia*, *Saxony* and *Hesse*, by armed threats, and with out actual fighting, as completely as *Baden*, *Wurtemburg*, *Bavaria* and *Austria* have been already subdued. He continues to levy contributions with which to satisfy his armies. He changes the distribution of territory and dominion, so as to render all *Germany*, hereafter, more easily accessible to his invasion. He takes measures to disarm, for ever, those jealousies and resentments which he knows the very humbleft of his *German* allies to have conceived against him. And he labours to detach them all connections of policy or commerce, with *Great Britain*. We fear, that *Prussia* may repent when it is too late, that timid, perhaps insidious policy,—in which she favoured the success of *France*, out of an ill-founded jealousy of *Russia* and *Austria*. —in which she threw herself, for the acquisition of *Hanover*, upon *Bonaparte's* gratitude and good will,—in which she dissembled with the Emperor *Alexander*, and suffered Count *Haugwitz* to procrastinate, till *Austria* was torn from the grand alliance.

Bonaparte has published a number of impudent reflections on the Papers relative to the late campaign, and the previous negotiations which were laid before the two Houses of the *British* Parliament. It represents *England* to have out-witted its allies, and as now insulting them. It ascribes the late successes of *Bonaparte* to the transcendent wisdom of his counsels, and to the vast superiority of his military resources. It derides the military counsels of the allies, as feeble, inconsiderate. It presents what is pretended to be the substance of those secret articles which were withheld from the communications to the *British* Parliament. But, this Paper of the *Moniteur* is alike silly and petulant.—It was the rashness of *Austria*,—the ingratitude of *Prussia*.—the error of General *Mack*,—the pusillanimous jealousy, perhaps corrupt misconduct of so many *Austrian* Commanders,—the despondency of the Emperor *Francis* himself,—and above all, the treachery the false advice, and the delusive wheedlings of so many busy buds *French* Emigrants—that consummated the success which *Bonaparte* triumphs. Nor was it favoured a little, by that indefinite terror of the French name and arms which was even before the late campaign, but too predominant over all *Germany*.—It is evident that *Britain* acted with fair faith and with the noblest liberality, to her Continental Allies. The confederacy was to prevent farther encroachments—to obtain equal terms of Peace. *Bonaparte*, not *England*, was the immediate provoker of the late hostilities on the Continent.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

We are anxious to see what effect the death of *Mr. Pitt* will produce upon the continental Powers, and upon the conduct of the French Government.—Not that we are at any lofs to guefs in what terms the French Papers will speak of it—they will use the language they always used, unless *Bonaparte*, released from all dread of the talents of that excellent Statesman, affect the ftyle and tone of generofity, and command them to fpeak with refpect of a man who can no longer attempt to check his projects, or interrupt the career of his ambition. But we are anxious to fee what effect *Mr. Pitt's* death will produce upon the conduct of the French Government—Undoubtedly the admiffion of *Mr. Fox* into the Cabinet, who difapproved of the war, might induce *Bonaparte* to make fome profeffion of a defire of Peace, and for the re-eftablifhment of the Treaty of Amiens. But *Mr. Fox's* pacific principles are in oppofition to the principles of *Lord Grenville* and *Mr. Windham*, who entertain the deepeft hatred and jealoufy of *Bonaparte* and his Government—and have repeatedly expreffed their perfect difapproval and deteftation of the Peace of Amiens.—*Bonaparte* will wait to afcertain whether *Mr. Fox* facrifices his opinions to the *Grenvilles*, or the *Grenvilles* facrifice theirs to *Mr. Fox*.

WIRTEMBERG CIRCULAR NOTE.

"The undersigned Minister of Foreign Affairs, has the honour to inform his Excellency the Ambaffador——, by command of his Serene Highnefs the *Elector* of *Wirtemberg*, that for the future he fhall fign with the *Royal Title*.

"It is well known that, on the 12th. of Dec. his Majefty the *Emperor* of the *French* and *King* of *Italy*, by a Convention with his Imperial Majefty the *Emperor* of *Germany*, at Vienna, and other powers in amity, have acknowledged the Royal Title, and that it received further confirmation, on the 26th. of the fame month, by the fignatures of both their Majefties.

"He begs herewith to make known to all the Ambaffadors the change with has taken place in the dominions of his Majefty the *King* of *Wirtemberg*, and he flatters himfelf that the King, his Maffer, may rely upon their future friendfhip. He expects an early acknowledgment of this Note.

"He trufts that there will be no obftacles thrown in the way of the recognition of this new-created title.

"The undersigned has the honor to be, with the moft perfect confideration and eftcem &c.

Stutgard, Jan. 10. "WINTZINGERODE."

BRITISH NEPTUNE,—3d. March.

Another week has paffed: And ftill nothing enfues to difcourage thofe high hopes with which the Public contemplate that unrivalled affemblage of virtues, of talents, and of the influence of property and rank, which conftitutes his *Majefty's prefent Adminiftration*.

It is feen by the candour and moderation with which Mr. *Hiley Addington* and *Lord Morpeth* have lately attended to any fuggeftions concerning India affairs in the Houfe of Commons,—that there is no difpofition in the prefent Government to encourage any attempts to alter the general fyftem of Indian Management.

It is impoffible not to congratulate Lord *Henry Petty* on the popularity which he cannot but deferve as the Author of the Bill which he has introduced to oblige the Treafurer of the Ordnance to lodge in the Bank of England only, the money appropriated for that Department. Nor can any thing be more honorable or beneficial, than to extend the fame regulation to the other Offices.

It fhould feem, that *Bonaparte's* attempts towards *Pruffia* are, at this moment, fuch as to afford peculiar advantages for a renewal of the influence of *Britain* on the Continent, under which it was lately attended.

We have received American News to a late date. It feems, as if fome *Viffphone* had fuddenly afcended to direct the *Anglo-American* Councils. They complain of *Britain* and *France* as oppreffing their trade, upon new interpolations in the public law of Peace and War. They infult the *Spanifh* Ambaffador,—Scarce refrain from an expedition againft *Cuba*.—And have actually fent a fmall force upon fome enterprize on the *Spanifh* dominions. They reſent too, with indignation, the remonftrances of *France*, againft their trade with the Empire of Hayti.—We do not fee, that there is any thing in their fubjects of refentment againft *Great Britain*, which a little conciliatory explanation may not foon remove. We fhould fuppofe that Bonaparte will find it impoffible to check their intercourfe with *St. Domingo*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—28th. Feb.

Mr. Alderman *Principe* moved for an Account fhewing the amount of bullion, ftores, and merchandize exported from Great Britain to India, together with the fales and expenditure thereof, with the balances on fhore and afloat, from the 1ft. of March, 1793, to the 1ft. of March, 1803.

Mr. *Francis* feconded the motion, and declared he fhould chearfully give every fuch motion his ftrenuous fupport, and would alfo lend his aid to the promotion of all inquiries, until the Houfe and country were completely acquainted with the commercial ſituation of the Company, in order that if poffible it might be faved from diſaſter, and the country from diſtreſs, which its ruin muſt inevitably induce. He obferved that there was no fuch thing now heard of as the Court of Directors; nothing but the Board of Controul; in fact the Court of Directors was annihilated, at leaſt ſo far, that there was no harmony between the two departments, and this was directly hoſtile to the original inſtitution of the Company.

Mr. *Addington* re-ſtated what he had ſaid laſt night, that it was impoſſible for the new Commiſſioners to ſay, on the inſtant, whether ſuch motions could be agreed to or not.

Sir T. *Metcalf* noticed the language uſed by Mr. *Francis* in regard to the Court of Directors and the Board of Controul, and denied the aſſertion that the Directors were annihilated, or that no harmony ſubſiſted between theſe authorities. That Honorable Gentleman had, on a former occaſion, complained of *Diſpatches* having found their way into *France*, and he ſhould now ſet that matter right. The ſhip *Hope* had been taken up to bring home diſpatches, and on her paſſage ſhe met with Linois, in the Marengo, in company with the Belle Poule. The diſpatches were hoiſted over the ſide ready to be ſunk, when a ſhot from the Marengo broke the chain by which one box hung; the others ſunk, but this one floated aſtern of the Hope, and was picked up by one of the Marengo's boats. This, he hoped, would prove perfectly ſatisfactory.

Mr. *Francis* ſtated, that had proper care been beſtowed, the box alluded to could not have floated, as the common practice was to have it ſlung with ſhot and chains. If, however, the Court of Directors was ſatisfied, he was contented.

The motion was then carried.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Capt. Whitby is appointed to the Gibraltar; Capt. J. C. Searle to the Monarch; Capt. F. Jackſon to the Edgar; Capt. G. R. Collier, to the Minerva; Capt. Fielding to the Revolutionaire; Capt. Downman, of the Diomede, to the Diadem, bearing Sir Home Popham's broad pendant; Capt. Loke, of the Childers, to the Surinam; Capt. H. Laroche, of the Kangaroo, is promoted to a Poſt Captain, and appointed to the Blanche: Capt. T. Searle, is appointed to the Thunder. Lieut. Elliſon, Admiral Montagu's Firſt Lieut; and Lieut. Charton, Admiral Rowley's Firſt Lieut. are promoted to Commanders; Capt. W. Beauchamp, to the Dedaigneuſe; Capt. G. Heathcoate, to the Sir E. Hughes; Capt. Dobbie to Command the Arrogant Sheer Huſk at Bombay.

OPPOSITION MEETING.

TO PROPOSE PEACE WITH FRANCE.

The Leaders of Oppoſition, of whom, as unconnected with Party, we do not pretend to ſpeak either with praiſe or blame, have formed themſelves into a regular ſitting, and have already met upon the preſent ſituation of the Public.

They have ſince had a ſecond meeting at the houſe of a diſtinguiſhed Partiſan, when a queſtion of the firſt public intereſt, and involving in it the very Union of the Party, was fully diſcuſſed and finally arranged.

The queſtion was no leſs than the line of Policy to be obſerved by the Party in the enſuing Parliament,—being the great Queſtion of *Peace* or *War*.

We ourſelves are not pledged for the fidelity of this account; our authority is the new Daily Paper—*The Morning Star*, a Journal, we muſt add, from its great connection, moſt likely to be beſt informed on this point, and other political matters.

The following is the ſubſtance of what took place at this important meeting, as extracted from the Paper we have referred to as our authority:—

We again ſay *we* do not pledge ourſelves for the truth of this article, however likely the ſubſtance; and, in the opinions of many, how? ever deſireable.

" Mr. *Fox* gave it as his opinion, that in the preſent ſolitary ſtate of this country, ſevered by the late events from her actual Allies, and by the ſame events rendered deſperate in her hopes of ſupplying their place by others, with Ruſſia retreating in a manner that a whole year would be loſt before ſhe could again come into the field, and with Auſtria ſo reduced that ſhe could *never* again come into the field,—that in this political ſolitude, this abſence of all hope, of all hope of alliance, nothing remained for this country but to conclude a Peace.—That the Confederacy, and former Alliances, muſt now be conſidered as fully diſſolved,—that another muſt be formed by other negotiations, and that to bring thoſe negotiations to any concluſion muſt be a work of much time, and great uncertainty,—that in the mean time the war, if it were on war that we were reſolved, muſt either be ſuſpended or continued,—if ſuſpended what was a ſuſpended war but another name for a Peace,—a Peace of precaution, a Peace of ſecurity?—If the War were to be continued, it muſt be continued without Allies. To this he could never conſent, becauſe, in the preſent circumſtances of Europe, and as to any uſeful purpoſe, he was perſuaded we were unequal to it. That the ſpirit of the country indeed was equal to it; but the ſpirit was one thing, and the phyſical ſtrength of the body another.—That ſpirit was but another name for paſſion, generous indeed, but, like every other paſſion, not exactly under the controul of reaſon; but, if the paſſion of courage, the paſſion of glory, led us to deſpiſe dangers, reaſon, recalling us from the elevation, brought us lower towards the ground. That no one admired more than him the generous ſpirit of the country, but he had lived too long, and loved ſafety too well, to ſacrifice it to a name.—That he loved heroes in the field, but not in the Cabinet.—He concluded by expreſſing as his opinion, that the ſituation of the country required Peace.

" Mr. *Windham* did not approve of this mercantile calculation of the value of Peace and War. An article of ſome value was totally omitted.—*National Honour*, in his opinion at leaſt, was no inconſiderable item. Was he called upon to make out a Political Bill, to balance the Creditor and Debtor ſide of Peace and War, he ſhould charge it at its full value. That a fruitleſs Peace was indeed better than a fruitleſs War; as a negative evil, an evil of privation, was better than a poſitive evil, an evil of actual ſuffering. That War was *prima facie* an evil, and an evil of great magnitude, and was only relatively a good. That he differed much as to the efficiency of the Country to maintain a War without a Continental Ally. But that he would not rigidly adhere to this opinion, as there were many, very many, of his beſt friends—men by whoſe judgment he had been accuſtomed to frame his own—who now differed with him upon this point; but that there was one point in which all his friends agreed—the neceſſity of a perfect union of one amongſt another, an union which could only be preſerved in its effective cohesion by a ſteady adherence to one main connecting principle, and mutual ſacrifices in points indifferent. That all he wiſhed was, that whether Peace or War, the honour of the country ſhould be conſidered, as well as its ſafety; that the future ſhould be taken into conſideration as well as the preſent; that we ſhould not ſacrifice future ſafety to preſent eaſe; and that we ſhould value our honour, as the moſt effectual means of our ſafety, above every petty apparent good. He did not indeed approve of ſuch a war as the preſent. He preferred a vigorous Peace to an inactive War. He concluded by giving as his opinion:—

" *Better a Peace like a War, than a War like a Peace.*

" Lord Grenville was not preſent, but a Gentleman, who was authoriſed to ſpeak for him, declared for

" *A ſafe and honourable Peace,—a Peace rendered ſafe by Guarantees, and honourable by ſupporting an aſpect, and a reality, that ſhould teach the enemy that we feared not War.*

" Mr. Fox—*Then thanks to the fortune of the Country, thanks to the patriotiſm which the common ſenſe of our danger has kindled, there is a perfect unanimity, and this be our mutual pledge.*

" *A ſafe and honorable Peace.*

" *A Peace rendered ſafe by Guarantees, and honorable, by preſenting an aſpect of ſtrength.*

" *A Peace like a War.*

" *—Inſtead of a War like a Peace.*

" Such was this celebrated meeting.—We pledge ourſelves fully to the ſubſtance, if not to the exact words—we ſay no more. In the courſe of the next week we ſhall enter more fully on this ſubject." *Meſſenger, 12th. Jan.*

To be Sold,
By Public Auction,
By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,
On FRIDAY, the 13th. Inſtant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK.

A LARGE Blackwood Cot with Curtains, Bed, &c. complete—two Mahogany Bureaus and Book-caſe—a handſome pair of Card Tables—a neat ſet of Blackwood common ſized Dining Tables in three parts,—a Pembroke Table,—Side Board Table—two pair of Blackwood Shade Stands—a China Dreſſing Commode—a Sopha, with Chintz cover,—a good ſecond hand Saddle and Bridle—two Camphor wood China Cheſts, and ſeveral other articles of Furniture.

For Sale on Commiſſion.
By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
A CAPITAL Patent Tabor and Flageolet HAND ORGAN, by Clementi and Co. with five Barrels, one of the Barrels playing the Battle of Prague and other choice Tunes,

	Price Star Pagodas
A do. do. 4 Barrelled do.	400
A Capital Organ, with four Barrels, Drum and Triangle.	350
A ſmall do. with four Barrels, do.	250
A three Barrelled do. by Flight and Co.	125
	140

For Sale on Commiſſion,
By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
A FEW BASKETS OF
FRESH CAPE SEEDS,
At Seven Pagodas per Basket.

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 Regiſter 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, 1806.

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 CHASE 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 WALTER GRANT Eſq. the Maſter in Equity of the ſaid Court, at his Office in the Fort, the following property, in mortgage to the Complainants—viz.

One ſtring of Large and Valuable PEARLS, quite perfect; containing ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN in number, and weighing together about one thouſand Chow's 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 particulars 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 10th. July,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT 10 O'CLOCK,
AN INVOICE OF
HAMS AND CHEESES,
Landed from a Ship in the Roads.

To be Sold
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 10th. Inſt.
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

ELEVEN Kegs of Europe Salted Beef—Twenty-four Pine Cheeſes—a few Europe and American Hams.

Six dozen of Engliſh Claret—and two Boxes of French Claret, and Sundry other articles.

To be Sold.
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 10th. Inſtant,
At 12 o'Clock,

AN Invoice conſiſting of Violin Strings —boxes of Piano Forte Wires —Watch Glaſſes, &c.

Immediately after which will be Sold,

The Effects of a Gentleman, deceaſed, conſiſting of Wearing Apparel, Furniture, Books, &c. and a Palankeen.

To be Sold,
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 10th. July,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,

A STRONG Grey Saddle Horſe—a handſome Rattan bodied Bandy —a one Pole Tent—alſo a Baggage and Neceſſary do.

To be Sold,
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On MONDAY next, the 14th. July,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT 10 O'CLOCK,
AT TEN O'CLOCK,
THE EFFECTS
OF THE LATE
MR. DAVID YOUNG,
CONSISTING OF

A TEAKWOOD Bureau with Cloths Preſs—a Black-wood Bureau and Book caſe—a Black-wood Bureau with Cloths Preſs—two large Teak-wood Almiras—three ſmall ditto—one Teak-wood Almira with Glaſs Doors—three Teak-wood Shelves—Mahogany and Black-wood Dining Tables—Black and Teak-wood Chairs—Teak-wood writing Tables and Deſks—Tea Boxes, &c. &c.

A few Articles of Plated, Glaſs and China ware.

A QUANTITY OF
WEARING APPAREL,
SUNDRY ARTICLES OF
JEWELRY,

Five Pieces of Europe Dimity—five caſes of Pickles—one piece of Flannel—a few dozens of Madeira—Claret—Beer Rum Shrub—Drogue-amere, &c. &c.

Forty Groce of Corks—a few Books—a quantity of Muſic, and a variety of other Articles.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

A Pyebald Horſe with a Bandy and Harneſs—a do. do. with a round Rattan bodied Bandy and Harneſs.

To be Sold
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
On MONDAY next, the 14th. July,
AT 11 O'CTOCK,
TEN PIPES OF
Madeira Wine,
AND
TEN CASKS OF
REAL CONIAC BRANDY.

To be Sold.
By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On MONDAY next, the 14th. July.
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCC,
TO CLOSE A CONCERN.
FORTY CASKS OF
BENGAL SALT PORK,
In high Preſervation.

To be Sold,
By Public Auction,
BY J. BRANSON,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
In Terra Belly Chitty Street,
On SATURDAY, the 12th. Inſtant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT TEN O'CLOCK,
The Following Articles.
BEING PART OF THE
Investment of
Mr. RONNALD,
CHIEF OFFICER OF THE
Honorable Company's Ship
Alnwick Castle,
CUTLERY,

SETS of White Ivory handled Knives and Forks—a large aſſortment of Penknives—Razors—Sciſſars & Cutteaux.

IRONMONGERY,

A large aſſortment of Files—Chiſſels—Augurs—Gouges—Braſs Door Locks with Rings and Nobs—Braſs Butt Hinges—Trunk—Till, Cupboard—Cheſt and Deſk Locks—Gimblet Wood Screws—Padlocks and Iron Rim Locks.

AN INVOICE OF BUTTONS,
Naval, Artillery, Plain, Gilt and Plated,
AN INVOICE OF PLATED WARE,
Elegant Cruet Stands, Do. Tea Pots, with Silver Edges, and Toaſt Racks.
AND
Twelve pair of elegant Plated Shade Candleſticks.

The above will be put up in ſmall Lots for the conveniency of Purchaſers.

Terms of Sale—Ready Money.

For Sale by Auction,
BY J. RANKEN,
On FRIDAY next, the 11th. Inſtant.

A HANDSOME Dark Bay Saddle MARE, of the Manilla Breed, with Saddle and Bridle. She is found, quiet, & without vice.

For Private Sale.
BY JAS. RANKEN,

A HANDSOME Europe built CARRIAGE, with a pair of ſtrong quiet ſerviceable HORSES, warranted found and free from vice.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY JOHN YOUNG, IN POPHAM'S BROAD-WAY.