MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXII. WEDNESDAY, 2d. OCTOBER 1806. Number 1098.

Sheriff's Sales.

AMMAROO IYAUSAWMY PILLAY, Gopaul Kistna Pillay, and Narrain Sawmy Pillay, Sons and Successors of Nauvaroo Veridah Pillah, deceased.

Vers.—AVADAUNUM Pauptah Braminy.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 30th inst. will be sold by Sheriff's Sale, on the Premises, between 3 & 6 in the afternoon, a large Upper-roomed House and Ground, situated in Peddoo Naick's Pettah, No. 2, Buddoo Garden-Street, measuring in length from East to West 245 feet, and in breadth from North to South 85 and a half feet, together with a piece of Ground adjoining, measuring in length from East to West 65 feet, & in breadth from North to South 9 and a half feet or thereabouts, being the property of the above named Defendant, and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Conditions of Sale:—10 per cent. to be paid immediately on the amount of Purchase and the residue in 10 days, in default of which the deposite shall be forfeited, the said Ground will be sold and the first Purchaser to be held responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon and all advantages forfeited.

J. W. MILLER, SHERIFF.

Madras, 1st. October, 1806.

SEMBAUKOM ANNASAWMY PILLAH.

Vers.—COOTTY CHITTYAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 29th instant, will be sold by Sheriff's Sale, at his Office, No. 2 Davidson Street black-town, between 10 and 12 in the forenoon, a large Garden Planted with Cocoanut and Numerous other Fruit Trees Situated at Sydapettah bounded on the East by the Garden of Mr. De Fries, West by the Garden of Mr. Shamier, North by the high road and South by tope and river, measuring in Length from East to West on the North side 660 feet, and on the South side 740 feet and in breadth from North to South at the East end 430 feet, and at the West end 470 feet or thereabouts, being the property of the above named defendant and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Conditions of Sale:—10 per Cent. to be paid immediately on the amount of Purchase and the residue in 10 days, in default of which the deposite shall be forfeited, the said Garden will be sold and the first Purchaser to be held responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon and all advantages forfeited.

J. W. MILLER, SHERIFF.

Madras, 2 th October 1806.

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 Otley* 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 28th.

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 Fagan* late a Lieutenant in the Service of the Honble 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 28.

GILBERT RICKETTS.
PROCTOR.

Fort St. George, 9th Oct.

Advertisement,

WHEREAS a Promissory Note, bearing date the 8th. day of May, 1806, payable in six months after date, from Messrs. HOPE, GRIFFITHS & WHEELER, to Mr. D. PROCTOR, for Star Pagodas 3435 27 12 and endorsed by the latter, has been *Lost* or mislaid, and as the above sum of 3435 27 12 has been paid to the said Mr. D. PROCTOR, the same due, this is to caution all persons against receiving or negotiating the said Promissory Note, as it is hereby declared null and void.

FOR

Bills on Exchange,

ON

BOMBAY,

APPLY TO

SETH *and* GREGORY SAM,
MERCHANTS.
ARMENIAN STREET, BLACK-TOWN.
October 21st. 1806.

FOR SALE,
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

BLANKS—Wills—Common Interest Bonds—Power of Attorney—Bills of Lading—Respondentia Bonds—Judgment ditto—Pass Notes, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By John Branson

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
In Yerra Bauly Chitty Street,
On SATURDAY, the 25th. Instant,
THE PROPERTY OF

A GENTLEMAN,

Proceeding to Europe,

PLATE,

ONE Coffee Pot—One Tea Pot & Stand, one Milk Bowl Cover and Stand—one Butter Cup and Cover—one Sugar Vase and Cover—one Soup Ladle—four Milk Spoons, four Salt Cellers and Spoons—one Cruet Stand with 6 Bottles and spare Glasses—half dozen Table, half dozen Desert, half dozen Tea Spoons—half dozen Table and 3 Desert Forks—one Mustard Pot and Spoon with 2 spare Glasses—one Butter Knife—one Fish Knife—one Sallad Fork.

Plated-ware.

One Eggs Stand with 6 Cups and Spoons, two Toast Racks—one pair Bottlestands—one pair Candlesticks.

Sundries.

One pair Pier Glasses, in burnished frames, one Ladies Mahogany Swing Dressing Glass, twelve painted Arm Chairs,—twelve Teak Arm Chairs—one large Painted Cot—one Child's Teak Cot.

AND
A PATENT
PIANO FORTE,

By ASTOR and Co.

J. B. begs to recommend the above, particularly the PLATE, and PIANO FORTE; the former being of the latest fashion, and the latter in fine Tone.

GENUINE
CONIAC BRANDY,
AND
REAL HOLLAND'S GIN,

CONTINUES TO
BE SOLD ON COMMISSION,

By John Branson,

AT HIS
Commission Warehouse;

The former at 35 fanams per gallon, and the latter, at 5 Pagodas per case.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On FRIDAY, the 24th. Instant.
AT 11 O'CLOCK.

AN INVOICE OF
IRONMONGERY,

Consisting of

SIX, seven, and eight Inch Brass Door Locks—Six, seven, and eight Three Bolt Iron Door Locks complete—Wood Screws of sizes—Hasps and Staples—cast Butt Hinges—wrought H. Hinges—Garnetts, &c.

ALSO

Table Knives and Forks with Desert and Carvers,—Penknives,—Scissors,—Razors,—Cuttues—Windsor Soap.

AND

Several other Articles

For Private Sale.

By James Dobbin

A QUANTITY of Horse and Dog's Medicines, prepared by D. BLAINE, of London.

For Private Sale.
AT
JAMES RANKEN'S,

Commission Warehouse,
POPHAM'S BROAD-WAY.
A TRUNK OF
BENGAL FASHIONABLE
HALF, MILITARY, AND HESSIAN,

Boots and Shoes,

JUST ARRIVED.

Madras Lottery

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING,
IN THE
FIFTH CLASS,
WEDNESDAY, 15th. October 1806.

No. 12891 a Prize of 10,000 Star Pagodas.
No. 2617 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 936 9123 14228 Prizes of 500 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 13085 18480 Prizes of 250 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 1086 10686 12378 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 10144 13742 16638 17547 19467 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 887 2471 3712 4231 8479 9881 10023 10523 11834 11812 12385 13538 13884 16090 18673 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 863 276 720 516 1530 1326 2172 2630 3152 3868 3869 3856 3130 5689 5472 6667 6000 6098 7143 7751 7849 7832 9127 9146 10928 11191 11547 11432 11527 12746 12155 13890 13519 13244 13043 13795 14936 14074 14734 15677 15940 16002 16954 16139 16831 16274 17027 17766 17197 17671 17691 18555 19145 19343 19592 19444 19961 9265 Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 25 Star Pagodas each.

10	45	47	978	551	666	898
285	669	320	721	208	440	216
185	569	499	1245	1253	1847	1977
1153	1507	1752	1481	1845	1945	1863
2346	1640	1127	2961	1632	2013	1546
1811	1722	1030	2990	2906	2845	2669
2364	2237	2037	2716	2208	2464	2348
2544	2651	2271	2800	3049	3330	3653
3880	3014	3122	3161	3745	3802	3808
3173	3393	3193	3003	3064	3514	3304
3696	3002	3628	3017	3987	3371	3113
3479	4164	4079	4706	4218	4102	4206
4885	4983	4609	4830	4210	4797	4946
4596	4375	4405	5991	5690	5790	5628
5720	5108	5853	5538	5560	5914	5738
5391	5644	5793	5769	5822	5641	5700
6983	6813	6675	6294	6943	6270	6134
6116	6869	6692	6533	6839	6928	6327
6253	6849	6310	6974	6588	6626	6070
6573	6549	6181	7984	7175	7887	7002
7033	7479	7837	7311	7306	7101	7742
7085	7671	7492	7848	7526	7087	7180
7442	7670	7885	7063	7773	8032	8289
8329	8984	8195	8438	8414	8967	8722
8998	8668	8285	8162	8366	8615	8071
9064	9526	9410	9642	9529	9930	9223	9027
9197	9017	9617	9906	9053	9585	9820	9649
9538	9540	10647	10564	10478	10504	10634
10837	10946	10960	10443	10038	10909	10430
10939	10507	10118	10732	10393	10716	10898
10208	10541	10240	10988	10032	10082	10085
10920	10417	10237	10003	11201	11959	11894
11974	11654	11297	11979	11352	11640	11304
11823	11253	11362	11579	11114	11506	11751
11695	11224	11507	11475	11580	11849	12022
12370	12272	12478	12298	12820	12310	12631
12594	12156	12875	12136	12945	12367	12217
12025	12345	12670	12412	12931	12014	12624
12108	12265	13128	13634	13528	13260	13771
13337	13689	13681	13846	13825	13121	13425
13266	13119	13101	13991	13481	13307	13200
13228	13619	13255	13496	13960	14039	14350
14410	14906	14498	14719	14951	14840	14286
14329	14755	14044	14987	14898	14627	14935
14949	14317	14975	14183	14645	14678	14862
15603	15344	15444	15387	15987	15656	15849
15575	15298	15013	15762	15272	15660	15138
16018	16384	16774	16768	16266	16287	16387
16017	16593	16120	16187	16849	16657	16128
16263	17386	17356	17813	17679	17616	17186
17405	17586	17777	17956	17893	17986	17921
17657	17267	17971	18613	18658	18[illegible]3	18538
18368	18218	18723	18763	18733	18344	18187
18876	18853	18287	18682	18546	18556	18775
18026	18668	18155	18017	18358	19499	19926
19386	19588	19328	19033	19055	19285	19419
19185	19579	19164	19866	19493	19629	19445
19980	19138	19553	19342	19151	19222	19167
19283	19494	19677	9081.			

J. L. HEEFKE, AGENT.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 23d. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 11 *o'Clock*,

A BALE of Horse Rugs—a quantity of Head Stalls and Reins—Stirrup Leathers and Bridles—fifty China Hams—a few Boxes of Preserved Ginger—ten Corges of Brown; Broad and Narrow Nankeen—a few Boxes of China variegated Lamps and Umbrellas—one Large Rattan Matt 29 feet by 12—one ditto 19 by 10 and a half—one ditto 13 and a half by 8 feet, and six small Matts.

NAVAL ACTION.

Copy of a letter from Lord Cochrane, commanding the Pallas to Earl St. Vincent.

On board the Pallas, off the Island of Oleron 14th of May, 1806.

MY LORD,

This morning having approached the Isle of Aix, for the purpose of reconnoitring the French squadron, I felt no inconsiderable degree of satisfaction when I perceived my antagonist the black frigate, and three brigs who were in company with her getting under weigh, I now flattered myself that the opportunity I had long wished for, had at last presented itself—I kept my wind under my topsails, waiting for the enemy—at half past eleven, a very warm fire commenced on both sides, and very well directed. The enemy suffered a good deal, one of the brigs had her main topsail yard shot away, and the frigate some of her after sails. The batteries of the Isle of Aix, presently opened a fire on the Pallas, which continued about an hour, the fire having continued without interruption on our side, but at moment of putting about; which we were compelled to do for fear of getting ashore on the rocks. At one o'clock we resumed our station to windward of the enemy between them and the batteries on shore. We took our station at a very short distance from the enemy and gave her many broadsides.

The fire of the Enemy's frigate began to slacken, when I ordered oars to come. I ordered the Master Mr. Sutherland to steer for the ellemy, hoping to cut off her retreat and to board her. We were so close that the French frigate's sides run our guns in, and to this position with muzzles touching we gave her a complete broadside; the effect was dreadful, the crew of the Frenchman deserted their quarters; and only fired a few pistols. The Frenchman would now certainly have been our own, had it not been for the shock on the two ships striking each other, mine being the weakest, carried away her bowsprit, the main and foretopsail yards, spritsail yard, her weather cathead, with her chain and shrouds and all her rigging forward, and the small anchor with which I was in hopes of retaining the Frenchman; but all our efforts proved ineffectual. The frigate notwithstanding would certainly have been taken had not the French Admiral who seeing her disabled, her intentions destroyed, and the danger she was in, ordered two frigates to weigh and proceed to her assistance. The Pallas being so completely disabled, we made off with what little sail we could make, and soon afterwards were taken in tow by the Kingfisher. Our last sonsists of one Marine killed, and 5 men wounded, one of whom Mr. Andrews midshipman dangerously. (Signed) COCHRANE.

CHARLTON-HOUSE,—22d. April.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint the following Noblemen and Gentlemen to be State Councillors for the Principality of Scotland:—

The Marquis of Bute, the Earl of Eglington, the Earl of Cassilis, the Earl of Lauderdale, the Earl of Bredalbane, and the Earl of Moira.

William Adam Chancellor for the [illegible]ntry.

Adam Gillies, Esq. Advocate for the Principality of Scotland.

David Cathcart, Esq. Solicitor for the Principality of Scotland.

THE COURIER.

Wednesday, the 22d. October 1806.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JAMES HENRY CASAMAIJOR, Esq. Sub Treasurer and Mint Master.

The Honorable L. G. K. MURRAY, Collector of Madras.

Lieutenant Thomas Douglas, of the 9th. Regt. N. Infantry to be Captain Lieutenant.

Mr. J. Paske, to be Lieutenant of Artillery, from the 8th July, 1806.

Captain Edward Hay, to proceed on furlough, to the Cape of Good Hope.

CEYLON APPOINTMENTS.

Samuel Toffrey, Esq to be Civil Auditor General and Comptroller General of the Customs.

Robert Boyd, Esq. to be Vice Treasurer.

Henry Layard Esq to be Agent of Revenue and Commerce for the District of Galle.

PASSENGERS,

Who have proceided to Europe by a recent opportunity.

EUROPE.—Capt. Waugh, European Regiment—J. Neill Esq.—*Mr.* J. Neill Junr—Capt. Cleaveland, Artillery—Lieut. Col. Hill 4th. Regt. N. Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel Green—R. Dillon, Esq. Senior Merchant, and Masters Wm. John and Arthur Dillon—Mrs E. Roebuck—Masters Benjamin, John and Warren Roebuck—Lieut. Baker, 34th. Regt.—Assistant Surgeon Scott, 94th. Regt.

WILLIAM PITT.—Lieut. Stock, 77th. Regt.—Lieut. Spinks, 7th. N. I.—Lieut. Evans, 11th. N. I.—Robert Malcolm, Esq. Senior Merchant—Mrs. Marshall—Miss Swaine—Masters William and Stephen Prefcot—Capt. Wilson, 59th. regt.—Major Scott, 7th. N. I.—Capt. Spiniff, 56th. foot—Mrs. Young—Masters Charles, Henry and Horatio Young—Mrs. Beauman—Misses Catharine and Amelia Beauman.

STREATHAM,—R. Arbuthnot Esq.—Roger Darvall Esq.—Lieut. McNeale 84th. Regt.—Hon. B. Cockrane,—Miss Mary Geils,—Wm. Linley Esq.—T. Hoseason Esq.—Master George and Miss Maria Hoseason,—Mrs. Hoseason,—Lieut. Kingdom 21st. N. Infantry.

JANE DUCHESS OF GORDON.—T. G. Williams Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 69th. Regiment—Captain James Forbes, 51st. Regt.—Mrs. M'Donell—Captain J. De Morgan, 22d. Regiment—Mrs. De Morgan—Miss Eliza, Georgiana, and Master Augustus De Morgan—Major Burke, 25th. Dragoons—Capt. M'Lachlan, 69th. Regiment.

SIR W. PULTENEY.—Major General Smith—Captain Stone, Artillery—Mrs. Stone,—Master Stone, Mr. James Candler, Purser of Hon. C. ship Admiral Gardner, John Fortnam, Esq. late Major of 19th. Dragoons—Mrs. Haigh — Misses Ann, Harriett, & Elizabeth Haigh—Master W. Haigh Lieut. Armstrong 77th. Regt.—Lieut. Cracroft, 22d. N. I.—Lieut. Munro, 94th. Regt.—Lieut. Haigh, 33d. Regt.

COLOMBO—1st. October.

On the 28th. Ult. the Arab Ship Monsoon, (late Stirling Castle) anchored at Point de Galle, having on Board CAPTAIN CAMERON, with the Paffengers and Crew of the Hon. Company's Extra Ship FAME.

The Fame left Bombay on the 18th, of September, and was taken on the 24th. off Quilon by the Piedmontese french frigate, after an action of 25 minutes—She had one Midshipman killed and six men (including the Chief officer Mr. Weat) wounded.—The Frigate loft fix men killed and eleven wounded.

BOMBAY,—8th. October 1806.

On Monday arrived the extra Ship EXPERIMENT, Captain Norman, from England, whence she failed on the 15th. of May last.

The Experiment failed from St. Helena, with the outward bound India Trade, under convoy of his Majesty's ships LYON, Captain Roller, and MEDUSA frigate, the Honorable Captain Bouverie; and a Fleet of transports for the Cape of Good Hope, under convoy of his Majesty's ship HOWE.

On their paffage out they touched at the Cape of Good Hope, where they arrived on the 4th. of Auguft, and after having taken on board a fupply of water they failed on the 14th. and off the South East of Madagascar, the Experiment parted with the convoy, coming through the Mofambique channel, whilft the men of war, and remainder of the convoy fteered to the Eaftward.

Intelligence had been received at the Cape of Good Hope, two days previous to the failing of the Experiment, brought by Colonel Lane from Sir Home Popham, with the agreeable intelligence of his having taken BUENOS AYRES, where they had taken poffeffion of feveral fhips, and a confiderable quantity of treafure, and valuable effects.

We underftand that when Sir Home Popham failed from the Cape he proceeded to *St. Helena*, where he took on board a reinforcement of 500 Troops under the command of Colonel Lane.

In latitude 9 degrees 40 minutes North and longitude, 23 degrees 30 minutes Weft, from the Meridian of Greenwich, (about 5 weeks fail from England,) the outward bound Fleet fell in with and fpoke his Majeft's fhip TRIUMPHANT, Commodore Oftwe, with the homeward bound Indiamen, all well.

Paffengers per Experiment.—Mr. Stunack—Mr. Young—Mr. Barnard,—Mr. Andrews, Mr. Williams,—Mr. Hutton,—Mr. Robinfon,—Mr. Strachan and Mr. Tafker.

Official accounts had reached the Eaft India Houfe, of the fafe arrival of ten of the China Fleet, three others were hourly expected.

HIGH WAY ROBBERY.

A moft unprecedented robbery took place on Thurfday evening laft:—As Captain Wm. Henderfon was returning from the Country in his palanquin, where he had been dining, about a quarter after ten in the evening, he was ftopped by two Europeans armed with bayoners; the firft thing they did was breaking the lanthorn and extinguifhing the light, one of them then feized the foremoft bearer and pointing his bayonet to his breaft threatened him with inftant death if he attempted either to move or fpeak. When Capt. Henderfon heard the lanthorn break, and at the fame time the palanquin ftopping, he concluded that the Meffal boy had fallen and broke the lanthorn, he was foon however, awakened from this error, from his palanquin door being thrown open and a bayonet clapped to his breaft, with dreadful imprecations, and that of inftant death, if he did not deliver his money—Capt. Henderfon reafoned with the villain, telling him had no money, and that he muft be well aware that gentlemen in this country never travelled with money about them, and if he was not fatisfied with this declaration, he might fearch him—which the fellow accordingly did, at the fame time telling Capt. Henderfon if he offered to ftir he would inftantly ftab him—at the fame time preffing the point of the bayonet againft his breaft to let him feel he was in earneft—being however, convinced that he had no money, he was fatisfied to take away the watch, and made off with the booty, faying "damn the old fellow, as he has got no money, it is not worth while to take his life."

DEATHS.

At Bombay, Captain H. HUMPHREYS, of the Native Infantry on that eftabliffiment.

Lately, at Saugor, Captain W. GAMBLE, of H. M. 67th. Regiment.

At Bundlecund, SPRINGAL JONES Efq. Affiftant Surgeon on the Bengal Eftabliffiment.

In Bengal, PERCIVAL POTTS Efq. of the Civil Service.

At Barrackpore, Enfign J. G. NAPIER, of the Bengal N. Infantry.

MARRIAGE.

At Calcutta, GEORGE RIXON Efq. Affiftant Surgeon, on the Bengal Eftabliffiment, to MISS HERBERT.

ARRIVALS.—16th October, Grab Charge, Capt. Ranzies, from Trincomalie—17th. Ship African, Captain Clarke, and 20th. the Ship Hebe, Capt. H. Beecher, from Chittagong.

LONDON,—9th. June.

On the 27th. of May a diviſion of the French army under the command of General Lauriſton, took poſſeſſion of the Ragnſſian Republic in the name of the Emperor Napoleon.

General Miranda has effected a landing on the coaſt of Carracas, where he has been joined by a great number of malecontents, to whom he has diſtributed arms, the revolt ſeems to be gaining ground very faſt.

Talley rand has been created Prince and Duke of *Benevent*, and Bernadotte Duke of *Ponte Corvo*.

The Dutch garriſon from the Cape of Good Hope, with Governor Janſſen, had arrived in England; and had afterwards been ſent from Plymouth to Holland.

Letters from Weymouth mention, that they have at laſt ſucceeded in ſaving all the cheſts of dollars that were on board the Abergavenny when that veſſel was loſt. The laſt cheſt was depoſited at the Cuſtom houſe. They have thus recovered 62 caſes containing 70,000l. ſterling.

By an account preſented to parliament, it appears that there is actually in circulation 17,293,357l. ſterling in Bank Notes.

Yeſterday government received diſpatches from Admiral Cochrane, commander in chief at the leeward Illands. They are dated the 15th. of april, and were brought over by captain Collier. They are principally relative to the arrival of General Miranda on the coaſt of Spaniſh America. He has taken the Iſland of Margarita, ſituated about 13 leagues from the Carracas, againſt which place his enterprize is directed. Admiral Cochrane not having been informed of this expedition, has demanded of government inſtructions for this extraordinary occaſion.

Whatever part Miniſters may take on this occaſion, our Navy muſt ever be of the greateſt ſervice to Miranda, which will effectually prevent the Spaniards from ſending ſupplies to thoſe of their poſſeſſions that may be menaced. Miranda was born in South America. He is a man of great enterprize, and poſſeſſed of conſiderable talents. He made a campaign in Flanders in 1792, under the orders of Dumourier. Having quitted France, he came over to England, and preſented different projects to the Britiſh government, amongſt others, that of raiſing a revolt in the Spaniſh colonies. Soon after this, he quitted England and went to America.

A French Cartel has brought over and landed at Dover, Lord Elgin, Lord Yarmouth, Capt. Gower, the two ſons of General Abercromby, and ſeveral other perſons.

The Duke of Cumberland is to command the camp to be formed at Windſor.

The Embargo that had been laid on all the Bremen veſſels has been taken off.

On Thurſday his Majeſty held a levee, when *General Moore* who is appointed to command in Sicily, took leave. After the levee, his Majeſty held a Chapter of the Order of the Bath, when Admiral *Lord Northeſk*, who held a command in the battle of Trafalgar was admitted as a knight.

Captain Kennedy, who arrived yeſterday from Teneriff, reports that one of our Squadrons is cruiſing between St. Vincent and Madeira, a ſecond between Madeira and Teneriff, and a third compoſed of ſix Ships of the line, ſix Frigates and two Brigs, are cruiſing off Palma.

The boats of the Quebec have captured by ſurpriſe, three veſſels in the port of Nurden, about eleven miles to the North of Emden. The frigate ſtood in towards the fort, and having ſilenced its fire, and drove from it the men who ſerved the batteries,—ſhe diſembarked a ſmall part of the ſhip's company, who brought off three pieces of artillery from the fort, and afterwards made ſail with her priſoners for Yarmouth, where they are happily arrived. This little expedition was fortunately executed without the loſs of a man.

The Veſtal frigate has brought into Deal the French cruiſer L'Aventure of 14 guns and 47 men, captured near Calais.

JUNE 5th.—Yeſterday his Majeſty completed his 68 year, in conſequence of which there was a very crouded levee at Court to offer their congratulations to his Majeſty. The Queen was never more brilliant than on this occaſion of celebrating the birth day of her auguſt huſband, it is ſaid that her Majeſty's diamonds worn on that occaſion amounted to the value of four millions tourneis.

At the levee yeſterday, *General Hope* who is appointed to command at the Cape of Good Hope, *Lieutenant General Doyle* who is proceeding to Denmark, and *Generals* Byſe, Fraſer, and Woodſtock, who are going to the coaſt of Italy, had their audience of leave.

The MARQUIS DOUGLAS, the intimate friend of Mr. Fox, is to ſet out immediately to fill the place of his Majeſty's *Ambaſſador* at the Court of *Peterſburgh*. It is ſaid that, Count de Marcoffi is to ſucceed M. de Woronzow at the court of St. James's.

Tranſports have arrived from Cork at Portſmouth, for the purpoſe of carrying to Ireland the *Hanoverian Infantry*, which will be followed by the cavalry. Two thouſand men of this legion are to embark for Gibraltar, in order to relieve three Scotch Regiments, who are to re-inforce the army in Sicily.

Official accounts had reached the Eaſt India Houſe of the ſafe arrival of ten of the *China fleet*, three others were hourly expected.

The Duke of *Portland* is completely recovered from his late alarming indiſpoſition.

BREMEN,—12th. June,

The political horiſon of our city begins to brighten on all ſides. Intelligence from London of the 31ſt. of May announces the taking off the Embargo laid on ſhips of Bremen, and an expreſs arrived here on the 9th. of this month from our conſul at Berlin, Senator Volermo, which has brought us the happy tidings that his Pruſſian Majeſty has determined on withdrawing his troops from our town and its dependencies. This order was expedited on the 7th. of this month from Berlin, conſequently the evacuation of the City will take place immediately.

HAMBURGH,—14th. June.

The two Princes Oldenbourg have embarked for England.

ROME,—21ſt. May.

Two rich bankers here, Tortonia and Scolthies, have recently ſuſtained a conſiderable loſs, occaſioned by a loſs of 80,000 dollars on grain, to have been delivered at Naples on their account, which has fallen into the hands of the Engliſh. The whole ſeas are covered with ſhips of war of that nation, and of nine French Ships, which have failed from Civita Vecchia, bound for Gaeta, four of them were taken, whilſt the other five regained our port in a miſerable condition, on which our merchants are reſolved to ran no more riſks.

The Right Hon. *George Ponſonby*, the new Lord Chancellor of Ireland, on his landing in Dublin, was drawn by the populace to the Caſtle, where he was ſworn into office.

Admiral Linois's wound, in the calf of the leg, is getting better, he is to remain on his parole at Odiham. His ſon a Lieutenant on board the Marango, has loſt his tongue by a muſket-ball, which paſſed through his mouth.

Louis Bonaparte, the intended King of Holland, is now dangerouſly ill, at Paris. What a miſfortune it would be to *Nick Frog*, ſhould the Lord take his young Corſican to himſelf!.

We underſtand, that *Col. Mark Wood*, M. P. for Gatton, Surry, is a competitor for the Dukedom and Eſtate of Roxburgh, in Scotland.

On Tueſday, a conſultation of Miniſters, Military Officers, and perſons of diſtinction, took place at the Duke of York's Office, in the Horſe Guards. There were preſent their Royal Higheſſes the Dukes of York and Kent, the Duke of Norfolk, Lords Grenville & Carhcart, Mr. Fox, Mr. Windham and Generals Dundas and Ludlow. The Meeting did not break up till paſt three o'clock.

It is to commemorate the glorious Victories [illegible] been ſtruck, and delivered to the Admirals and Captains who ſerved on that memorable day. The Medals are to be worn in the ſame manner as thoſe granted by his Majeſty on occaſion of former victories.

The St. Saviour's, Southwark, Volunteers, Commanded by Major Potts, have delivered in their reſignation, as appears by the circular:—

"*Orderly Room, Caſtle-ſtreet, Southwark,*

"*April 11th, 1806.*

"Mr. Secretary Windham having officially diſapproved of the Volunteer Syſtem as it ſtands, and propoſed new arrangements of Military Defence inconſiſtent with the preſent eſtabliſhment of the Corps, the Military Committee hereby inform the Members they have deemed it proper to diſband it: to effectuate which, the Private, forming part of the Committee, have, in their own names, and in the names of the reſt, delivered in their reſignations as Members of the '*St Saviour's, Southwark Volunteer Infantry*,' to the Commanding Officer; and the Officers have reſigned their Commiſſions into the hands of the Vice-Lord-Lieutenant, that they may not militate againſt any new arrangements of the Government."

This conduct muſt, we think, be conſidered as very premature. Theſe Gentlemen might, ſurely have waited till Mr. Windham's Bill received thoſe probable improvements, which may be expected from a Parliamentary diſcuſſion, and delayed any meaſure they might have in contemplation till they had ſeen the reſult of the propoſed arrangements.

LONDON,—6th. June.

Several of the ſwords given by the Patriotic Fund to the Captains who fought at Trafalgar, under the immortal Nelſon, have been delivered. The ſcabbards are blue velvet, with the figure of Britannia holding a wreath with ſhips, trophies, &c. in gold. The hilts are formed by ſcythes, feſſes, lions heads, and other heautiful ornements. The blades are engraved with the record of the battle, and every ſword may be conſidered a valuable and honorable tribute to the valiant Defenders of their Country.

We learn, by letters of the 2d. of April, from Gibraltar, that Mr. Cartwright had gone on board the Pompée, Sir Sidney Smith, to be conveyed back to Algiers, the difference between the Dey and this Country having been accomodated.

Letters from Portſmouth contain farther particulars of the loſs of the Brave. The crew had been conſtantly at the pumps for three days and three nights before ſhe went down. They add, that three of the crew were loſt. The Brave had ſuffered greatly in the action in St. Domingo Bay, in which ſhe was taken by Admiral Duckworth.

THE SWEDES AND PRUSSIANS.

"In the late affair between the Swedes and the Pruſſians, there were only 200 of the former againſt 2500 of the latter. Count Lowenhielm ſuffered himſelf to be ſurrounded, for if he would have avoided it, he muſt have retreated, and would have been forced over the frontier.—When he was ſurrounded, Colonel Von Beeren, who commanded the Pruſſians, rode up to him, and ſaid, "You ſee that you are in my power, but I have received inſtructions to avoid every hoſtility, and have not even ordered my troops to load, do, therefore, withdraw beyond the frontier." Count Lowenhielm's reply was ſhort; "Swedes never ſurrender! and immediately he commanded his troops to face the Pruſſian Cavalry, which ſtood cloſe, and which he attacked with impetuoſity. One Officer, and a number of men were wounded. The moment that Court Lowenhielm had forced his way through, he formed his troops in ſmall corps, and attacked *en echiquier*. Here upon the Enemy advanced their ſharp ſhooteers and inf[illegible]y. One Swediſh huſſar was ſhot, and ſeveral [illegible]ded. The Swedes continued to ſend the ſma[illegible]rd ſucceſſively, and, in this manner [illegible]ent laſted until noon, when the S[illegible]ated over the frontier, taking all their wounde[illegible]ng with them, but returned in the night, forc[illegible] the Pruſſians back, but went away again. Count Lowenhielm had ſaid to his men, a week before [illegible]ne of us will have to fight forty Pruſſians, [illegible]we are Swedes, and all things will go well, if ea[illegible] of you execute punctually what I ſhall deſire [illegible] He has been as good as his word, and has ſho[illegible] what a man of ſenſe can do with brave men."

LONDON, [illegible]th. April.

Rear Admiral Sir T[illegible]roubridge is appointed Commander in [illegible]on the Cape of Good Hope ſtation.

Admiral Berkeley is [illegible]ointed Commander in chief on the Halifax ſtati[illegible] in the room of the late Sir A. Mitchell.

Mr. Curran is to be on[illegible] the Juſtices in the room of Mr. Juſtice John[illegible] who retires upon a penſion of 1300l. a year.

Mr. C. M. Ormby, [illegible] one of the counſel to the Commiſſioners of Irith Revenue, goes out as Chief Juſtice to Prince of Wales's Iſland.

On Friday morning Sir Samuel Romilly was unanimouſly elected Member to ſerve for Queenborough, in the county of Kent.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Lobb, from the Ponone frigate, to the [illegible]Captain, of 74 guns.

Capt. Robert Barrie, nephew to Lord Gardner, from the Brilliant to the Pomone.

Captain Miller, to the Brilliant, of 28 guns.

Honorable Courtenay Boe, to the command of the Royal William.

Lord Cochrane, to the command, of the Shannon, of 38 guns, juſt launched at Chatham.

L'Africhine frigate, of 50 guns, near ready at Chatham, and will ſpeedily be commiſſioned by he[illegible] commander, Captain Thomas Maubry.

Sir Thomas Hardy, has been taken the command of the Triumph, of 74 guns.

Honorable Captain Burne to be Crooed[illegible]ille.

FROM the LONDON GAZETTE.

Copy of a Letter from Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. and K. B. Vice Admiral of the Blue, &c. to William Marsden, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's ship Frondreyant, at Sea, the 4th. March.

SIR,—I request you will communicate to their Lordships, that at half past three A. M. on the 13th March, his Majesty's ship London, which I had ſtationed to windward of the ſquadron, having wore, and made the ſignal for ſome ſtrange ſails, I directed the ſquadron to wear likewiſe upon the larboard tack, the wind being at W. S. W. and, as day light appeared, made the ſignal for a general chaſe, ſoon afterwards the London was obſerved in action with a large ſhip and a frigate, and continued ſupporting a running fire with thoſe ſhips, which were endeavouring to eſcape, until half paſt ſeven, when the Amazon, being the advanced ſhip, purſued alſo and engaged the frigate, which was attempting to bear away.

The remainder of the ſquadron approaching faſt upon the enemy, (and the action having continued from before daylight until forty three minutes after nine A. M.) the line of battle ſhip, bearing the flag of a Rear Admiral, ſtruck, and at 53 minutes paſt the above hour, the frigate alſo following her example, when my Officer came on board the Foudroyant with *Admiral Linois's* ſword, and informed me that the ſhips which had ſurrendered to his Majeſty's colours were the *Marengo*, of eighty guns, 740 men, and the *Belle Poule*, of forty guns, eighteen pounders, and 320 men, returning to France from the Eaſt Indies, theſe ſhips being the remainder of the French ſquadron which had committed ſo much depredation upon the Britiſh commerce in the Eaſtern world.

I have much ſatiſfaction in ſtating the meritorious and gallant conduct of Captains Sir Harry Neal and William Parker, ſupported by the zeal and bravery of the officers and crews of their reſpective ſhips, who claim my warmeſt thanks and acknowledgments, and whoſe exertions I hope, will recommend them to their Lordſhip's particular notice and favour.

I cannot, however, avoid regretting, that the force of the enemy did not afford to the officers and men of the other ſhips of the ſquadron, who ſhewed the moſt earneſt deſire to have cloſed with the enemy, an opportunity of diſplaying that valour and attachment to their King and Country, which, I am confident, they will be happy to evince upon ſome future and more favourable occaſion.

I have incloſed a liſt of the Killed and Wounded on board his Majeſty's ſhips, as well as their deſects, and have likewiſe forwarded a particular ſtatement of the ſhips captured, together with an account of the loſs ſuſtained by the enemy, being the moſt correct that could be aſcertained from the Rolle d'Equipage. Rear Admiral Linois is among the wounded, as well as ſeveral other officers.

(Signed) J. B. WARREN.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Killed on Board the London.—Mr. W. Rooke, Midſhipman, and nine Seamen and Marines.

Wounded,—Eighteen Seamen and Marines.

Officers Wounded.—Mr. W. Faddy, Lieutenant dangerouſly, Mr. J. W. Watſon, Midſhipman, ſlightly. (Signed) H. NEALE.

Killed on Board the Amazon.—Mr. Rich, Seymour, Firſt Lieutenant—Mr. Edward Prior, Second Lieutenant Royal Ma[illegible]s, W. Gundy, able Seaman—G. Royal, Private [illegible]rine.

Wounded,—G. Marcus, C[illegible]r-maſter, ſeverely— W. Lane, ordinary [illegible], ſeverely—J. Fox, ſhip's corporal, [illegible]Brown, Jonathan Curtis, and J. Leaude[illegible]ghtly.

(Signed) W. PARKER.

A Return of the Killed and Wounded on Board the Magnanime and Belle Poule.—Seventy-five killed, and eight wounded. J. B. WARREN.

This Gazette alſo an[illegible]e capture of the Prince of Peace Spaniſh Pri[illegible], and the French Lugger Fin[illegible]iſterre, by his [illegible]y's ſhips Loire and Minerve.

LONDON,—[illegible]ber.

Yeſterday the Di[illegible]ors [illegible] Eaſt-India Company gave a grand e[illegible], at the London Tavern to his Majeſt[illegible]ers. The Hon. William Fullarton Elphin[illegible]s in the Chair. The company conſiſted of th[illegible]ermentioned Royal and diſtinguiſhed perſons:

Their Royal Highneſſes [illegible] of Wales, Duke of York, Kent, Cumberland, S[illegible]mbridge, and Glouceſter.

The Lord Chancellor, Sp[illegible] the Houſe of Commons, Attorney and Solici[illegible]al; the Solicitor-General and the Lord Advoc[illegible]d.

Marquiſes—Buckingham[illegible]d Co[illegible]allis.

Earls—Fitzwilliam, Spencer, Tet[illegible]e, Moira, Egliſtoun, Lauderdale, Harrington, Buckinghamſhire, Selkirk, Caryafort, and Breadalbane.

Lords — Grenville, Sidmouth, H. Petty, Auckland, Hawick, W. Ruſſel, Kenſington, Minto, Morpeth, Cathcart, Teignmouth, Holland, J. Townſhend, Althorp, and Dundas.

Right Honorable—Charles James Fox, W. Windham, Gen. Fitzpatrick, W. Wickham, H. Addington, J. Sullivan, R. B. Sheridan, Sir W. Scott, Sir J. Banks, T. Grenville, and N. Vanſittart.

Honorable—Meſſrs. Eliot and Erſkine.

Sirs—Philip Stephens, F. Vincent, S. G. Shee.

Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England.

Admiral Sir Charles [illegible]

Rear-Admiral Markl[illegible]

Co[illegible]rais—Walpole an[illegible]ofvenor.

Adjutant General Calv[illegible]ville.

Colonels—M'Mahon an[illegible]n and Major Reanell;

Lieutenant-Colonel Ge[illegible]n and Major Reanell;

Meſſrs.—*Warren Haſtings* J. Courteney, J. King, W. Marſden, B. Tucker, T. Creevey, F. Moore, B. Hobhouſe, T. Cockburn, F. Horner, T. Tyrwhitt, S. Bofanquet, C. Greenwood, W. Adams, C. W. W[illegible]e, Beckett, H. Nicholls, C. Wilkins, John Bruce, &c. &c.

THE KING OF SWEDEN.

The following is a Copy of the Speech delivered by his Swediſh Majeſty, at the Head-quarters at Grieſwald, on the 3d. inſtant, which was enthuſiaſtically applauded by the troops:—

"I have directed all of you, thoſe who command as well as thoſe who obey, to aſſemble here, in order to expreſs to you my ſatisfaction and approbation of the zeal with which you have hitherto fulfilled your duty. Circumſtances have as yet prevented me from attaining the grand object for which I brought you into this country, but in their events we acknowledge the will of the Moſt High, to which it is our duty reſpectfully to ſubmit—meanwhile, the honour of the Swediſh arms has been maintained by you, as it has always been upheld by you and your anceſtors. I have now conducted you back to this territory, which your great forefathers ſo gloriouſly conquered. None of our companions in arms are abſent, except thoſe who, in purſuance of my orders, remain behind for the protection of the German States of my Ally the King of England. We have great reaſon to thank the Almighty for the extraordinary manner in which He has watched over us during ſo critical a period. I requeſt you therefore to join in ardent and grateful prayers to God, and to ſupplicate His grace that we may now, and for evermore, walk in the paths of virtue honour."

The Right Honorable Nathaniel Bond is returned to ſerve in Parliament, for the Borough of Corfe caſtle.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Adam Gillies, Advocate, to be Sheriff Depute of the Shire of Kincardine, in the room of Alexander Ramſay, reſigned.

Private accounts from Holland ſtate, that Zealand, Dortrech, and the country belonging to Holland on the left bank of the Maes, will be ceded to France, and Weſel and Emerick joined to Holland.

With the exception of the 21ſt Light Dragoons, commanded by Colonel Pigot, all the troops are now on board at Portſmouth. The 21ſt were ordered to be embarked on Thurſday, and the fleet to ſail immediately—however, there has been ſome delay in the embarkation of the 21ſt. who could not embark before Friday.

There are two ſeparate deſtinations for the embarked troops, the 21ſt. foot, or Scots Fuſileers—Lord Mulgrave's regiment, the 31ſt. who behaved ſo well under Abercrombie at St. Lucia—Lord Moira's regiment, the 27th; and General Lennox's the 35th. are all bound for Sicily.

Sir John Moore is ordered to proceed to the Mediterranean as Commander in chief.

The 21ſt. Light Dragoons, 4th. battalion of 60th. regiment, the gallant 36th. and 47th. regiments, with ſtrong reinforcements for every regiment in India, are ordered to ſail with all ſpeed: they proceed for Pulo Penang.

There are eleven Indiamen, beſides ſtore-ſhips, ſeven of the Indiamen have troops—the 21ſt. Dragoons go in tranſports; ſufficient tranſports not being ready at Portſmouth, all that can be accommodated, which will be ſeven troops, have been ordered to embark, and to ſail without a moment's delay.

Theſe two fleets will ſail under convoy of the Diana, of 38 guns, and Meduſa frigate, of 32 guns, as ſoon as poſſible.

In a ſhort time, it is ſaid, another diviſion of troops will be embarked for the Cape and the Eaſt Indies. Several Indiamen are now on their way from the river for Spithead. The remaining three troops of the 21ſt. Light Dragoons will then follow the regiment—and many Officers of the different regiments for India, who will unavoidably be left behind at preſent, ſo preſſing are the orders to get this force under weigh.

The French have now ſix ſquadrons at ſea, namely, that under Jerome Bonaparte and Admiral Guilaume, conſiſting of the Veteran, of 80 guns, Foudroyant, 84. Majeſtic, Eole, Impeteux, Caſtor, and Patriot, of 74 guns; four frigates, and a corvette, which ſailed from Breſt on the 14th of December. Another ſquadron, comprising 6 ſail of the line, which ſailed from the ſame port on the ſame day, not ſince heard of. Third, five ſail of the line, 3 frigates, and three corvettes, which ſailed from Breſt in January, not ſince heard of. Fourth, the Regulus, 80, Preſident and Sybelle, of 40, and Surveillante, which ſailed from L'Orient, the 5th. of November, and were to the Southward of the line on the 26th. of January. Fifth, the ſquadron of frigates which ſailed from l'Orient the 27th of March—and laſtly the ſquadron of frigates which ſailed from Cadiz the 7th March.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN SICILY.

Head Quarters, Meſſina, 6th. April, 1806.

G. O.—" The Commanding Officer of the Forces laments exceedingly that he is compelled, by a long ſeries of ill-health, under which he has ſuffered, to withdraw himſelf from the army which his Majeſty has been pleaſed to put under his orders. In the ſlattering hope of amendment, he has ſtood up againſt the preſſure of ſevere diſeaſe, as long as it has been poſſible for him to do ſo; but unconvinced in that expectation, and feeling himſelf incapable of diſcharging the duties of his ſituation, he does not think himſelf any longer warranted in expoſing the public ſervice to the inconvenience that muſt ariſe from his inability; he propoſes, therefore, to embark for England to-morrow at twelve o'clock; though it is to be conſidered, that he does not thereby reſign his ſituation of command, which he has not received his Majeſty's permiſſion to do.

" Lieutenant-General Villettes will continue the command at Malta; and Major John Stuart will aſſume that of [illegible]ſory in Sicily, until his Majeſty's further pleaſure [illegible] that head is ſignified.

" As Malta muſt remain the general depot, from whence it may be neceſſary that the army in Sicily ſhould draw ſuch ſupplies of proviſion, ammunition, or other ſtores, as they may ſtand in need of, Lieutenant-General Villettes will, no doubt, ſee the expediency of anſwering ſuch requiſitions as Major-General Sir John Stuart may have occaſion to forward to him, as far as the neceſſary attention to the ſervice of his own garriſon will admit.

"In taking his leave of the army, and aſſuring it of his beſt wiſhes for their honor and ſucceſs, General Sir James Craig is deſirous of bearing teſtimony to the good conduct of the men, which, with the exception of a few caſes of miſbehaviour in individuals, has uniformly been much to his ſatisfaction. In commending the conduct of the troops under his command, Sir James is, however, not in the habit of flattering their vices; and he is obliged to expreſs his regret that, in countries where the acceſs to wine is ſo eaſy, they have not quite furniſhed an exception to the general obſervation, that ſobriety is not the virtue of an Engliſh ſoldier. The prevalence of this ſcandalous vice of drunkenneſs ſullies our military character, and renders indiſpenſable a ſeverity of diſcipline, as diſgraceful to the objects of it, as painful to thoſe who are under the neceſſity of enforcing it.

" The General cannot but feel alſo that he is under great obligations to many of the Officers, though he declines any particular acknowledgment, which, in a ſituation where ſo little has been done, might carry with it the appearance of oſtentation.

" It is impoſſible for him not to regret that one ſhort campaign has terminated in a manner ſo little conſonant to his wiſhes, although he proceeded from cauſes in which we were [illegible]ways concerned. And he has no doubt that every individual in the army felt a regret at the appearance of quitting the field to the enemy.

" In reporting his proceedings to his Majeſty, the General has taken the reſponſibility of this meaſure entirely on himſelf. For he is aware that the army was well prepared to diſcharge their part with cheerfulneſs and alacrity in any ſervice, however arduous, to which he might have led them. The Ruſſian forces had orders from their Emperor to retire from the Continent of Italy; but he had none that could direct his conduct under a circumſtance which could not be foreſeen.

" For obvious reaſons the General cannot enter into any detail of the motives on which his reſolution was formed; though he ſhould be happy that the army were convinced that, ſetting aſide conſiderations of great weight, with reſpect to the intereſt of Britain in the general conduct of the war, he was not leſs actuated in the meaſures he adopted by a regard for their credit, than he was by that for their ſafety."

LONDON,—11th. May.

In the courſe of the week diſpatches were received from Ruſſia, which have excited much difference of opinion. It is ſaid that the Court of Peterſburgh is more inclined to Peace than War. The foreign mails threw no new light upon this ſubject, but it is very probable.—At the Court of Peterſburgh every thing is conducted by intrigue and Court parties. It is idle to expect a ſyſtem from a Cabinet of Courtiers; they have no other end but to keep their places, and preſerve their favour. The ſyſtem of the hour is adapted to this end; and if circumſtances change about, why they change too. The late campaign has not anſwered their expectations; the ſyſtem, therefore, is now changed, and Peace and internal Improvement, in other words, Courtly indolence is become the cry. But if the circumſtances of Ruſſia require a peace, the Emperor of Ruſſia is a Prince of too high honour to defert his Allies by a ſeparate peace.

DOWNING-STREET,—16th. May 1806.

" The undernigned his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for foreign Affairs, has received his Majeſty's commands to acquaint Mr. Monroe, that the King taking into conſideration the new and extraordinary means reſorted to by the enemy, for the purpoſe of diſtreſſing the commerce of his ſubjects, has thought fit to direct, that the neceſſary meaſures ſhould be taken for the blockade of the coaſts, rivers and ports, from the river Elbe to the port of Breſt, both inclusive; and the ſaid coaſts, rivers, and ports, are and muſt be conſidered as blockaded; but that his Majeſty is pleaſed to declare, that ſuch blockade ſhall not extend to prevent neutral ſhips and veſſels, laden with goods not being the property of his Majeſty's enemies, and not being contraband, from approaching the ſaid coaſts, and entering into and ſailing from the ſaid ports (ſave and except the coaſt, rivers, and ports from Oſtend to the river Sieine, already in a ſtate of ſtrict and vigrous blockade, and which are to be conſidered as ſo continued), provided the ſaid ſhips and veſſels ſo approaching and entering (except as aforeſaid) ſhall not have been laden at any port belonging to, or in the poſſeſſion of, any of his Majeſty's enemies, and that the ſaid ſhips and veſſels ſo ſailing from the ſaid rivers and ports (except as aforeſaid), ſhall not be deſtined to any port belonging to, or in the poſſeſſion of, any of his Majeſty's enemies, nor have previouſly broken the blockade.

Mr Monroe is, therefore, requeſted to apprize the American Conſuls and Merchants, reſiding in England, that the coaſts, rivers, and ports above-mentioned, muſt be conſidered as being in a ſtate of blockade, and that from the time all the meaſure authorized by the Law of Nations, and the reſpective Treaties between his Majeſty and the different Neutral Powers, will be adopted and executed, with reſpect to veſſels attempting to violate the ſaid blockade after that notice.

" The underſigned requeſts Mr. Monroe to accept aſſurances of his high conſideration.

(Signed) C. J. FOX."

IRRUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

NAPLES.—*2d. June.*

The day before yeſterday, about ten o'Clock in the evening mount Veſuvius began throwing out flames; and in a very ſhort time the whole Crater was in a blaze. We could obſerve very diſtinctly the fire, thrown up with great violence, and then rolling down to the foot of the mountain. At the end of ſome hours, it was calculated that the columns of fire roſe to the height of at leaſt a league and a half above the mouth of the Volcano. About four o'Clock in the morning we could only perceive an envelope of ſmoke and clouds round the mountain, but about half paſt nine, the irruption recommenced with a greater degree of violence, and large quantities of lava were precipitated down the mountain towards the Sea, towards the ſide called the *Torre del Creco*, and towards Portici.

This morning the irruption appears much columner—The ſummit of Veſuvius ſtill continues ſurrounded with clouds; but the ſmoke is not quite ſo thick.

PARIS,—8th. June,

The difficulties which had ariſen between Ruſſia and Auſtria have happily been removed. The mouths of the Cattaro have been evacuated by the Ruſſian troops. M. d'Oubril who was ſent by his Majeſty the Emperor of Ruſſia to Paris, to regulate every thing relative to the priſoners, brought the order to M. de Rafamowſky the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at Vienna, who ſent expreſs to evacuate that province—in conſequence of this happy Intelligence the French troops, are immediately to evacuate Germany, and Braunnau is to be delivered up to Auſtria, when the treaty of Preſbourg will be entirely completed. If affairs take this happy turn, it is not the fault of the Engliſh who left nothing undone to embroil them again.

HAMBURGH,—7th. June.

The differences that had ariſen between Proſſia and Sweden, will, from appearances, ſoon be terminated, the Emperor of *Ruſſia* having interfered, that the commerce of the Baltic may not be diſturbed.

TRISTE,—29th. May.

Mr. R. Adair Ambaſſador of his Britannic Majeſty arrived at Vienna early in June, and Mr. Paget was preparing to take his departure.

LONDON,—9th. June.

Admiral Villeneuve was found dead in his bed at Rennes, a few days after arriving in France. He had given himſelf five wounds in the left ſide with a knife, and appeared afterwards to have turned round on it, as if to force it deeper into his ſide. He had been viſibly affected in his ſpirits for ſome time before. The obſervation of the Moniteur, that at Trafalgar the French had loſt *ſome* ſhips, in an action *imprudently undertaken*, he might with reaſon regard as an anticipation of his fate.

A Telegraph Diſpatch was received at the Admiralty on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, announcing the return of the outward bound Eaſt India fleet to St. Helens. We think it very likely that Sir John Warren's ſquadron will alſo be under the neceſſity of returning. The wind has been ſtrong and contrary during the laſt three days.

MALTA.

Bonaparte would ſacrifice a kingdom to get us out of Malta. He knows that it is worth a kingdom, for he would be maſter of the Mediterranean—though Ruſſia occupied Malta, he could purſue his views againſt Turkey and India, and he could block up the Ruſſian fleet in the Black Sea, or enter it with a ſuperior force, and deſtroy all the ſea ports, if Ruſſia would not detach herſelf from Great Britain, and be on good terms with France. All our projects of ſending Britiſh manufactures into the Continent by the Black Sea, in *tranſitu*, through Poland, &c. and to Aſia and the Eaſtern parts of Ruſſia, would be at an end—and, if the ports on this ſide of the Continent are ſhut againſt us, the Black Sea will become of immenſe importance to us.

Malta by ſome has been conſidered as uſeleſs, as it does not afford a ſtation to block up Toulon. The value of Malta is, that it divides the Mediterranean, ſecures Sicily; Turkey, and Egypt, and protects, if not over-awes, Ruſſia in the Black Sea, and ſecures her alliance, which muſt be loſt with Malta. It may alſo become a great arſenel of Naval ſtores for our ſhips of war.

LONDON,—8th. June.

The following was on Friday, ſtuck up at Lloyd's:—

" The Frigates arrived in the Weſt Indies are ſuppoſed to be the following, which ſailed from L'Orient on the 25th. of March, viz. Guerrier, 38 guns, 24 pounders; Revanche 44 guns, 18 pounders; Sirene, 44 guns, 18 pounders; Felicite, 44 guns, 18 Pounders.

WAR OFFICE,—April 26.

Lieutenant-General John Lord Hutchinſon, K. B. to be Governor of Stirling Caſtle, vice General Grant, deceaſed.

General John Earl of Suffolk, to be Governor of Londonderry, and Culmon, vice Lord Hutchinſon.

Lieutenant-General George Don, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Iſland of Jerſey, vice Lieutenant-General Gordon, deceaſed.

Colonel Alex Mair to be Lieutenant-Governor of Landguard Fort, vice Blake deceaſed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Ruddell, of the 61ſt. Foot, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Sheerneſs, vice Colonel Mair

WAR-OFFICE,—7th. May.

23d. Regiment of Foot.—Capt. F. N. Offley to be Major, by purchaſe, vice M'Kenzie, who retires

83d. Ditto—Captain John Napper to be Major, without purchaſe, vice Beamish, who retires.

56th. Ditto—Lieutenant-Col. Michael M'Creagh, from the 7th. Weſt-India regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Conran, who exchanges.

BREVET.

Major J. Wier, of the 19th. Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

[illegible]ARY.

Colonel F. A. Whe[illegible] the Nova Scotia Fencibles, to be Adjutant-Genera[illegible]ces ſerving in the Windward and Leeward Charib[illegible]ſtation.

Captain Wm. Bowyer, of [illegible]h. Foot, to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the Force[illegible] Nova Scotia, with the rank of Major in the Army, vice Colonel Wetherall.

LINES,
IMITATED FROM THE FRENCH.

PHILLIS, whilſt her heart untender,
Gain preferr'd to amorous birds,
Made poor COLYDON ſurrender
Thirty sheep to buy one kiſs.

When next the bargain'd with her lover,
Kiſſes were become more cheap;
PHILLIS gaily now makes over
Thirty kiſſes for one sheep.

Next, when Love no longer burns him,
PHILLIS—Gods, how ſtrange the whim!
All his thirſt sheep returns him,
All to buy one kiſs of him.

Vain, at length, are all her offers,
Sheep, shepherd, ſo chang'd her fate is,
For that kind kiſs ſhe vainly proffers,
Which he gives to CHLOE—*gratis.*

To Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart. Rear Admiral of the White, and Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels employed in the Indian Seas, Eaſtward of Point de Galle.

H. M. ſhip Greyhound, Java Sea, July 27, 1806.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that His Majeſty's ſhips Greyhound, and Harrier, after deſtroying on the 4th of July, under the Fort of Manado, the Dutch Company's brig Chriſtian Elizabeth, armed with 8 guns, and having a complement of eighty men, ſtood across the Malacca ſea to the Iſland of Tidore, where they captured on the 6th, another of the Enemy's cruizers called the Belgica, armed with twelve guns, and manned with 32 men. From the ſea proceeding to the Weſtward; it pleaſed Providence that on the evening of the 9th of July, four ſail of ſhips were deſcried paſſing through the ſtraits of Saleyer, immediate chaſe was given to them, and by nine I had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing them lying to between the ſmall Dutch Ports of Bouthian and Bolscemba, at about ſeven miles diſtance from the ſhore. I eaſily made out one of them to be a frigate, and another a corvette, but a third had ſo much the appearance of a line of battle ſhip, that both Captain Troubridge and myſelf deemed it prudent to wait till day light before we examined them. We accordingly lay to during the night, at two miles diſtant to windward; as the day broke, I had the pleaſure of finding the ſhip which had forced us on cautionary meaſures, was a large two decked ſhip reſembling an Engliſh Indiaman.

The Enemy, for they proved to be a Dutch Squadron, immediately drew out in order of Battle on the larboard tack, under their topſails. The frigate taking her ſtation in the van, and an armed ſhip aſtern of her, The large ſhip in the centre, and the corvette in the rear; fortunately for us, the frigate by forereaching upon her ſecond aſtern, cauſed a ſmall opening in their line. It was ſuggeſted to me by Mr. Martin, Maſter of His Majeſty's ſhip Greyhound, that if we could cloſe with the Enemy while in that poſition, our attack might be made to advantage.

Accordingly under French colours we bore up as with an intention to ſpeak the frigate, and when within hail, all further diſguiſe became unneceſſary. We hoiſted our colours and commenced firing which was inſtantly returned with a ſmartneſs and ſpirit that evinced they were fully prepared for the conteſt. The Harrier, who had kept cloſe aſtern of the Greyhound, on ſeeing her engaged, bore round up and paſſing between the frigate and her ſeconds aſtern, raked them both. The latter with ſuch effect, that they wore in ſucceſſion, to return the fire, thus leaving the frigate, ſeparated from them. Being reſolved to avail myſelf of this advantage, and being anxious to be in a poſition for ſupporting the Harrier now engaged in the centre of the Enemy's line, I wore cloſe round the frigate's bows, raking her ſeverely while paſſing, and when on the larboard bow by throwing our ſails aback, we fell into the deſired poſition. The cannonade from the Greyhound was now admirable, while that of the frigate viſibly ſlackened, and at laſt after an action of forty minutes, wholly ceaſed.

On hailing to know if they had ſtruck, they ſaid they had & Lieut. Home took immediate poſſeſſion of her; on directing our fire at the ſhips aſtern, they all followed her example, except the Corvette, who from being in the rear had ſuffered little from the action, and now made off towards the ſhore. Captain Troubridge immediately wore in purſuit of her, ſending at the ſame time a boat to take poſſeſſion of the large ſhip whoſe fire he had nearly ſilenced early in the action; perceiving the corvette ſailed remarkably well, and that he could ſpread more canvas than the Harrier, her maſts and rigging being entire, I recalled the latter from a chaſe which was likely to become fruitleſs.

The Prizes proved to be the Dutch Republican frigate Pallas, of 36 guns, commanded by U. S. Aalters, a Captain in the Dutch Navy; the Victoria, a two decked ſhip of about 800 tons, commanded by Klaas Kenken, ſenior Captain in the Dutch Company's ſervice; and the Batavier, a ſhip of about 500 Tons, commanded by William De Val, a Captain in the ſame ſervice, both the Company's ſhips are armed for the purpoſes of War and richly laden with the produce of the Moluccas.

The ſhip which eſcaped I learn from our Priſoners was the Republican corvette, William, mounting twenty 24 Pounders, and manned with 210 Men.

The ſupport and aſſiſtance I have received from Capt. Troubridge, on every other occaſion (through a difficult and perilous navigation.) I attribute to the ſame talents, ability, and zeal which he ſo nobly diſplayed on this.

I feel happy in an opportunity for recommending Mr. Parvis Home, firſt Lieutenant of the Greyhound, a deſerving good Officer, who proved that innate courage was to be aſſiſted by experience, and I reaped the benefit of that which he had acquired at Copenhagen, by the advice and aſſiſtance he gave me. The fire from the main deck and the conſequence of it, is the beſt encomium on Lieuts. Andre and Whitehead, but I beg leave to add, their conduct has been as good and exemplary on every other occaſion. I have had cauſe to ſpeak of Mr. Martin, in the body of this letter, I can only add, he is a credit to the profeſſion to which he belongs. The behaviour of the Warrant Officers and Midſhipmen were highly becoming, from among the latter, I beg leave to recommend Meſſrs. Harris, Bray, Grace and Marjoribanks, as young Officers, deſerving of promotion.

The coolneſs, bravery and good conduct of the petty Officers and ſhip's company, was ſuch as would make it tedious, difficult, and perhaps invidious to attempt to particularize their individual merits, they have long, by their excellent behaviour, had a claim on my gratitude, and they now have one on my admiration; ſuffice it then to ſay, that an enthuſiaſtic courage reigned throughout the ſhip, ſuch as I fancy belongs to Britons alone.

Captain Troubridge ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of the Crew of the Harrier, He has requeſted me to make known the great aſſiſtance he received from Mr. Mitchell, the firſt Lieutenant, and the very exemplary conduct of Acting Lieut. C. Hole, and Mr. H. Quelch, the Maſter; in expreſſing his approbation of the Warrant and Petty Officers, he mentions Meſſrs. Coffin and Trentford, Midſhipmen, eſpecially, and I take the liberty of adding, that both of them have ſerved their time.

For all other particulars, I beg leave to refer you to the incloſed Reports, from the perufal of which, you will perceive how much His Majeſty's ſhips have ſuffered in their maſts and rigging; but you will participate in the joy which I feel, that our loſs has been trifling, when compared with that of the Enemy.

(Signed) C. ELPHINSTONE.

Liſt of Killed and Wounded on Board His Majeſty's Ships in Action with a Dutch Squadron, on the 26th. July, 1806. off Macaſſar.

GREYHOUND—One Killed, Eight Wounded.
HARRIER—None Killed, Three Wounded.
Total Killed and Wounded Twelve.

Names of Officers, Wounded (Slightly.)

GREYHOUND—James Wood, Boatſwain.
George Majoribanks, Maſter's Mate,
John Bradford Clerk.

Liſt of Killed and Wounded on Board the Enemy's Ships in Action, on the 26th. day of July, 1806, off Macaſſar.

	Killed.	*Wounded.*	*Total.*
PALLAS,	8	32	40
VICTORIA,	2	0	2
BATAVIER,	2	0	2
	12.	39	51

One Lieut. and one Boatſwain, killed; Wounded one Capt. ſix Lieuts one Pilot, one Midſhipman, & one Clerk.

N B. The Captain, Pilot, and four Seamen of the Pallas, and one Lieutenant, and one Seamen of the Batavier, have died ſince of their wounds.

TRIAL OF LORD MELVILLE.

HIGH COURT OF PARLIAMENT,
WESTMINSTER HALL.

THE trial of HENRY VISCOUNT MELVILLE, upon charges of High Crimes and Miſdemeanours preferred againſt him in the name of the Commons of the United Kingdom, commenced on the 29th April. This ſplendid inſtance of national juſtice was accompanied with all the pomp and ſolemnity that correſponds with the rank of the perſon accuſed, the auguſt tribunal before which the trial took place, and the exalted characters of thoſe who preferred the accuſation. The Houſe of Lords having prohibited the publication of the proceedings pending the trial, we can only adhere to the forms uſed upon this occaſion.

At an early hour, all the avenues leading to Weſtminſter Hall were occupied by ſtrong detachments from the three regiments of Guards. About half paſt 8, the company began to arrive, and before ten the benches on three ſides of the Court were completely filled. The whole of the right ſide of the Court was appropriated to the Commons, except one box at the end next to the Throne, which was fitted up for the Foreign Miniſters. The Managers for the Commons entered the Hall at half paſt ten, Mr. Whitbread leading the way. He was followed by Mr. Fox, Lords Howick, Henry Petty, Marſham, A. Hamilton, and R. Spencer, and the other Members of the Committee of Impeachment. A few minutes after, the Commons in a body occupied the ſide of the Hall appropriated for their reception—and the Speaker, who entered laſt, took his ſeat in a chair placed at the centre. Within a few minutes after, the proceſſion of the Houſe of Lords entered the Hall, the different Peers, both Spiritual and Temporal, walking in the order of their ſeveral ranks, the Barons, as it is cuſtomary, being firſt, and the Dukes laſt. The Royal Dukes were the laſt in the order of proceſſion, which was cloſed by his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, as proſecuting the higheſt rank in the Court. Lord Melville had previouſly entered, and taken his ſeat inſide the bar, immediately behind the Baron's benches, and cloſe to the box in which his Counſel, Meſſrs. Plomer and Adam were ſeated. The Peers, as they entered the Hall, ſeverally bowed in paſſing to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons—and each Peer, before he took his place, proceeded to the table ſtanding in the centre of the Court, and, uncovering, made obeiſance to the throne. A number of Peers who attended was ſo great, that there were not ſufficient for their accommodation—ſome additional benches were brought in. The Peers were all habited in the full robes of their reſpective ranks.

As ſoon as they had all taken their places,

The Serjeant at Arms, arrayed in his robes of office, made proclamation in the following words:

"Oyez! Oyez! Oyez!

"Our Sovereign Lord the King doth ſtrictly charge and command all manner of perſons to keep ſilence on pain of impriſonment.

"Whereas, divers charges for high crimes and miſdemeanours, have been exhibited by certain Citizens, Burgeſſes, and others, in the name of themſelves, and of all the Commons of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, againſt Henry Lord Viſcount Melville—all perſons concerned are hereby required to take notice, that he now ſtands upon his trial, and they may come forth to make good the ſaid charges."

The firſt nine charges were then read by Mr. Roſe, junior, clerk, and the anſwer of Lord Viſcount Melville thereto, in which he pleaded not guilty, in the cuſtomary form on ſuch occaſions. The 10th. charge, recently exhibited, was alſo read, and ſame plea.

The reading of the ſeveral charges, and the anſwers of Lord Melville, took up three quarters of an hour.

The Lord Chancellor then quitting the Woolſack, near the ſteps of the throne, advanced to the table in the centre of the Hall, and when he was ſeated,

Mr. Whitbread roſe. He commenced a ſpeech of three hours and a half, with a manly and elegant exordium, in which he ſtated generally the deſign of this ſolemn proceeding, and the courſe the Managers propoſed to adopt in ſubſtantiating the charges.

As we are prohibited from giving any report of the proceedings on the trial until the whole ſhall be concluded, we do not feel ourſelves at liberty to ſtate even the general nature of the opening ſpeech.

Mr. Whitbread having ceaſed, the Lord Chancellor roſe, and the Peers withdrew in the preciſe order in which they had entered the Hall, repeating the ſame ceremonies before the Throne and to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons as they retired. The Managers continued ſtanding until his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales cloſed the proceſſion; and retired about four o'clock.

SECOND DAY.

The Court was opened on Wedneſday, with the ſame ceremonies as on the preceding day. The attendance was not ſo full. The Managers, who appeared at the opening of the Court, were Mr. Whitbread, Lord Howick, Lord Henry Petty, Serjeant Beſt, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Rainé, and Mr. Giles. The laſt Gentleman had to conduct the buſineſs of the day. It was half paſt eleven before the proceſſion was over and the Chancellor ſeated. Lord Melville then entered, and after bowing to the Court took his ſeat within the Bar, behind the Baron's Bench.

After the proclamation being made, Mr. Giles moved that the Report of the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry be read by the Clerk of Parliament (Mr. Roſe) which was done accordingly. He then ſubmitted the Act of the 49th of his preſent Majeſty, on the ſuppoſed breach of which the preſent charge is founded. Mr. Midford, from the Navy Office, was then called upon to authenticate certain warrants. In the courſe of the proceeding Meſſrs. Adam and Plomer ſtated ſome formal objections, which we are at preſent forbidden to detail.

Lord Melville's demeanour was the ſame as on the preceding day—firm and compoſed; his face turned the whole time with fixed attention towards the Manager's box.

THIRD DAY.

Thurſday the Peers proceeded to Weſtminſter Hall, ſoon after ten o'clock and the trial of Lord Melville was reſumed. The buſineſs commenced with the examination of ſome written evidence, upon which an objection was taken, the diſcuſſion of which laſted for upwards of two hours. Mr. Serjeant Beſt, Mr. Giles, Mr. Adam, and Mr. Plomer, argued the point, and in the end the objection was overruled by the Chancellor. The evidence was deemed admiſſible. The examination of ſeveral clerks from the houſe of Drummond and Co. followed, and kept the Court occupied till near five o'clock, when their Lordſhip's adjourned to the Houſe of Lords.

The ſame formalities were obſerved by the Peers and the Members of the Houſe of Commons going to and from the Hall, and the Horſe and Foot Guards attended as on the former days.

FOURTH DAY.

The attendance of ſpectators on Friday was as numerous as on the firſt day, particularly of Ladies of rank and faſhion, the only part of the Hall not filled was the Houſe of Commons Gallery—there were not more than 40 Members preſent. About eleven o'clock the Managers entered, and afterwards the Commons and the Speaker.—A little afterwards the Lords entered in the uſual manner; and the trial was immediately proceeded upon.

This morning was chiefly conſumed in the examination of witneſſes, who were all Gentlemen belonging to Banking Houſes.

The Prince of Wales was in the Hall all the morning, in converſation with the Judges.

FIFTH DAY.

Yeſterday the High Court of Parliament met at the uſual hour, and proceeded on the trial of Lord Melville.

Several of the Clerks of Meſſrs Dummond and Co. were examined, and alſo a Gentleman of the name of Scholefield, in whoſe examination a good deal of time was conſumed. The examination of theſe witneſſes laſted the whole of the day until four o'clock, when the Court broke up.

SIXTH DAY.

The High Court of Parliament met on Monday morning with the uſual formalities, and proceeded upon the trial of Viſcount Melville. All the Royal Dukes were preſent. *Mr. Trotter*, we underſtand, underwent a long examination.

SEVENTH DAY.

On Tueſday morning the High Court of Parliament met at the uſual hour, and with the uſual formalities, and proceeded upon the examination of Mr. Trotter. The buſineſs this day became very intereſting, and excited much curioſity. The Court was brilliantly attended.

EIGHTH DAY.

The Hall was crowded on Thurſday morning at a much earlier hour than uſual. By ten o'clock the galleries for the admiſſion of ſtrangers were completely filled. The Peereſſes Gallery was not ſo full as on the former days. At a quarter before eleven o'clock the Managers entered, and took their ſeats, followed by the Speaker and a few Members. At eleven the Lords entered. The trial was immediately reſumed.

The firſt witneſs called that morning was Mr. R. Trotter, the brother of Mr. A. Trotter. His examination did not occupy more than ten minutes. The ſecond witneſs was Mr. Antrobus, one of the partners in the houſe of Coutts and Co. The third witneſs was the cashier of Coutts, Mr. Charlton. During the examination of this laſt witneſs, ſome legal objections were taken by Mr. Plomer.

Mr. Mark Sprott was alſo examined. The broad Northern accent in which he gave his teſtimony excited repeated burſts of laughter in the Court.

NINTH DAY.

The Court met as uſual on Friday morning, and the Lord Chancellor having taken his ſeat at the table, the trial of Melville was reſumed. Mr. Mark Sprott was again examined, and proved as entertaining as on the previous day; partly from his ſtrong *Scotch accent*, and partly from the quaintneſs of his replies. Mr. Wilſon was alſo examined, and ſuch was his evidence, that the Managers thought proper to cloſe the caſe for the proſecution, reſerving at the ſame time the liberty of giving certain documentary proofs, if they ſhould ſee occaſion.

TENTH DAY.

The attendance this morning, was very numerous, under the expectation that the Managers would ſum up. Before the Lords entered, and the trial was immediately proceeded in.

Mr. John Fennelly was called and re-examine.—Mr. Barlow was then called.

Mr. Whitbread then ſpoke ſhortly, and was anſwered by Mr. Plomer.

Mr. Mark Sprott was then re-examined, and ſeveral legal objections were taken by the Managers, and by the Counſel for Lord Melville.

The Clerk of the Court then read two or three of Lord Melville's letters, and Mr. Mark Sprott was then called into the witneſſes box.

ELEVENTH DAY.

The crowd was very great on Tueſday morning.—There were more perſons waiting before the doors opened than the Peers' and Chamberlain's Galleries could contain, of courſe, many, many hundreds could not obtain admiſſion. The Peereſſes Gallery was filled, and all other parts of the Hall. The Peers and Commons were alſo very numerous.—Mr. Plomer opened the defence about half paſt eleven, and ſpoke till three.

TWELFTH DAY.

The High Court of Parliament proceeded on Wedneſday upon the trial of Viſcount Melville. The attendance at Weſtminſter Hall was not near ſo great as on any of the preceding days, owing to the badneſs of the weather, and the few tickets that were iſſued.

Mr. Plomer was further heard on behalf of Lord Melville.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

The Court aſſembled on Thurſday at 11 o'clock. Three witneſſes, two of whom were the Chief Clerks in the Office of the Secretary of State for the War Department, were examined on the part of Lord Melville. They were croſs-examined by Mr. Whitbread. Mr. Adam roſe a little after twelve, and commenced his ſpeech in favor of his Lordſhip, which he concluded by four, and with it the caſe of the Defendant cloſed.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

Friday was the moſt ſplendid day of the trial. The expectation of hearing Mr. Whitbread's reply, was great to excite univerſal curioſity. The galleries were conſequently filled at a very early hour, and every ſeat allotted to that elegant bevy of beautiful female ſex, the Peereſſes, was entirely occupied.

Mr. Whitbread began at a quarter before one o'clock. At half paſt three he obſerved, that tho' neither exhauſted by fatigue of mind or body, he yet felt he had ſo much more to offer that it was impoſſible he could conclude within any reaſonable time, and therefore as the day was ſo far advanced, he truſted the Court would conſent to an adjournment till next day. The Lords immediately aſſented, and the Lord Chancellor adjourned the Court.

FIFTEENTH AND LAST DAY.

The trial of Lord Melville finiſhed yeſterday, Mr. Whitbread having finiſhed the reply, which he commenced upon Friday. The Court broke up at three o'clock. The attendance was as numerous and ſplendid as uſual.

BOMBAY LOTTERY FOR 1806.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING,
WEDNESDAY, 1ſt. October.

Nos. 550 and 647 Prizes of 10,000 Rupees each.
No. 97 Prize of 5000 Rupees.
No. 774 Prize of 2000 Rupees.
No. 643 Prize of 1000 Rupees.
Nos. 197 607 697 1190 1441 Prizes of 500 Rups. each.

Prizes of One Hundred and Fifty Rupees each.

67 300 415 504 754 806 823 845
931 1058 1094 1130 1230 1291 1456 1559
1615 1618 1786 1960 1995 1190.

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING,
THURSDAY, 2d. October 1806.

No. 1984 Prize of 40,000 Rupees.
No. 98[illegible] Prize of 2000 Rupees.
Nos. 896 1017 [illegible] 1671 Prizes of 1000 Rs. each.
Nos. 341 421 [illegible] 604 1247 Prizes of 500 [illegible]ch.

Prizes of [illegible]red and Fifty Rupees each.

18 100 103 [illegible]26 292 365 472 593
630 688 707 [illegible]22 797 833 858 897
959 978 1021 1093 1166 1301 1368 1448
1546 1553 [illegible]

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING,
FRIDAY, the 3d. October.

No. 189[illegible] Prize of 80,000 Rupees.
Nos. 38 186[illegible] Prizes of 2,000 Rupees each.
Nos. 116 669[illegible] Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.
Nos. 325 771 [illegible]1560 1567 Prizes of [illegible]pees each,

Prizes of One [illegible]red and Fifty Rupees each.

95 175 24[illegible]130 394 420 492 587
600 602 70[illegible]758 773 796 840 973
1070 1088 121[illegible]1437 1480 1738 1755
1833.

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING,
SATURDAY, October 4th. 1806.

Nos. 1760 19[illegible] Prize of 5000 Rupees each.
No. 1972 Prize of 2000 Rupees.
Nos. 462 1721 Prizes of 1000 Rupees each.
Nos. 309 360 1101 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Prizes of One Hundred and Fifty Rupees each.

33 89 91 109 178 200 346 433 509
510 604 694 899 930 1061 1197 1237 1284
1311 1530 1745 1809 1884 1910 1969 1971.

General Richard Jones, was the fortunate holder of the ticket, Prize 40,000 Rupees; Peſtonjee Bomanjee of the Prize of Ten Thouſand Rupees, lately drawn in the Bombay Lottery—the Eighty Thouſand Rupees P[illegible] believe is one of the Tickets ſent to Beng[illegible]

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