SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, the 15th. October, 1806.

LONDON,—19th. May.

We underſtand that a Meſſage from his Majeſty will be brought down ſome day this week, Wednesday we believe, relative to the recent PACIFIC OVERTURES from the FRENCH Government; and that the Correſpondence between the two Countries will at the ſame time be laid before both Houſes.

The news of a rupture between England and Pruſſia has reached Liſbon, and cauſed a great ſenſation there.

Lieutenant Manſell arrived at the Admiralty on Thurſday night, with deſpatches from Sir Home Popham at the Cape of Good Hope.

The gallant Admiral Duckworth is arrived at Plymouth in the Superb. He left Lord Collingwood's fleet off Cadiz, all well.

Sir John Warren arrived with his ſquadron at Spithead on Wedneſday night. The Admiral had ſpoken with a veſſel, which informed him that the French ſquadron under *Jerome Bonaparte* had put the ſoldiers taken in two tranſports into the Volontaire frigate, of 33 guns and ſent her on to the Cape, where ſhe arrived, and entered the harbour, Dutch colours being flying. The moment they were hauled down, and the Engliſh hoiſted, the Volontaire hauled down her's without firing a gun.

The troops for the Cape of Good Hope, &c. did not fail from Portſmouth till Wedneſday, on which day the whole of the Eaſt Indiamen, except four, proceeded on their voyage.

Sir James Craig landed on Monday out of the Lively frigate, at Plymouth, having been liberated from quarantine. Brigadier General Campbell, Colonel Bains, Captains Dalrymple, Thornton, and Coxe, and Dr. Somerville, are alſo arrived.

Sir Sidney Smith, with the Pompee and three frigates, has arrived off Sicily, all apprehenſions therefore of an attack upon that Iſland by the French muſt be at an end. It is ſtated that Sir Sidney has ſucceeded in throwing ſupplies into Gaeta.

The Lords of the Council have come to a reſolution to recommend to his Majeſty to take off the embargo now lying upon Hamburgh and Oldenburgh veſſels, in the different ports of Great Britain and Ireland. The meaſure, however, is not yet carried into effect.

A letter received in town on Thurſday, from Weymouth, ſtates, that all the bullion ſhipped on board the *Abergavenny*, except eight cheſts, has been recovered.—Twenty ſix cheſts have been ſent to London. A confident expectation is entertained that the remainder will be recovered, but with much trouble.

The following Order was yeſterday iſſued from the Admiralty :—

By the Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

The Right Hon. William Windham, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, having by his letter of the 11th Inſtant acquainted us, that his Majeſty has been pleaſed to order Letters of Marque and Repriſals to be iſſued againſt the ſhips, veſſels, and goods of Pruſſia, as well as of the town of Pappenburgh, and at the ſame time ſignified to us his Majeſty's pleaſure, that we ſhould give orders to all Admirals and Commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels wherever they may be ſtationed, to ſeize or deſtroy all ſhips or veſſels belonging to Pruſſia, and to the town of Pappenburgh, ſave and except any ſhips or veſſels to which his Majeſty's licence has been granted, or which have been directed to be releaſe[d] from the embargo. We do, in purſuance of his Majeſty['s p]leaſure ſignified to us as aforeſaid, hereby require and c[ommand] you to ſeize or deſtroy all ſhips or veſſels belonging [to Pr]uſſia, and to the town of Pappenburgh, whic[h you may be] able to fall in with, ſave and except any ſh[ips to] which his Majeſty's licence has been granted, or w[hich h]ave been directed to be releaſed from the embargo, [acco]rdingly, and to give the like directions to all the Offi[cers] employed under your command.

Given under our Hands the 29th of May 1806.

To the reſpective F[l]ag Officers, Captains, Commanders, and Commandin[g Officers] of his Majeſty's Ships & Veſſels.

The Eaſt I[ndia C]ompany have, during a few months, made a ſa[vi]ng of £. 7000 per annum, by the death of the [fo]llowing perſons :—

When granted.		
1789 March 11.	J. F. Er[ski]ne, for diſappointment of Comp[an]y rank, expected for his having p[ro]ceed to Switzerland, to [ra]iſe a [re]giment for Company's [illegible] - - - - - - - - - -	J 500
1793, June 26.	Marq[uis Corn]wallis, for his ſervices in India, [as Go]vernor-General - - -	5000
1796, April 12.	Earl M[ac]artney, for his ſervice as Govern[or] of Madras - - - - - -	1500

[LON]DON—April 14.

Since our laſt [we] have received French Papers, and two Hamb[urgh] Mails.

The proce[edi]ngs of Bonaparte in Paris are entirely of a civil nature—he is now giving plans to his conquered Kingdoms, and reviving in a manner, the old feudal ſyſtem of Europe, with reſpect to their Government. France is to be a kind of *Lord Paramount*, and all the conquered ſtates are to be holden [as] *Fiefs of her Empire.*

The idea of the Feudal Syſtem originally ſprung from military conqueſts—and it is natural that a ſyſtem of Government, ſo perfectly ſimilar, ſhould adopt the ſame means for its ſupport.

The Hamburgh Mails bring the moſt important intelligence.—It is ſaid, that War is actually commenced between Pruſſia and Sweden.

On Thurſd[ay] the Lord Mayor held a Court of Common Cou[nc]il at Guildhall, which was well attended. The Court voted their thanks, the freedom of the city, and a Sword of 200 guineas value, to *Lord Duckworth*—and alſo their thanks, together with the freedom of the city, and ſwords of 100 guineas value, to each of the Rear-admirals *Cochrane* and *Louis.*

About eighteen months ſince a ſubſcription to the amount of 1000l. was raiſed for the benefit of the late *Mr. Barry*, with which an anuity of 120l. for his life was purchaſed about three weeks ſince, conſequently *Mr. Barry* did not live to receive even the firſt quarter's payment.

FROM the LONDON GAZETTE.

DUBLIN CASTLE,—25th. MARCH. 1806.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed, by his Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, to appoint the Right Hon. George Ponſonby, his Majeſty's Chancellor and Keeper of the ſaid Great Seal.

MARCH, 23d.—His Grace the Lord Lieut. has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. William Elliott, to be his Chief Secretary.

The Duke of Bedford, ſince his arrival in Ireland, has diſmiſſed Majors Sirr, Swann, and Sondes from their official ſituations both at the Caſtle and as public Magiſtrates at the head of the Police in Ireland.

Hamburgh, March 25.—It is confidently aſſerted here, on the authority of private letters from Berlin, that the following propoſals form a conſiderable part of the negociations pending between France and Pruſſia. It was intended to obtain the conſent of the Emperor of Ruſſia, if poſſible, but, in caſe that ſhould not be granted, France engages, in conjunction with Pruſſia, and her other Allies, to endeavour to effect them by force of arms.

Pruſſia to cede four hundred more ſquare leagues of its poſſeſſion, and to receive in lieu thereof ſeven hundred, which will conſiſt of the following countries :—

1ſt.—The Duchy of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, whoſe Sovereign is to receive Bareuth in exchange with a proportionate penſion to make up every deficit.

2d.—The Duchy of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, whoſe Prince is to be penſioned for life.

3d.—The Duchy of Brunſwick, whoſe Sovereign and deſcendants in direct line, are to be penſioned, and the Duke himſelf permitted to remain as Sovereign in his capital, during the remainder of his life.

4th. The whole of Auſtrian Sileſia and Gallicia, for which the Emperor of Auſtria is to be indemnified by the Turkiſh provinces of Servia, Boſnia, Wallachia, Moldavia, and the whole of the Ottoman Dalmatia.

5th.—The King of Sweden is to be dethroned, and part of his dominions to be given (if the Emperor Alexander conſents to the plan of ſpoiliation) to Ruſſia. The remainder of the kingdom of Sweden to Denmark—which, on theſe conditions, ſhall put Pruſſia in poſſeſſion of Holſtein and Swediſh Pomerania,

According to the laſt advices from St. Petersburgh, theſe propoſals have been rejected.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE—April 15.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, K. B. to William Marſden, Eſq. dated Superb Port Royal, Jamaica, Feb. 16, 1806.

SIR,—Captain Henry of the French ſhip Diomede, which ran on ſhore, and I afterwards ordered to be burnt being with his officers, among the priſoners reſcued in the afternoon of the 9th, before that event took place, he approached to offer Captain Keats his ſword, which he, from the report which had been made to me by Sir Edward Berry, and, except in the act of hailing, confirmed by Capt. Dunn, that the ſhip had ſtruck before ſhe run on ſhore diſdainfully refuſed. This of courſe made explanation neceſſary on my ſide—and I acquainted Captain Henry that I had marked his diſhonourable conduct in my public letter—when feeling, as he appeared to do, like a man of honour, and referring to his officers and ſhip's company, they gave the ſtrongeſt teſtimony that the Pendant was always flying, though the Enſign was ſhot away—and this, from ſtrict inveſtigation ſince my arrival here, appears to be the caſe—and as Sir Edward Berry is not preſent to refer to, and the Commodore in the Brave allows he hailed the Agamemnon, and what has been recited paſſed between them, I have no doubt that the Diomede has been miſtaken for the Brave, by her enſign being down, I therefore, Sir, feeling that character is much more valuable than life, have to beg the charge on Captain Henry may be done away in ſuch manner as in their Lordſhips judgment may appear moſt proper.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

There are now 2000 of the German Legion embarking at cork for Gibraltar, to relieve the ſame number of troops which go from thence to the army in Sicily.

Admiral Purvis is to hoiſt the flag on board the Chiffonne frigate, and will ſail from Portſmouth immediately, to join Lord Collingwood's fleet, off *Cadiz.*

His *Pruſſian* Majeſty has, it is ſaid, become extremely dejected in conſequence of the odium to which he has ſubjected himſelf by liſtening to the counſels of Haugwitz. To complete his mortification, it is poſitively aſſerted that the Duke of Brunſwick has refuſed to ſerve any longer in the Pruſſian army. The Duke returned to Brunſwick on the 4th inſtant. During his ſtay at Ber[lin h]e had almoſt daily conferences with the King [o]n the ſubject of certain propoſitions which he w[as au]thoriſed to make to him on the pa[rt of th]e Emperor Alexander. At the laſt i[nter]view finding all his efforts to counteract the influence of French counſels fruitleſs, he delicately informed his Majeſty of his determination to retire from the Pruſſian ſervice. The King endeavoured to diſſuade him, in terms which conveyed an indirect menace. The D[uke], however, immediately told his Majeſty, that he underſtood his threats, but added, "*Sire, you may take away [m]y Territory, but I can retire into private life with my Honour unſullied.*"

Mr. *Weſt* has juſt finiſhed an hiſtorical Painting of the Death of Lord N[e]lſon, which will vie with his moſt eſteemed productions. It contains an uncommon number of Portraits of the Naval Officers who were preſent at that intereſting ſcene, upon the quarter deck of the Victory. An engraving is to be publiſhed from this picture by Heath.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The Peace of *Preſburg* may be conſidered as not only a new æra in the hiſtory of *Germany*, but in the relation of *France* with the *G[er]man Empire.* Ever ſince the Peace of *Weſtphalia*, the conſtant policy of *France* has been to protect the ſmaller States and Princes of the Empire againſt the ambition of the ſtronger Powers, and particularly againſt the aſpiring views of the Houſe of Auſtria. This ſyſtem ſhe followed with conſiderable ſucceſs; for in the whole courſe of the laſt 157 years. *Auſtria* has never been able to extend either its territory or influence at the expence of the we[ak]er Members of the Ge[r]manic Body. *Fran[ce]* however, had a feeble en[gin]e with which to oppoſe her views in the reſou[r]ces of that garbled maſs, whoſe rights and intereſt ſhe eſpouſed, and therefore the protection ſhe accorded, was given at a conſiderable expence to herſelf, If the *Emperor of Germany* attacked the territory, or encroached upon the rights of a neighbouring *Prince or Elector*, it would have been in vain for *France* to attempt oppoſing her pretenſions by merely exciting the injured Prince to arms, or organizing a league among thoſe who, from being placed in a ſimilar ſituation, had ſimilar intereſts in reſenting the injury. She was obliged always to promiſe, and not only to promiſe, but if neceſſary to grant, her own aid. The influence, therefore, which ſhe has hitherto exerciſed in *Germany*, though eminently advantageous to her upon the whole, has not been without expence.

The Peace of *Preſburg* unfortunately aſſures her a much greater degree of influence, without any expence at all. The Free Towns and ſmall Principalities of the Empire are in a manner extinguiſhed, and melted into maſſes capable of the powers of reſiſtance and of attack. *Bavaria* alone, by the immenſe acceſſions of territory which it has attained, will be enabled, with the help of either the *King* of *Italy* or *Wirtbemberg*, to repel the encroachments of *Auſtria* and to keep *Pruſſia* at bay. In future, therefore France can exerciſe her influence in Germany by negotiatious alone. She never will have occaſion to appear perſonally on the field, for if ever there ſhall be a conteſt of pretenſions among theſe Princes ſupported by a prety equal balance of power, it will ſufficient for her to pronounce in favour of one or other of the parties to put an end to all diſpute. The importance of her favour being thus evident to all, the Court of the Thuilleries will be a theatre of emulation, where the Miniſters of the German Princes will in future be ſeen vying with each other for the palm of excellence in every meretricious art of flattery and proſtitution.

There is only one poſſible caſe in which the change of ſyſtem might turn out to be unfavourable to France, but which is not likely ſoon to arrive, this would be a community of cauſe and intereſts among the German Powers againſt France. Then their new organization would render them more formidable enemies than ever they were or could have been before.

BRUNSWICK, *April* 9.—Laſt night William V. Reigning Prince of Naſſau Orange, Hereditary Stadtholder, &c. died here in the 58th year of his age, to the infinite regret of his illuſtrious relatives, of our court, and of this town, to the poor of which he was benefactor. His ſucceſſor in the Government of the Principality of Naſſau Orange, is the hereditary and reigning Prince of Fulda.

MUNICH, *March* 29.— It is ſaid that ſome change has been made in the diſpoſitions for the departure of the French troops from this vicinity. The departure of the Miniſter at War, Marſhal Berthier, now Duke of Neufchatel, is likewiſe deferred.—Several circumſtances ſupport the opinion, that this change is to be aſcribed to ſome ſerious differences which have ariſen between the Courts of France and Vienna—among which, it is poſitively aſſerted, is the refuſal of a paſſage for French troops to Dalmatia.

April 2.—The frequent exchange of couriers between the Military Office and Vienna, ſeems to place the exiſtence of the ſuſpected difficulties beyond a doubt, and has excited univerſal attention here. We are aſſured that the fortreſs of Braunau will not only not be given up by the end of the month, but that orders have been already ſent to the French garriſon there to hold itſelf in a proper ſtate of defence, in caſe of an emergency. To this is to be added, the order ſuddenly received by General Deroy to viſit the Tyrol. H[e] will ſet out to-day or to-morrow, and will be accompanied by ſeveral officers of engineers. The departure of their Majeſties of Bavaria for Milan, which was fixed for next Tueſday, has been ſuddenly put off for an indeterminate time.

ADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXII. WEDNESDAY, 15th. OCTOBER 1806. Number 1097.

Administrations,

NOTICE is hereby given, that Application was this day made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, on the Ecclesiastical side, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of *Thomas Wetherell Ottley* Esq. late a Major in His Majesty's 65th. Regiment of Foot, deceased, to be granted to *Gilbert Ricketts*, Esq as Register of the said Supreme Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th. and 40th. years of His present Majesty, Chapter 79th. Section 21st.

GILBERT RICKETTS,
PROCTOR.

Fort St. George, 9th. October, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given that application was this day made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, on the Ecclesiastical side, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of *John Fagano* late a Lieutenant in the Service of the Hon'ble United East India Company on the Madras Establishment, deceased, to be granted to *Gilbert Ricketts* Esq as Register of the said Supreme Court, pursuant to the act of the 39th and 40th. years of His present Majesty, chapter 79th. Section 21st.

GILBERT RICKETTS.
PROCTOR.

Fort St. George, 9th October, 1806.

NAVY BILLS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SPECIE is required for the use of HIS MAJESTY's SQUADRON in INDIA, for BILLS upon the COMMISSIONERS for the care of SICK & WOUNDED SEAMEN, London, at NINETY DAY'S SIGHT.

Tenders are to be delivered into my office, on or before Saturday the 18th Instant: on the Envelope to my Address must be written, " Tenders for the supplying Cash, upon Navy Bills, at Ninety Day's sight."

EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER,
NAVAL OFFICER.

NAVAL OFFICE, MADRAS,
9th. October, 1806.

Advertisement.

THE Hon'ble BASIL COCHRHNE, having received the permission of His Excellency [Re]ar Admiral SIR EDWARD PELLEW, BART. Commander in Chief &c. &c. to assign his Contract for Victualling His Majesty's Squadron in India, to MR. JAMES BALFOUR, and MR. JOSEPH BAKER.

I have it in command of His Excellency, to signify the same for general information, in order that the requisite Vouchers upon all Victualling Supplies, may hencef[o]rwar[d b]e made out accordingly.

EDWARD HA[WK]E LOCKER,
[illegible] His Excellency.

Admiralty Office,
Fort St. George, 9th. Octob[er 18]06.

FOR SALE
ON COM[MISS]ION,
AT
MR. HO[G]G'S,
On the M[oun]t Road.

AN Elegant C[illegible] finished in the highest style, an[d] [in the] present fashion.

A handsome Europ[e] CURRICLE, with sett of Harness.

A neat full bodi[e]d BA[ND]Y, will be sold reasonable,

A CURRICLE, wi[th a pa]ir of fast trotting Atcheen Ponies, perf[ectly ste]ady and the set of Harness, price 350 [Pa]god[as].

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of [BE]NJAMIN HUMPAGE late a Surgeon in the Honorable Company [illegible] deceased, having been granted by the Honorable th[e Su]preme Court to Mr. GEORGE ARBUTHNO[T] one of the Executors therein named, it is her[eb]y requested that all persons, having any deman[ds] on the said Estate, and all persons being indebt[ed] thereto, or holding property thereof, will state [the]ir demands, pay their debts, and deliver up the property, to [illegible] FRANCIS L[A]TOUR a[nd] CO.

Ma[dras] 8th Oc[tob]er, 1806.

[illegible] AT [THE]

COURIER OFFICE,

BLAN[KS] Wills—C[o]mmon Interest [Bo]nds—Powers of At[tor]ney—Bills of Lading—Respondentia Bo[nd]s—Judgment [W]arrants—Pass Notes, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By James Dobbin

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 16th. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 o'Clock,
AN INVOICE OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
In Gilt and Mahogany Frames,
ALSO
SUNDRY ARTICLES OF PLATE
FURNITURE,
AND
GLASS-WARE.
&c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By James Dobbin

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 16th. October,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
A EUROPE BUILT
BUGGY,
AND HOOD,
WITH LAMPS, &c.
AND
A SET OF EUROPE
PLATED HARNESS.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM.
On MONDAY, the 20th. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 10 O'CLOCK.
THE FURNITURE,
GLASS, &c.
BELONGING TO
A FAMILY,
LEAVING THE PRESIDENCY,
ALSO

THREE Granite Grinding Stones, finely prepared for Colours — Pannells of Teakwood and Canvas of sizes—finely prepared for Painting upon—Carved and Gilt Frames, and various articles in Painting.

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

A CHARIOT, and a pair of Serviceable Grey Mares.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By James Dobbin,

On MONDAY, the 27th. October,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT 10 O'CLOCK.
THE PLATE,
FURNITURE,
GLASS, & CHINA WARE,
CARRIAGE,
HORSES, &c.
BELONGING TO
A FAMILY,
RETURNED TO EUROPE.

Particulars of which will be specified in a future Paper.

**** Catalogues will be printed and distributed.*

For Private Sa[le]

By James Dobbin

AN INVIOCE OF
Europe Shawls,
AND
SHAWL HANDKERCHIEFS,
ALSO
TWO BENGAL PALANKEENS.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE AND Co.

At the Naval Store-house
NEAR THE BEACH,
This [d]ay WEDNESDAY, the 15th. Instant,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
THE REMAINDER OF
CONDEMNED STORES, &c.
Conditions of Sale, as formerly advertised.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On FRID[AY], the 1[7]th. I[nstant]
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
The unde[r me]ntioned Articles,
FOR T[H]OSE A CONCERN,
CONF[EC]TIONERY,
Consisting of

ONE Three and six lb. Jars of Currant Jelly and Raspberry Jelly—Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, and Rum Shrub.

PERFUMERY,

Essence of Rose,—Ditto of Orange—Ditto of Bergamot,—Ditto Peppermint, —Lavender and Honey Water—Milk of Roses--Aromatic Venigar, &c. &c.

OILMAN's STORES.

Square Bottles of Pickles—Ditto Anchovies, Quart Bottles of Vinegar, and French Olives in Pints.

AND

Several other Articles.

Advertisement.

D. MACKAY,
HAS RECEIVED,
A CONSIGNMENT,
BY THE LATE SHIPS,
OF
CHOICE
Bengal Muslins,
Consisting of

NOODAH, Jungle, and Hyrripal Cassoh —Nanfook Neck Handkerchiefs—Chequered, and Coggee Doorias—Mootechur Charconahs—Pocket Handkerchiefs—a few Patterns of Worked Muslins—and Gellmellas for Curtains

WHICH IS NOW OPEN FOR SALE,
On reasonable terms for Ready Money
At No. 20 Broad-way,
THE NEXT LARGE UPSTAIR HOUSE
TO THE NORTHWARD OF THE
Courier Office.

For Private Sale,

A CAPITAL Grey Pegue Horse, warranted sound and quiet, with a neat Cane Bodied Bandy, Hood, and set of Europe Harness.

A Capital Dun Saddle Horse—A Strong Chesnut Bandy Horse.

The above are the Property of a Gentleman returning to England.

AND
SEVERAL OTHER HORSES,
FOR PARTICULARS ENQUIRE OF
MR. WILLIAM ROSS,
Mount Road.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate [a]nd Effects of CHARLES ARM[STR]ONG, deceased, late a Major in the 1st. [Bat]talion 16th. Regiment of Native Infantry, [i]n the service of the Hon. the United East India Company, 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 requ[est]ed to make them know[n t]o the said Admin[istrator], and all those indebted to the said Estate, desired to pay the same to him without dela[y].

Fort St. George, 2d. October 1806.

VALUABLE
LIBRARY.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By John Branson

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
In Yerra Bauly Chitty Street,
This Day, WEDNESDAY, the 15th. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT 11 O'CLOCK.
AN EXTENSIVE
AND
CHOICE COLLECTION OF
LAW,
AND
OTHER BOOKS,
THE PROPERTY OF
A GENTLEMAN,
About to proceed to Europe.
*** Catalogues are published.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,
SIX CASKS OF EXCELLENT
FRENCH CLARET;
ONE CASK IN A LOT.
AND
An Excellent Second-hand
CURRICLE,
WITH
EUROPE HARNESS COMPLETE.

EAST INDIA HOUSE—April 20.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captains George Welsden, of the Indus, and Thomas Jones, of the Tottenham, took leave previous to departing for Madeira, Madras, and Bengal.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of Bread to be advanced an assize and a half. The quartern loaf is now sold for 12 and one quarter pence.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS, &c.

Mr. *Wallace*, who keeps the Ale Cellar, in Spring Gardens, attended before the Magistrates, and stated, that he had lately been put to considerable expence and trouble; in consequence of several anonymous letters and parcels being sent to him. He produced a number of letters signed *Richard Crossley*, sent from different parts of the country, and for which he had *double postage to pay*. Yesterday morning he received a parcel, very securely packed up, by a *Porter*, for which he paid a *shilling*. After the Porter was gone, on opening it, the contents proved to be a *human skull*, several human bones, four empty bottles, and a box with some teeth in it. The following bill of parcels was packed with them:—

To three-quarters of a skull, with two teeth in the upper-jaw	1	7	0
To a quantity of bones in good preservation	0	18	0
To four bottles & their valuable contents	0	10	6
To a box of teeth in good order	0	7	0
	l. 3	2	6

Mr. Wallace further stated, that he was lately sent for to the Society for the *Suppression of Vice*, he accordingly went, when the Secretary was very polite, and thanked him in the name of the Society for his exertions to serve *the cause* in which they were engaged—and they wished for a little further information. This language appeared very mysterious to Mr. W. and he told the Secretary he was a stranger to what he alluded; the Secretary, in his turn, was astonished that Mr. W. did not understand him, and he produced a letter, purporting to be signed by Mr. Wallace, giving information, that a brother publican, of the name of *Crossley*, in the Haymarket, kept a disorderly house. And on inspection, it proved to be the same hand-writing,—although they evidently were a feigned hand. Mr. Wallace assured the S[ecret]ary, it was a forgery, and that he did not believe [his] neighbour kept a disorderly house.

The Magistrates asked Mr. Wallace if he [su]spected any person? He replied, he did not [su]spect any individual, as he had not given offence to any person to induce them to behave so [illegible] but he suspected the letters to be sent [by the] Club that met at Crossley's house, called the *Humbug Club.*

THE COURIER.

Wednesday, the 15th. October 1806.

THE action off Quilon, as noticed in the Supplement to our last Paper, is now ascertained to have been between the Honorable Company's Extra Ship FAME, (from Bombay, bound to this port, in Ballast,) and the PIEDMONTESE, French Frigate, of 40 Guns.

THE Commander of the Fame, whose name we regret not having obtained, maintained a spirited but unequal contest with the Piedmontese, for 25 Minutes; during which the Fame had one Midshipman *Killed*, and six Seaman *Wounded*.

THE Piedmontese had six men *Killed*, and eleven *Wounded*.

IMMEDIATELY after the Fame had struck her Colours to a force so greatly superior, she was despatched for the Isle of France, with a large portion of the property recently pludered from the Arabs by the Piedmontese.

His Excellency SIR EDWARD PELLEW, *Bart.* has appointed HENRY HALL Esq. the Honorable Company's Deputy Master Attendant at this Presidency, to act in the station of his Majesty's *Naval Officer* at Madras, until further orders, in the vacancy of EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER, Esq. Secretary to the Commander in Chief, who has resigned that appointment.

According to the latest advices, the case of Lord Melville continued to occupy almost the whole attention of the House of Lords—the Managers, it appears, had concluded their part, and had received the thanks of the House of Commons on the occasion. Their Lordships generally sat on this business with closed doors, until eleven or twelve o'clock at night—Much warmth was, it is stated, shewn in their discussions. Besides the language that had passed between two eminent Law Lords, a Noble Viscount and a Noble Marquis are reported to have used expressions to each other, which rendered it necessary to retire immediately for the purpose of explanation, but we are happy to say, the interference of friends, is stated, to have prevented the matter from proceeding to extremity.

It is further reported, that a Question had been put to the Judges, as to how far the Act of Parliament regulating the manner of drawing the Money from the Bank had been violated by Lord Melville, and that the opinions were favorable to the Noble Lord.

It was not known when judgment would be given.

Lieutenant General Sir John Doyle had been appointed to a Mission to Denmark.

The Marquis of Headford was expected to receive the order of St. Patrick, vacant by the death of Lord Ely.

Sir William Kier, the Adjutant General to the King's Troops *in India*, is a Passenger on board the Lion Man of War, for this Country.

The late Papers state, that Lord Caledon is to be Governor of the Cape—and Mr. Alexander, late Chairman to the Committee of Ways and Means to be his Secretary.

We understand the King and Queen of Naples have arrived in England.

It seems to be ascertained by the American Papers, that the object of the secret expedition of the French Ex-General Miranda, who sailed from New York in the *Leander*, was to Revolutionize a part of the Spanish American Colonies. The General had touched at St. Domingo, and from thence proceeded to the British Settlement of Trinidada, where he was joined by the ship *Emperor*, with recruits and further supplies of money and military stores.

At Trinidada, when measures were properly concerted and matured, Miranda would embrace a seasonable opportunity for making a lodgement on the Continent, where, according to some accounts; he was impatiently expected by many of the Spanish Colonists.

Copy of a Circular Letter, dated the 25th. April, to Colonels of Cavalry.

I have the honor to acquaint you that his Majesty has been pleased to direct, that the Regiment under your command, shall be placed on the Establishment of 10 Troops of 80 Rank and File each, agreeable to the particulars stated in the margin* and that such Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers above the number specified, as are now actually on the strength of the Corps, shall be continued as Supernumeries until vacancies occur, which they are to fill. Such Cornetcies as are now vacant in consequence of the late augmentation are to continue so, until the Supernumery Lieutenants become effective.

The Establishment above notified is to be considered from the 25th. of December last inclusive.

* One Colonel,—1 Lieutenant Colonel,—2 Majors,—10 Captains,—10 Lieutenants,—10 Cornets,—1 Paymaster, 1 Adjutant,—1 Surgeon,—2 Assistant Surgeons,—1 Veterinary Surgeon—10 Quarter Masters—1 Serjeant Major—1 Serjeant Sadler,—1 Serjeant, Armourer,—1 Pay Serjeant,—40 Serjeants,—40 Corporals,—10 Trumpeters,—750 Privates, Total, 800 Rank and File.

ARRIVALS—9th. October H. M. Ship Fox, Honorable A. Cochrane—H. C. Ship Sir W. Pulteney, Capt. Christopher, Calcutta 25th Sept.—Ditto Tigres, Capt. C. Graham—Ditto Jane Duchess of Gordon, Capt. Cameron, do—Ditto Comet, Capt Moring, do.—Do. Ann, Capt. [illegible] do.—Ditto Northampton, Capt. Barker, do—[illegible] [illegible]ans, Capt. Eckford, do.—Do Glory, Captain H[illegible], do.—Do. Union, Capt. Fairfax, do.—11th. [illegible] Danesburg, Capt. Winter, Coringa.

MARRIAGE.

On Saturday last, by the Reverend G. Vaughan, SIR THOMAS A. STRANGE, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to MISS LOUISA BURROUGHS, youngest Daughter of Sir William Burroughs B[illegible].

BIRTH.

At Seringapatam, the Lady of Major Freese, of the Artillery, of a Daughter.

EUROPE DEATHS.

Sir Richard Ford, Chief Magistrate of the Bow street Office.

In Switzerland, General Count de Meuron.

In Scotland, the Duke of Argyle.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

MAJOR JAMES ROWLES, of the Native Cavalry on this Establishment, to Miss Altham, of Portland Place.

Lord Kinnaird, to Lady Olivia Fitzgerald, daughter of the Duke of Leinster.

CALCUTTA,—22d. September.

We have the pleasure to announce that the Pursers of the extra ships *Alexander & Sovereign*, reached town on Friday morning, with the satisfactory accounts of the safe arrival at Diamond Harbour of these ships;—they sailed from Madras on the 7th. touched at Masulipatam, and left it on the 12th. Instant.

Bombay Courier Extraordinary.

SEPTEMBER 30.

Yesterday anchored in the harbour the Honorable Company's cruizer Pri[nce] of Wales, from Bussorah, bringing an overland [pa]cket. The English Papers reach down to the [ ], the Continental papers, to the 21st. June la[st].

War has been declared against Prussia by England, but the blockade has been removed from Hamburgh, Bremen, and the Travo, the river of Lubeck—and all Danish ships are permitted to pass. Down to the 21st. June, the Danes had succeeded in resisting the attempts of the French to force them to violate their neutrality with England.

The Prussians have entered Swedish Pomerania, and forced a small body of Swedes to retire. Some men were killed on both sides in the action. The King of Sweden, who maintains his spirit entire amid the subversion of the States around him, is resolved to yield only to force, and prepares for a gallant defence of his dominions.

The King of Sweden has declared all the Prussian ports to be in a state of blockade, and his squadron is now cruizing along their coasts.

The Russians have given up the mouths of the Cattarro to the Austrians, in order to be surrendered to the French.

The British troops in Sicily are to be reinforced.

General Craig has returned home in consequence of ill health, and General Moore is appointed to take the command in his place.

Sir Sidney Smith now commands a small squadron on the coast of Sicily.

A Deputation from Holland, headed by Vice-admiral Verhuel, having waited on Bonaparte at Paris, prayed that he would graciously be pleased to spare his brother Louis to be King of Holland, a request with which he thought fit to comply, and *appointed* Louis King of Holland. It is declared that this nomination shall be final, and that no reference shall be made on this subject to the Dutch assemblies.

The British ports are said to be filling with Prussian ships, or rather with Dutch ships under Prussian colours. The loss on Amsterdam must be enormous.

The communication between Fox and Talleyrand still continues, but the general opinion is not that peace is near at hand.

Captain Lukin, formerly of the India Service, has been appointed Marine Naval Store Keeper at Bombay.

All the overland packets down to that which left Bombay on the 29th. January inclusive, had arrived safe.

Letters from London of the 6th. of June mention that the Matilda, Country ship, and two Extra ships have been taken up to carry out Naval Stores to Bombay.

The Baring, Airly-Castle, Carmarthen, Devaynes, General Stuart and Travers were in England in the beginning of June.

Admirals Strachan and Warren had both returned to England without being able to meet Jerome Bonaparte's Squadron. Admiral Warren again put to sea on the 4th June.

Lord Cathcart had been presented at Court on his succeeding Earl Moira in the Chief command in Scotland.

A very unlucky incident had occurred off New York. The Leander, Capt. Whitby, in firing to bring to an American ship, that wished to escape search, killed a seaman on board. This had excited a great ferment in America, and the Grand Jury of New York had found a Bill of *Murder* [against] *Captain Whitby*.

LONDON,—16th. April.

Several of the German Journals assert, that a congress of the Polish Nation is about to be held at Wilna, in consequence of a requisition of the Court of Russia. It is also stated as being already determined upon that the Emperor of Russia is to appear at this congress, and declare himself *King of Poland*.—We need hardly add, that intelligence of s[uch] moment should not be credited on slight a[uth]ority.

The Austrian General, Count Nostitz, has not suffered the outrage committed upon him by Prince Dolgorucki, in accusing him publicly, and as he dares to say, *officially*, of not having done his duty at the battle of Austerlitz—The Count has demanded satisfaction—This affair has excited considerable interest, the count is determined to vindicate the honor of the austrian army, publicly and officially tarnished by the Russian officers, who, to conceal the *shame* of their own army, have been equally base and unjust, in imputing the cause of their defeat to their allies, though the number of the latter in the beaten army was only in the proportion of one to ten. The Austrian General has declared in his challange, that it shall be *un combat à mort*

LADIES TRAINS.—A few days ago, as the fashionable Mrs. G. was entering the drawing room, on a visit, she suddenly stopped at the door, and could proceed no farther, when it was found that the train of her gown had been shut in the *Carriage door below!!.*

AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 29,—On Friday evening last the coasting sloop Richard, from the Brandywine, whilst entering the harbour of New York, was fired on by the Leander and brought to—and, although the Richard immediately lay to upon the first shot, another was fired, which struck John Pearce, the helmsman, and killed him on the spot.

Extract of a Letter from New York.

" The body of the man murdered on board the sloop from Delaware, has been exposed all this day at Burling's slip, to thousands of spectators. It is to be lodged tomorrow in the Tontine coffee-house, or the City Hall, for public view, and on Monday to be burried, attended, by the corporation, &c. The minds of the Inhabitants were wrought up to a pitch of actual madness. Two schooners armed, and full of volunteers, have sailed, and two others are ready for sailing, to retake the vessels captured by the blockading squadron. The Purser of the Leander came to town yesterday, and purchased three boat loads of all kinds of provisions; two of the boats were stopped on the wharf, the third, having sailed early this morning was overtaken near the Hook by a pilot-boat dispached for the purpose, and brought back; the provisions are now in light carts, parading through the streets with drums, fifes, &c. and are intended to be left at the poor-house.—An express was sent off this morning to Washington."

LONDON, 18th. April.

It is stated in the American papers of the 1st. of March, that a report was in circulation, that the French had taken the Swedish Island of Bartholomew, and that all Swedish subjects were ordered immediately to quit the French West India islands.

The following incident is said lately to have occurred at Berlin—Prince Louis, the King's brother, went to the Levee in his regimentals, with his *Sword reversed*. The circumstrance attracting the King's notice, he hastily asked his brother, what he meant by wearing his sword so unlike a soldier? " please your Majesty" said Prince Louis, " you dispose of your Territories, as if they had never been yours; why may I not equally dispose of my Sword as I please?" The King flew into a violent passion, and said, " Do you know, Sir, that I can punish you? " Yes" rejoined Prince Louis, " you may—but you cannot alter my sentiments notwithstanding."

His Prussian Majesty has, it is said, become exceedingly dejected, in consequence of the odium, to which he has justly subjected himself to, by listening to the councils of Haugwitz.

There are many reports in circulation respecting discontents in the Prussian army, on account of the late measures of that government, many of those reports however, are much exaggerated, at least as to the mode in which the discontent is stated to have displayed itself. It was even said yesterday, that a *Revolution* had taken place at Berlin.

The college of Cardinals at Rome, has twice been extraordinarily assembled. There is a report of the removal of the Holy See to another territory, and that an Imperial coronation will take place in the capital.

Private letters from the Continent, by yesterday's mail, speak of Bonaparte's gigantic plans of innovation on the Continent. It is said, that in order to withdraw Austria from a connection with Russia, he has made very tempting offers. Some letters say, that even Bavaria has been proposed as a boon to Austria; the King of Bavaria to be made King of such parts of Poland, as should be taken from Russia and Prussia, while the latter should be indemnified by some other acquisitions.

Count de Sibliz, a young Prussian Nobleman of rank in the army, had been ordered to attend his Majesty, on account of some freedom of speech with respect to existing affairs.

Instead of attending the King, he *shot himself*, leaving behind him a paper, in which he stated his reasons for the act, and his unwillingness to survive the honor of his country.

Captain *Osborne* is appointed to command the Lon[ ] [ ]8 guns, at Portsmouth, in the room of Sir *Harry* [ ]*le*.

Brigadier General Hon. *Alexander Hope*, from the half-pay of the late Nottingham Fencible Infantry, is appointed Colonel of a corps of Infantry at the Cape of Good Hope.

The Captain of the *Marengo*, with several of his Officers, and the Captain and several Officers, of the *Belle Poule*, are removed from Bishop's Waltham, to Thame, in Oxfordshire.

EAST-INDIA SHIPPING

Yesterday, the dispatches by the following ships were finally closed at the East-India House, and delivered to their respective Pursers, viz.

Dover Castle, Capt. G. Richardson, Lord Keith, P. Ramage, Ocean, Capt. T. M'Tagg[art]—St. [ ] [ ] Bengal.

Indus, Capt. G. Wellden, Tottenha[m], Ca[pt.] [ ] Jones, Madeira, Madras and Bengal.

Huddart, Captain T. G. Bayliff—Madeira and Bombay.

Harriet, Captain W. Lynch, Lord Eldon, Capt. J. W. Young—Madras and Bengal.

Passengers per Dover Castle—For Bengal, Mr. Alex. Pope and Mr. J. Playfair, Cadets

Per Indus—For Bengal, Mr. Rich. Parry, Senior Merchant, Mr. J. Sparks, Writer, Messrs. H. M. Baker, W. Bu[t]ler, C. Crichton, and T. Dickenson, Cadets, [ ] Deane, Mr. G. King, Assistant Surgeon, For Madras, Mr. F. A. Grant, Senior Merchant, Messrs F. W. Robertson, J. Chatfield, and T. Watts, Writers, Messrs M. H. Lewin, R. Dwyer, M. C. Chase, and Logan, Cadets, and Mr. J. M'Dowall.

Per Tottenham—For Bengal, Capt.-Lieut. Noble and Mrs. Noble; Misses R. Brandon and S. Trushard, Mr. M. O'Brien, Free Mariner; Messrs. J. Eden, H. Chambers, M. Cox, J. Anderson, H. Sibbald, and W. H. Hayes, Cadets—For Madras, Messrs. R. Sladen and J. Powell, Assistant Surgeons; Messrs. R. J. Anstruther, T. J. Hammond, W. Thompson, and G. W. Eccles, Cadets.

Per Huddart—For Bombay, Mr. Sutherland, Writer; Mr. J. Mills, Free Mariner.—For Madeira, Mr. Robert Scott, and Mrs. Scott and Family.

Per Lord Eldon—For Bengal, Mr. F. Vansittart, Senior Merchant; Mr. Henry Sergeant, Writer; Messrs. R. P. Fulton, R. Irvine, and J. Kerr, Cadets; and G. Aungeer, free Mariner—For Madras, Mr. S. Ayrault; Major Sir D. Ogilby, and Family, Capt. J. C. Stoke, Lieut. J. Bushby, Mrs. Bushby, Messrs. H. White, M. Hall, E. Flynn, R. Calvert, J. Hoby, and T. H. Monk, Cadets.

Per Ocean.—For Bengal, Mr. W. Adams, Assistant Surgeon, Messrs. G. J. Specker and J. Baker, free Mariners.

Per Lord Keith.—For Bengal, Mr. E. D. Paris, Mr. J. H. Jacobi, and Mr. J. Fabion.

HAMBURGH, *May* 23.—The court of Prussia, always tardy in determining upon war, has followed hitherto, both to England and Sweden, the path of mildness and conciliation: the Prussian cabinet, though it has shut the ports of the North Sea, which are in its possession, against the British trade has not yet extended that measure to the Prussian ports in the Baltic. In the mean time this measure continues with respect to the former, which in return are strictly blockaded by the English cruizers.

NAPLES, *April* 25.—A Temple of Glory has been erected fronting the Royal Palace, to celebrate the happy return to Naples of his Majesty, King Joseph Napoleon; a guard of honour, the civil and military authorities, and the Clergy, will go to meet his Majesty at the Pont de la Madeline. The King will make his solemn entry, in that quality, on the 10th of May.

LUBECK, *April* 23.—To-day, at noon, a *skirmish* took place between Molln and Ratzeburgh, between a small corps of *Swedish* cavalry, and a detachment of *Prussian* infantry. The Swedes were summoned by the Prussians to retire, which they refusing, the latter attacked them, the Swedes being too weak to make resistance, retreated to a[n] eminence, where the Prussians again attacked them and forced them to retreat entirely. In this skirmish several were killed and wounded on bo[th] sides.

STATE PAPER.

Copy of a letter transmitted by Mr. Jackson to Count Haugwitz, dated April 19, 1806.

" The undersigned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotent[iar]y of his Britannic Majesty has not delayed t[o for]ward to his Court the note which has been tr[ansm]itted to him on the 27th. of last month, by or[der of h]is Prussian Majesty; and which has also [been sent] by the Envoy of Prussia, at London, [to] the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

" This Note announces, on the part of his Prussian Majesty, such measures are totally incompatible with those ties [of friends]hip which have subsisted for so long a perio[d] with such mutual advantage between the tw[o] States and which the King has ardently desired [to] cultivate and draw st[i]ll closer by all the mean[s in] his power. It is, therefore with the most lively [r]egret, that his Majesty finds himself compelled, [b]y circumstances, which no interference of his c[oul]d prevent, to command the undersigned to rem[ove with]out delay, from Berlin.

" The undersig[ned h]as the honour to address himself, in consequ[ence], to the count Haugwitz, Minister of State, a[nd] the cabinet of his Prussian Majesty, to request [tha]t he will order the necessary pasports to be expe[di]t[ed fo]r his return to England, with the different per[son]s attached to his mission.

" He is desirous [at th]e same time to renew to his Excellency the a[ssur]ance of his high consideration. (Signed) " JACKSON."

NEW YORK,—25th. April 1806.

The President has nominated to the Senate James Munroe and William Pinckney (the latter of Maryland) to be Commissioners Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary, for settling all our differences with Great Britain, relative to the wrongs committed between the parties (the U. States and G. Britain) on the high [se]as or other waters, and for establishing the principles of navigation and commerce between them.

The Connecticut Courant states, that, at the Circuit Cour[t] of the United States, holden at New Haven last week, the Gr[and] jury, found a bill against [ ] Hon. Tapping [Reeve], [one] of the Judges of the Supre[me] Court in this [state]. It is said that the charge is for a [li]bel on President Jefferson.

A bill was also found against Mr. Thaddeus Osgood, a Clergyman, [for] *sedition* in uttering sentiments against Mr. Jefferson, in a sermon preached on Thanksgiving day. On this indictment he was arrested, and committed to gaol in New Haven.

A bi[ll] was also found against Mr. Thomas Collier, of Lit[ch]field, Editor of "The Monitor," for publishing an extract from a New York Paper, regarding the President.

[LO]NDON,—30th. May.

We have received Paris Journals to the 19th. instant, in which we find some notice taken of the report of the evacuation of the Cataro by the Russians. The *Moniteur* states, under the head of Vienna, May 5, that the Court of St. Petersburgh had ordered that post to be given up to the French army, conformably to the Treaty of Presburg. Though this statement is not made in any official form, and goes no farther than to repeat what has appeared in the German Papers, we regret to find that the report of an event so favourable to the views of the Enemy should receive even this additional confirmation. The danger of exposing Austria at the present moment to a new attack, can alone have induced the Emperor Alexander to withdraw his troops from so advantageous a position. If such an arrangement has actually taken place, the necessity which dictated it is greatly to be deplored. Between the weakness of Austria and the selfish policy of Prussia, the independence of the continent is in danger of being entirely sacrifised.

A letter from constantinople states, that the porte has complied with all Bonaparte's extravagant demands, and agreed to cede to France all the ancient possessions of the Republic of the Republic of Venice in Dalmatia and Albania. We cannot give credit to this report. It is extremely improbable that the Porte should have yielded so readily to the pretensions of the corsican. The Turks are unacquainted with the French system of exchanges and indemnifications, and it is always with extreme reluctance they give up any part of their territory; besides, it is not be supposed that the Emperor of Russia will calmly permit a transfer so hostile to his interests to take place.

Gaeta still holds out, but extensive preparations are making by the Enemy for the reduction of that gallantly defended fortress.

A Paris article in the Hamburgh Paper, says, "The conversations that have taken place between Lord Elgin, Colonel Abercromby, and the Minister of State, M. de Talleyrand, are the result of the wish to effect an approximation between the Cabinets of St. James's and St. Cloud, at least in form; but as yet there is no reason to suppose that the principles of a maritime peace have been the subject of conversation.

PRUSSIAN COURT POLITICS,

FROM THE MONITEUR.

With respect to the politics of Prussia, the French Government have lately published some curious notes upon his Britannic Majesty's Declaration with respect to Hanover. They state, "that the court of Berlin declared positively, in the first instance, against M. Novosiltzoff's proposition, and rejected all participation in the plans formed against France; that Count Haugwitz was sent to Brunn to mediate a peace; that he arrived there before the battle of Austerlitz, and demanded, as a preliminary step to all negociation, that a suspension of arms should be agreed upon—Bonaparte consented —the Emperor Alexander refused. Messrs. Stadion and Guilay, who arrived at Brunn before the battle, refused an [illegible] nistice also.—Thus Haugwitz's mission was a[t an] end.

"After the battl[e] [illegible] at was the duty of Prussia? To offer h[illegible] ion in consequence of the Treaty of P[illegible] r meditation had been disowned, and A[illegible] egun to negociate without her. Tak[illegible] t against France; She had not entered into so [illegible] eless an engagement. Under these circumstances [illegible] her language was worthy of a great Pow[er]

"Do you w[illegible] to France, the destruction of Austria? [illegible] the continent is shaken. Will you place that [illegible] er upon a solid bases, and now exact all that vic[illegible] permits you to do? If so, the Treaty of P[illegible] is fulfilled. The King of Prussia did more: [illegible] glish troops had arrived in Hano[ver] [illegible] ench to Holland, under Prince Louis, [illegible] to march against them— Not a man woul[illegible] scaped, and it was to be feared, that France [illegible] not resist the temptation of taking 15,000 or [illegible] oo English in a net. The King of Prussia grant[illegible] hem his special protection: entered int[o] [illegible] t Conventions with them to protect their [illegible] tre; desired them to re-embark and they di[sem]bark."

The Notes p[illegible] to "ask for the production of the Conver[illegible] of [Po]tsdam." It will there be seen that Pr[ussia] alwa[ys] refused with disdain subsidies from England.

By occupying the Electorate, "Prussia," it is added, "ensures the tranquillity of her frontiers [illegible] of her people, and does what becomes a good [Pr]ince, whereas, instead of beginning by regular and pruden[t] [p]roceedings, and demanding explanations, England, upon a verbal note, and animated by that piratical spirit which never quits her, begins by a declaration of war, and does to Prussia what she did to Holland, Spain, and France. Vessels are to b[e] taken, a flourishing commerce to [be p]illaged—every thing must yield [to] such conf[isca]tions—it [i]s [a] war they must begin."

[illegible] to [B]onaparte, pretended to have been w[illegible] of Admiral Villeneuve before his death, at Rennes, has been published. The admiral is represented as telling [th]e Tyrant that he intended to have assassinated him in the Thuilleries, had not the orders of the Minister of Police prohibited his appearing in Paris.

LONDON,—May 23.

The intelligence received yesterday by the Hamburgh Mail would deserve to be regarded as the most important that has reached this country from the Continent for a considerable time past, were it possible to place full confidence in its correctness and authenticity. A letter from Berlin states, that a complete change has taken place in the Councils of his Prussian Majesty; that Count Haugwitz, the adviser of those measures which have so degraded his Sovereign and injured his Country, has retired; and that Count Keller, the advocate of a just and honourable system of policy, has assumed the direction of the Government. The authority for this statement is, however, merely that of a private letter. We do not find the fact of a change in the Prussian Cabinet stated in any German Journals, which have reached us. There is, indeed, a letter from a Brandenburgh correspondent, which announces, that orders had been received at Stettin, Colberg, and other Prussian Ports in the Baltic, not to oppose the entrance of British ships, but to receive them in the most friendly manner; and from this, it is inferred, that a good understanding will soon be re-established between the two Courts. This intelligence gave rise, yesterday, to strong hopes of an immediate accommodation between this Country and Prussia, for which we can see very little foundation. It is not said that the ports of the North Sea are to be opened to British Commerce; and our readers will recollect that the Proclamation of the 28th. of March, for shutting those ports, is, independent of the question respecting Hanover, a principal ground of our dispute with Prussia. The order given for receiving our vessels in a friendly manner in the ports of the Baltic, is then no retraction of this hostile Proclamation. But, before Prussia can be restored to a state of peace with this Country, she must do something more than retract this Proclamation. Mr. *Fox*, in his spirited Note to Baron Jacobi, expressly declared that his Majesty would never consent to the alienation of the Electorate of Hanover. Will Bonaparte permit Prussia to give up the Electorate to its lawful Sovereign? Nothing can appear more improbable than such a supposition. We should be happy to have the account of the resignation of Haugwitz confirmed. It would afford the prospect of a change of system in the Cabinet of Berlin, which might hereafter be productive of very beneficial consequences; but, connected as Prussia now is with France, we can perceive no foundation for the hope that she will soon be able to emancipate herself so completely from that connection as she must do before she can be placed in a situation in which it would become the honour and dignity of this Country to conclude a Peace with her.

The following Letter proves how much the pressure of the war begins to be felt in the states of Prussia:— "*Lubeck, May* 13.

"The Merchants here are very sanguine, that the next Mail from England will bring them intelligence, that the blockade will be raised, in consequence of the declaration of Prussia, that it was in no wise her intention to interrupt the intercourse with England. For my part, I am of opinion, that it is nevertheless consistent with sound policy to continue the blockade, in order to leave no opening for the export of Prussian produce. The dissatisfaction in that country, particularly in Silesia, where the Linen Trade is at a complete stand, is general, and in a twelve month would produce every effect that could be wished for. I sincerely hope Administration will not waver in the steps it has adopted, but continue them with firmness and vigour. In Bourdeaux the Merchants are obliged to resume their exercise, as at the height of the Revolution. I am much mistaken if a very few month do not bring about great changes there."

Some private communications, received by the Mail, mention the probability of the differences between Prussia and Sweden being amicably adjusted. The King of Prussia is said to have written a letter to the King of Sweden, expressing his regret at the hostile steps taken by the latter, and assuring him, that he had no hostile intentions towards Sweden. In answer to this his Swedish Majesty stated, that as soon as the Prussian troops evacuated the Electorate of Hanover, and the restrictions on British commerce were taken off, he would discontinue all hostilities against Prussia. If this statement be correct, it will probably prove that the overture of Prussia has been produced by the good officers of Russia in favour of Sweden.

Advice was on Thursday received at Lloyd's that the squadron which sailed from Cadiz on the 7th of March, consisting of four large frigates and a brig, were full of troops, and victualled for seven months. They are supposed to be bound for the Isle of France.

The Earl of St. Vincent, with the fleet under his command, was left well yesterday sennight, off Brest. Admiral Harvey, with five sail of the line and frigates, is cruizing off Cape Finisterre, for the purpose of intercepting some of the small squadrons which the enemy are known to have at sea.

LONDON,—MAY 5.

Private letters from Petersburgh, by the Gottenburgh Mails of Tuesday state, that the Grand Duke (the Emperor's brother) is to take the command of the Russian army on the frontiers of Poland, wh[ich] now consists of about 200,000 men. Ale[xander] wished to command in person but was diss[uaded by] his Council.

In the House of Common on T[illegible] on the subject of the Slave Imp[ortati]on Bill, Mr. Fox declared "that there was no transaction which he himself and the rest of his Majesty's present Ministers, could consider as contributing more to his Glory than the total abolition of the *Slave Trade*, could it be effected during their administration."

French emissaries are still busy in persuading the unhappy people of *Switzerland*, to solicit an incorporative union with France.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—May 23.

THANKS TO THE MANAGERS OF LORD MELVILLE'S IMPEACHMENT.

The Secretary at War rose, pursuant to the no[tice] he had given, and made the following motion: "[That the Thanks] of this House be given to the Members who were appointe[d t]o manage the Impeachment of Lord Melville, for the zeal[ou]s, able, and faithful manner in which they fulfilled the trust reposed in them."

Upon the question being put, one voice said "No;" who it was we could not learn.

The Managers then stood up, and the Speaker addressed them nearly as follows;—

"*Gentlemen Managers,*

"The House, upon the result of grave and important enquiry into the examinations of public expenditure, entered on its most important function, by bringing to justice one of the highest Servants of the Crown, in order to check any inroad that might be made on the public finances.

"In the prosecution of this Impeachment, the duty devolved upon you to substantiate charges against a Noble Person, whose elevated situations and actions must set a final example for good or evil to all persons entrusted with great power, and the expenditure of public treasure. We have witnessed your proceedings, your diligence and activity, which have rescued impeachments from disgrace, and restored to them strength and honour. Your singular sagacity, which went to establish the fact, with that boldness which belongs to the Commons, spread the light of day on dark and criminal transactions. The issue is now with the Tribunal of the Lords, and, whether the issue be conviction or acquittal, it promises that justice will be satisfied and the high record of the Thanks of the House to you, will be handed down to posterity."

The Speaker concluded by reading the Votes of Thanks to the Managers.

The Secretary at War rose and said, that though he was disappointed in his hope [of] unanimity on his former motion, by *one* dissentient voice, yet he believed that in the motion he was now to submit, he would [no]t be opposed by even that one.

The motion was—"That Mr. Speaker be desired to print the Speech which he made to the Managers of the Impeachment of Lord Melville, in consequence of the Resolution of the House.—Ordered.

Mr. Percival allowed that the precedents not only justified, but even called for a Vote of Thanks in this stage of the business. At the same time, for a variety of reasons, which he would not now enter upon, he thought that it might be extremely expedient to consider, whether these Votes of Thanks ought to be passed, till the final termination of the business of Impeachments, by the judgment of the Lords. He would not enter now upon the subject in detail, because this would be falling into the evil which he deprecated—but after the judgment of the Lords was given in this case, he would certainly bring a motion before the House, to prevent any consideration of a case of Impeachment, by a Vote of Thanks while it was before the Lords, and before they had given their decision.

The Public wait with considerable anxiety for intelligence respecting Jerome Bonaparte's squadron, yet unaccounted for. Sir Richard Strachan's squadron is supposed to be gone in quest of the Enemy—and Sir John Borlase Warren will soon be sent off for the same object. That under Admiral Stirling seems to be on the look out, and Jerome must have great good fortune if he escapes. The following is an extract of a letter belonging to one of the ships in Admiral Stirling's squadron:

Extract of a Letter from his Majesty's Ship Revenge, 11th. of May, 1806, *Lat.* 47 *deg.* 40 *min. Long.* 50 *min.*

"Our squadron consists of the Glory, Admiral Stirling, Barfleur, Mars, Dragon, Warrior, and Revenge. Niobe, and Dispatch. We received intelligence just now, I understand of Jerome Bonaparte being seen in Lat. 60. & likely to look towards Europe—if this be true, which the American brig states, we may yet bring him into Plymouth."

LONDON,—9th. June.

We have to announce the following New Appointments:—

Sir T. Thompson, comptroller of the Navy, in the room of Captain Nichholls.

Captain Hamilton, from the Transport Board, to be commissioner, in the room of Capt. Harmood.

Mr. Peake, Master Shipwright, of Deptford, to be Surveyor, in the room of Sir John Henslow.

The following instructions were on Wednesday issued to the Commanders of all Ships of war and Vessels, to which Letters of Marque and Reprisals have been granted:—

GEORGE R.

Additional Instructions to the Commanders of all ships of War and Privateers, that have or may have Letters of Marque. Given at our Court at St. James's the 21st. day of May 1806, in the 46th. year of Reign.

Whereas we have ever been desirous to prevent interruption being given to the Trade and commerce of every State in amity with us, as far as was compatible with the necessary operations of war—and whereas it will tend very much to that purpose, that the trade and navigation of the Baltic should for the present remain uninterrupted— we have therefore been pleased to resolve, that our ships of war, privateers, and other vessels acting under our commission, shall be restrained from making prize of, stopping, or detaining any ships or vessels within the Baltic—and we do hereby strictly charge and enjoin the Commanders of our ships of war, and the commanders of all ships and vessels having letters of marque and reprisal, that they do not, by virtue of their commissions, or under colour thereof, stop or detain any ship or vessel in the Baltic, for the purpose of making prize of the same, but that they suffer such ships or vessels as they shall meet in those seas, to proceed on their respective voyages without interruption.

By h[is] Majesty's comman[d]

(Signed) [S]PENCER.

[LO]NDON,—21st. May.

The Hague Gazette of the 17th. ult. received on Wednesday, states that the Prussian guards at Berlin had fired into the Senate House whilst the Members were assembled—and that several of the troops had expressed a strong unwillingness to march against the Swedes.

The Court of Vienna is not at this moment represented at Paris. Count Cobentzel, the forme[r] Ambassador, was ordered to resume his station after the peace of Presburgh, but, for some reason or other, he never proceeded as far as the French capital. He loitered in Bavaria as long as he coul[d], and at last returned to Vienna, after having wholly declined an office, one of the least inconveniencies of which would be, almost daily exposure to the insults of Bonaparte.

The General detestation of Count Haugwitz's politics is manifested by frequent instances of popular indignation. For the third time, lately, his windows have been broken. It has been found necessary to establish a patrole before his house, to prevent a repetion of a similar outrage.

The Prussian Governor of Hanover, Count Schulenberg, is said to have resigned, in consequence of the opposition he met with in his Government.

An Encrease in the pay of the navy has passed the House—Including all those who are denominated, the Captains of the Forecastle, of the masts —of the tops—and of the afterguard—to each of whom an encrease of 9s. 6d. has been made.—To a Master's mate, a warrant officer 6s. per month— To Masters and Surgeons no encrease—The chaplains, to be appointed Schoolmasters on board, which will encrease his income 20l, a year. One Shilling a day, encrease to the pay of Lieutenants—Captains 4s. per day—Rear-admirals 3s. 6d.—Vice admirals 5s.—To admirals 7s. and to admirals of the fleet 10 shillings.

Orders, we understand, were issued on Friday morning, from the Admiralty, to fit out eleven ships of the line, out of those in ordinary at the several ports, with all possible expedition.

A kind of influenza which spares no one, at present prevails in Spain—fortunately it is seldom fatal. The whole Royal Family has been attacked by it. At Barcelona, where this malady commenced, 28,000 persons were ill of it at once.

The following instance of cold blooded economy in Bonaparte, is mentioned as a fact:—

When the English force under Sir J. B. Warren had put into St. Jago, after the capture of the Marengo and Belle Poule, Admiral Linois requested of Sir John permission to assemble the French officers, for the purpose of reading to them an Imperial Edict, which he had by him for some time, and which materially affected his and their interests. The English admiral having accordingly assented to this demand, with all that urbanity and politeness which distinguished him, the French officers were got together to the amount of nearly 70; when the instrument in question was read to them by Admiral Linois, it began by reciting, that his Imperial Majesty, Bonaparte, having had serious cause of chagrin and displeasure, at the repeated checks and disasters his Naval force had hitherto experienced in the contest with England, was determined that it should undergo a thorough reform. Then, after many regulations for the better ordering and conducting his Navy in time of hostility with other powers, and for the excitement of his Sailors to heroic deeds, it concluding by stating, that all Officers of his Navy who were captured by the enemy, should be from that moment reduced to one fourth of their actual pay, "*And you, Gentlemen, therefore,*" continued Linois, "*with myself, are hereby so reduced, and must shift, as well as we can, with that little which remains!*"

AUSTRIAN STATES, *May* 10.—The French troops have received permission to pass through the Austrian States, in order to make good against the Porte the pretensions which the Emperor Napoleon, as Sovereign of Venice, advances to all the possessions which that republic had in the most ancient times in Greece, and on the continent, as well as in the Archipelago. In this are included the Seven Islands.

WESEL, *May* 23.—It is said that Austrian [Is]tria will be ceded to the kingdom of Italy, and Bavaria will lose part of its territory, which will be erected into a principality for Marshal Bernadotte, who is married to a sister of the wife of Joseph Bonaparte, King of Naples.

LONDON—23d. May.

Both Houses of Parliament meet this day, pursuant to adjournment. In the Lords, nothing particular is likely to occur; no time being yet precisely fixed for pronouncing judgment in the case of Lord Melville.—In the commons, the Income or property Tax Bill is expected to receive a final discussion.

What was considered as the most valuable part of Mr. Windham's Plan, has received the sanction of a large majority of the Commons. The safety and practicability of the principle of *limited service* has been recognised, and guarded as it is, we must admit th[at mu]ch of the objection to which it seemed liab[le h]as been removed. The danger of a speedy dissolution of the Army, by the adoption of the new system, no longer threatens us, as the principle can only come into general operation six months after the ratification of [a de]finitive Treaty of Peace. The term of service o[f] those who may be entitled to their discharge in [ti]me of war, is to be continued for three years m[or]e, a period certainly sufficient to provide, by recruiting, for any diminution which the regular ar[my] [ma]y sustain by their retirement

WHITEHALL,—8th. April.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Honorable Francis Lord Napier to be his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly to the Church of Scotland.

WAR OFFICE,—10th. May.

51st. Foot Lieutenant Colonel Darling from the 69th. foot to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Nightingale, who exchanges.

69th. foot, Lieutenant Colonel Nightingale from the 51st. to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Darling.

WAR OFFICE,—3d. June.

6th. foot, Lieutenant General Nugent from the 62d. to be Colonel.

68th Lieut. General Sir Eyre Coote, from the 89th. to be Colonel.

89th Lieut. General John Whitelock, from the 6th. West India Regiment to be Colonel.

6th West India Regiment Lieut. General Simon Frazer to be Colonel.

Dublin Castle, May 30.—His Majesty has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, to grant the dignity of a Viscount of this part of the United Kingdom, to the following Noblemen, and to the heirs male of their bodies, viz.

To Cornelius Baron Lismore, the dignity of Viscount Lismore, of Shalibally, in the county of Tipperary.

To Robert Edward Baron Erris, the dignity of Viscount Lorton, of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 14th. of May, 1806, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas during the interval which elapsed since His Majesty found himself compelled, by the hostile measures of his Majesty the King of Prussia, to lay an embargo on the ships and goods belonging to his subjects, and to places under his controul, such hostile measures have not been discontinued: and whereas the town of Papenburgh cannot but be considered as dependent on, and under the absolute controul of Prussia; his Majesty, therefore, is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the King of Prussia, and of the town of Papenburgh, (save and except any ships to which his Majesty's licence has been granted, or which have been directed to be released from the embargo), so that as well his Majesty's fleets and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters of marque or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his Majesty's commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the King of Prussia, or his subjects, or others inhabiting within the territories of the King of Prussia, or belonging to the town of Papenburgh (except as aforesaid), and bring the same to judgment in any of the courts of Admiralty within his Majesty's dominions; and to that end his Majesty's Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to his Majesty at this Board, authorising the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or any person or persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisals to any of his Majesty's subjects, or others, whom the said commissioners shall deem fully qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing, and taking the ships, vessels, and goods, belonging to Prussia, and the vassals and subjects of the King of Prussia, or any inhabiting within his countries, territories, or dominions, or belonging to the town of Papenburgh (except as aforesaid); and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and his Majesty's Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to his Majesty at this Board, authorising the said commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, to will and require the High court of Admiralty of Great Britain and the Lieutenant and Judge of the said court, his Surrogate or Surrogates, as also the several courts of Admiralty within His Majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and proceed upon all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships and goods that are, or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the court of Admiralty and the Laws of Nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to Prussia, or the vassals and subjects of the King of Prussia, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries and dominions, or as shall belong to the town of Papenburgh (except as aforesaid); and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and they are likewise to prepare and lay before his Majesty at this Board, a draft of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the courts of Admiralty in his Majesty's Foreign Governments and Plantations, for their guidance herein; as also another draft of instructions for such ships as shall be commissionated for the purposes above mentioned.

(*Signed*) Spencer,—Howick,—H. Petty, Grenville,—C. J. Fox,—W. Windham, Nat. Bond,

A letter from Messina, dated April 3, 1806, says, "I left Naples the 14th. of March, and arrived here [illegible]th; I call it making my escape, from thence, as no passports would be granted to go to Sicily or Malta, or indeed for the English to go any where but to Rome, or upon the regular route to Turin. The French behaved very well for about twelve days after they entered Naples. They then arrested Mr. Scott. the British Vice Consul, on the 3d. March, and put him into prison; on the 6th. he was sent in irons, with fifteen others, to Capua; the day following he was returned to the prison in Naples; several of the others, it was said, were shot at Capua; they were none of them English. The 13th. he was sent, with a guard of a Captain and 20 dragoons, a prisoner of war to Turin. An order had been signed, but not put in execution when I left, for all the English to go to Rome; and from the best information I could get, which I believe was too true, it was the determination of the French to send them, with all the English who were at Rome, prisoners of war to Turin. I disliked the idea of this, and through the interest of a Frenchman, I applied for a passport to go to America, which, with some difficulty, I obtained the same day, and got on board an American ship cleared out for Sardinia, and arrived here.

A debate took place in the House of Commons last Tuesday, connected with the charges brought against Lord *St. Vincent*. Sir *William Milner*, in order to put the character of the Noble Lord beyond the shadow of imputation, stated to the House, "that the Corporation of York had voted Lord *St. Vincent* the freedom of their city in an oak box!"—This no doubt shows the favourable opinion entertained by the Corporation of York as to Lord *St. Vincent's* merits; but it was reserved for the superior abilities of a Sir *William Milner* to adduce this circumstance in defence of that Noble Lord's conduct in Office. The fact was, and the Corporation disclosed it in their Address to his Lordship, that he was intitled, in their opinion, to the honour voted him, not for his acknowledged services as an Admiral, or his less unequivocal merits as Lord of the Admiralty; but for having instituted that system of Naval Inquiry which led to the accusation of Lord *Melville*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—April 16.

NABOB OF THE CARNATIC.

Mr. *Francis* said, before he should proceed to any explanation with respect to the motion of which he had given notice on Tuesday, he begged leave to ask two questions of the Hon. Member who moved for leave to bring in the Bill for empowering the Commissioners appointed to examine the claims of those persons calling themselves creditors of the Nabob of the Carnatic; to examine the said claimants, who the Commissioners were, and by whom those were to be paid who had the good fortune to be appointed to to that important office?

Mr. *Hobhouse* said, he was desirous to give the Hon. Member every possible information on the subject. He regretted the Hon. Member was absent on the previous evening, as he had then stated who the Commissioners were under the deed between the East India Company and the Nabob of the Carnatic. In consequence of Mr. Richard Ryder having withdrawn himself from the Commission, Mr. Horner was appointed in his stead. The Commissioners now were, with the concurrence of all parties, himself (Mr. Hobhouse,) Mr. Cockburn, and Mr. Horner. With respect to their being paid for their labour, there was a clause whereby they were remunerated, in the same manner as Parliamentary Commissioners.

Mr. *Francis* returned thanks to the Hon. Member for the information he had given. The present question had nothing to do with East India business, it was purely a money transaction of great importance to the finances of India, and ultimately to the finances of Great Britain, for here it must come at last, otherwise the creditors would remain unpaid. He lamented some of the Ministers were not present; and those that were, he must complain, did not give him attention. But he assured them that nothing should force him from doing his duty as a Member of Parliament, and that he would not fall under oppression and desertion. The House, he said, would recollect, that twenty years ago, the Nabob's debts were paid to a large amount, and it was supposed that the claims against the unfortunate Princes who succeeded him amounted to five or six millions sterling. These must be paid out of the revenues of the Carnatic, or by this country, or not at all. In 1784, the subject attracted great notice; and here he begged leave to read a few sentences of a speech made by Mr. Burke on the occasion, as part of his own, which he recommended to the perusal of Gentlemen, as a matter of taste, and as one of the most classic and elegant orations that ever that sublime genius delivered.—Indeed, it was without parallel, except the luminous speech of a Right Hon. Gentleman not in his place, (Mr. Sheridan) delivered on East India affairs in Westminster Hall. On that occasion Mr. Burke observed, that an opinion prevailed with respects to the old Nabob's debts, that they were incurred by promises made to the venal and corrupt servants of the Company. This should make the House cautious how it considered East India claims. It was necessary in the present case, to know who the creditors of the Nabob were, and if it was likely that they were ever in possession of the sums said by them to have been advanced. He complained that he was left to himself on the subject of East India affairs. He felt that he was unequal to the task, but he would call upon them by name, if it was parliamentary, by whom he conceived he ought to be assisted. He claimed the assistance of the Member for Norwich, (Mr. W. Smith.) He hoped also that the subject would be a stimulus to the Treasurer of the Navy to attend in his place. He had a high opinion of his talents and integrity, and therefore trusted for his assistance on future occasions, though he was not so happy as to have it on the present occasion; and he also hoped for the aid of the Member (Mr. Hobhouse) who was particularly interested in the business. He concluded by moving.

That there be laid before the House an Account of all Monies paid to the private Creditors of the Nabob of the Carnatic, since the passing of the Act of the 24th. of the King, together with the Creditors names, the individuals on whose account paid, those who have been paid since that period; distinguishing the several classes, and distinguishing the principal and the interest of said debts.

Mr. *Paul* seconded the motion. He observed that the business would not end here, as there were three millions besides, owing by the Princes of India.

Mr. *Addington* had no objection to the motion. He was happy, on all occasions to hear East India subjects discussed by the Hon. Gentleman, and was glad to find that he did not persist in his resolution of withdrawing altogether from matters of this nature. He defended the conduct of Mr. Hobhouse throughout the business, and said there was nothing like precipitancy on the occasion.

After a few observations from Serjeant Best and Mr. Hobhouse, the motion was agreed to.

CRIMINAL INFORMATIONS.

COURT OF KING'S-BENCH,

Mr. Garrow moved the Court for leave to file a Criminal Information against George Michael Dance, Gentleman, one of the Attorney's of this Court, to whom he had to impute an offence of the most heinous nature, resorted to for the purpose of extorting money from the Gentleman whom the Learned Counsel represented. It consisted of a system of the most scandalous and diabolical defamation against the Complainant, that ever came before a Court of Justice, and of even the greatest crimes provided against in the penal statutes; the very destruction of every comfort of society, was comprised in this offence. The facts which the affidavit set forth were these:—Mr. Dance happened to have some pecuniary transactions with the nephew of the Complainant, who thereby became indebted to him in a large sum of money, and not being able to discharge it, the young man's mother gave her promissory notes to Mr. Dance for 200l. These becoming due, she was unable to pay them, and Mr. Dance applied to the Complainant to relieve him from the embarrassments his relations had involved him in, who offered him 100l., and Dance declared, that not less than 200l. would be sufficient to release him from those engagements. The complainant accordingly did advance him that sum, upon his delivering up to him the several bills of Exchange, and other securities relative to this transaction. This was done by the Complainant, merely to relieve that branch of his family. Some time after, Mr. Dance applied to the Complainant for a further sum of money, or, in lieu thereof, to procure him a place under Government; which, he refusing the former threatened, by letter, to expose him, & distribute a number of letters to each individual member of a volunteer corps which the Complainant commanded; (Mr. *Garrow* here observed, that his client, being a Gentleman of very considerable property, had raised this corps entirely at his own expence); and further declared, he would subjoin an affidavit of the facts contained in them; the whole consisting of every species of abomination, scurrility, and abuse, against this Gentleman's character; defaming his wife, and every branch of of his family: he repeated in this letter, that unless the Complainant came down handsomely with the money, he would expose & publish his birth and parentage, his pedigree, and every transaction of his life, and that of his family, and every thing relative to a certain money transaction. This he declared he would do, & even *hell itself*, though standing before him, should not prevent him; but, if the place under Government was procured for him, he would be satisfied: and then he tells him what pamphlets and publications he intended to distribute against him. Not receiving any satisfaction from this communication, he next attacked the Complainant's Wife in the most tender point, that of her reputation; and, in a most calumnious letter, told her, that the mean and pitiful artifices of her husband, to avoid the money transaction, would oblige him to expose circumstances the most disgraceful to any family, but the Complainant's; and he would also be obliged to expose her's; but, if she did as she should do, he would reserve it. [illegible] this letter no answer was sent, and Mr. Dance [illegible] a second letter, nearly as follows:—"Ma[illegible] you may suppose I am not possessed of your p[illegible] you are much mistaken; I have been furnished [illegible] it, and will take care to distribute it all over Plymouth, and the neighbouring country." Mr. *Garrow* observed, that this Gentleman, against whom he moved, must have been fully aware that this kind of conduct would be brought before their Lordships: and, as if anticipating the present application, he says in another letter to the Complainant: "As to what you can say to my Lord *Ellenborough*, I care not. It is exactly the same to you, whether you swear on the Old or New Testament; but this you cannot swear, that you are an honest man." The Learned Counsel then produced a great number of songs, or verses entitled, "*The Pig and the Israelite*;" after which followed a printed paper, under the title of

"*Extraordinary Advertisement*"—"Lost, or strayed, a small boar Pig of the Portuguese breed, lately sent from New Romney to Westminster (alluding, as Mr. *Garrow* observed to the Complainant's being lately returned as a Member of Parliament for New Romney) remarkable for the length of his snout, which he often suffers to be pulled with impunity. Likewise an old Sow, lately tricked out at a pawnbroker's in the neighbourhood of Monmouth-street. Whosoever will bring them to the Whipping-post, shall receive for their pains, a pail of hog-wash."

This Advertisement was signed "*Dance*," and distributed, not only among the officers and men belonging to the corps, but also throughout the whole neighbourhood of Plymouth and Portsmouth. There was another paper circulated by this Gentleman, under the title of "*Plymouth Queries; or Mordecai's Wife and Family*."

"1st, Query.—Was not the wife of the Rabbi, that resided in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, a woman of bad character?

"2d. Does not the Sister of the Rabbi's wife live in a state of prostitution?

"3d. And does not the mother of the Rabbi's wife, cry fish through the streets of London?" &c.

Court.—"Take a rule to shew cause."

HOUSE OF LORDS,—31st. March.

AMERICA.

Lord *Holland* said that before this Noble Friend (Lord Auckland), who had given notice for that day of a motion respecting our colonial intercourse with America, proceeded to make the motion, he should precede it with one, the object of which was to render more clear and satisfactory a paper which had been laid before the House last session upon this subject, and which he had reason to believe was either not fully understood by the House, or at least not considered in a favourable light. His object, he conceived, might be answered by moving, and he should accordingly move, that the proper Officer do lay before the House, an account of the number of ships that had cleared out from the ports of the British Empire from the year 1790 to the year 1804, distinguishing the number in each year.

And that an account be also laid before the House of the number of ships built in British ports during the same period, distinguishing likewise the number in each year.

Both these motions being agreed to,

Lord *Auckland* rose, pursuant to notice, to move for a Bill of Indemnity in favour of those who advised or permitted the opening of our ports in the West Indies to American ships, laden with provisions, lumber, &c. It so happened, that since the year 1800 no such Bill had been introduced, but most probably was looked f[illegible] in the change of Administration which had ta[illegible] place since that period, for none of the Adm[illegible]ations that since had come into place, had thou[illegible]ing it among the Expiring Laws. [illegible] Lord then entered into a survey of the [illegible]ious important advantages which our colonie[illegible] rived from America in time of war, especially in the article of provisions; and in his opinion it was wise and politic to relax, in favour o[illegible]cans, the severity of the Navigation and [illegible]tation Acts. Indeed, it was almost impossi[illegible] for our West India colonies not only to thrive, [illegible] even to exist, without such occasional suppl[illegible] nor should we look with a jealous eye at any [illegible] fit which the American trade or shipping m[illegible] reap from such an intercourse; he at least sho[illegible] never [illegible] any grudge or jealousy; for certain h[illegible] that any property America should acquire [illegible]gh such means must redound to the advantage [illegible] Great Britain, who must grow with the growt[illegible] and strengthen with the strength of the Unite[illegible] St[illegible]. The Noble Lord confirmed his opinion [illegible] comparative view of the amount of the export[illegible] through America of the produce of English [illegible]ufactures during a period of ten years, in the [illegible] of which the amount of these exports ha[illegible] nearly doubled. He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill to indemnify those persons who had advised or allowed the admission of American vessels into our West-India ports during the present war.

The Duke of *Montrose* could [illegible] view this intercourse in so advantageous a light; he could not think the American had any right to such advantages, especially in time of peace; such privileges granted to them must prove prejudicial to the shipping interest of Great Britain, to the sources from which we derive our naval strength; besides, it was only furnishing the Americans with the facilities of smuggling articles from [illegible]dian possessions, and of injuring our trade i[illegible] other branches. These were matters of serious co[illegible]. After a short debate the motion [illegible] agreed to.

MADRAS:—Printed by JOHN YOUNG, In Popham's Broad-way.