

The Edinburgh Evening Courant

NUMBER 13,821.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1860.

PRICE SIXPENCE

Just Published, Price 12s. 6d. in boards. DEDICATED, by PERMISSION, to the KING. Volume Second—Part First—of the SUPPLEMENT TO THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA.

This Day is Published, AND SOLD BY A. MACKAY, A little above the BRITANNICA, THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, OR LITERARY MISCELLANY—FOR JULY 1860.

Register of the Weather for July; High Water at Leith for August; Description of the Ruins of Dunbar; (Being the First Number of the Sixteenth Vol.) Price 1s. 6d. or 1s. 9d. when sent by Post.—Containing:

ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL, YORK PLACE, EDINBURGH. ANY Person having Claims against said Chapel are requested to lodge the same immediately with William Dallas, writing to the signet.

BOARDING FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN. A FAMILY of Respectability, in a Central and well-situated situation, within a few minutes walk of the High School, can board a few Young Gentlemen under the age of 12.

SMOOTH BLACK & WHITE POINTER. A Dog answering to the name of POMPEY. He is bred by Mr. John Hunter Blair, Bart.

TEN GUINEAS REWARD. Escaped from Justice, JOHN FALCONER, Labourer, lately residing in Edinburgh, who stands charged with STEALING A COW from one of Airthill Farms.

TWENTY GUINEAS REWARD. Abducted from Leith, Edinburgh, on Wednesday last the 23rd inst. a young boy named WILLIAM WILKINSON.

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ASSEMBLY ROOMS, GEORGE STREET. The Public are respectfully informed, that, by particular desire of several of the most distinguished Amateurs of Music, there will be

ANOTHER (Postponed till last) CONCERT, On Monday Evening, the 4th August, 1860 (instead of Friday, as before advertised).

DIAMOND, for Beauty and Magnitude not to be matched in Europe (except by the PIF DIAMOND of FRANCE), to be disposed of by LOTTERY, agreeable to Act of Parliament, and valued at THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

GILCHRIST and CO. beg leave to acquaint the Public, that they have fled from their large and extensive assortment of PRINTED FURNITURE CALCICOES nearly 200 pieces of last year's patterns, of which they mean to commence a sale on Monday 1st August.

A FEW Hundred Bolls DANZIG WHEAT, injured by heat on the voyage; to bid put up in such lots as purchasers may incline.

AMERICAN BARREL AND DANZIG PIPE STAVES. To be Sold by Public Auction, in a Yard, Timber Buff, Leith, upon Thursday, the 7th inst. at one o'clock.

ABOUT 10,000 AMERICAN BARREL PIPE STAVES, and 4000 First Buck DANZIG PIPE Ditto; all of an exceeding good quality, and well worth the attention of Cooper, and other Tradesmen.

COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED. A process of partnership carried on under the firm of GRAHAM and MURDOCH, Manufacturers in Kirkcaldy, was dissolved in April last.

MONEY TO LEND. FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS to be Lent, for which it is necessary to grant Heritable Security. Apply to Joseph Cairns, writer to the signet.

MONEY TO BE SUNK. To be laid out for the purchase of an Annuity, NY-SUM, from £500 to £700 Sterling. Apply to Joseph Cairns, writer to the signet.

MR VERNON, residing that many Gentle-men had mistaken the day of sale, begs leave to acquaint the Amateurs of Painting, that his Valuable Collection of Pictures will be exposed to public sale on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 6th August, and the following day.

CHARLES HENRY CORE, No. 49, South Bridge, takes this method of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Edinburgh and neighbourhood, that in the course of a few days he will leave this for London, and the Manufacturing Towns in England.

WALTER BROWN, No. 16, College Street, takes the liberty of informing his Customers and the Public, that the PRIZE of £100, from different causes, is expected to advance considerably at the next East India sale.

THE Game on the Duke of GORDON'S Highland Estates, particularly in the Lordships of BADENOCH and LOCHABER, having suffered much from the unusual severity of the last winter and spring, his Grace finds it necessary to recall his former license for shooting during this season.

MR LAWSON of Cairnmuir being deceased, the said Mr Lawson has left behind him a considerable estate, and the said Mr Lawson has left behind him a considerable estate.

JOHN SPOTTISWOODE, Esq. of Spottiswoode, desiring to purchase the Game on his Estates lying in the parishes of Westridge and Levens, wood and country of Belford, requests that no Gentleman will hunt or hunt his dog upon his lands, without his written consent.

THE late GEO. MACLAY, of Skibo, a person of multifarious talents, having been some time raised by the trustees of the late George Mackay, for the purpose of dividing the residue of the common debt amongst his creditors, has resolved to make a declaration of his assets.

SEA-BATHING LODGINGS AT PRESTON. To be let by public roup, within John's Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Monday, the 7th day of August, 1860, between the hours of two and three o'clock.

SPRIT WAREHOUSE, OLD-FRUIT MARKET, Opposite the ROYAL BANK, Edinburgh. TAYLOR and CO. most respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that they are selling OLD MALT WHISKY, &c. &c. &c. &c.

JAMAICA SHRUB. Have just got to hand a fresh supply of Rain Shrubs, which were made in the ISLAND of JAMAICA, under the richest of Fruits, Fines, Limes, Oranges, &c. and can be well recommended to be as Rich Shirub as ever was imported into this country.

AN EXCELLENT NEW INVENTION. THE PATENT PACIFIC RAZOR, constructed upon a principle entirely new, so as to render the practice of shaving safe, easy, and pleasant.

IRON MONGERY AND HARDWARE. Lines, laid in by himself from the best Markets, which, notwithstanding the great advance of Many Articles, he will continue to serve them in the usual liberal terms.

ESTATE IN THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT. For Sale by Auction, on Wednesday the 20th of September 1860, at two o'clock afternoon, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh.

THE HOUSE, Pleasure, Grounds, and Estate of MOLLANE, as formerly advertised, situate at Leith; its 6d. acre of old plantation, and containing about 90 acres, after taking off some roads lately made.

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EDINBURGH FRIENDLY INSURANCE OFFICE AGAINST LOSSES BY FIRE. THE Annual Premiums, and King's Duty of Informances due in this Office at the present period, by neglecting the payment of the same, the benefit of the policy expires.

THE POOR of the City and Suburbs of EDINBURGH.—(Continued.)

Table listing names and amounts for the Poor of the City and Suburbs of Edinburgh. Includes names like Mr A. C. Younger, Mr William Armstrong, Mr W. Baillie, etc.

Observations on the Character and... Letter from Sir John... Earl of Duchan; O...

NY Perfum having Claints against said Chapel are requested to lodge the same immediately with William Dallas, writer to the signet.

SMALL BLACK PONEY, about nine hands high, crop-eared, with a small blaze on the forehead, and a bay'd mane.

SMOOTH Black & White POINTER. Dico, belonging to the name of POMPEY. He left Drygarage Houfe on Monday the 24th ult.

WILLIAM WIGHTMAN, Flax Dresser and Yarn Dealer there of a slender make, dark complexion, black hair and eyes.

WING MERCHANT, came to Newmillis in June 1799, and made that his place of residence, but generally trading from place to place through the country.

THE DUNDEE SUGAR HOUSE, and WAREHOUSES belonging thereto, lying upon the north side of the Seagate of Dundee.

THE SHIP ALBION, built at the last year from Telford's was built at Dryden in 1797, measures 311 tons per register.

DIAMOND, for Beauty and Magnitude not to be matched in Europe (except by the Diamond or REGENT OF FRANCE), to be disposed of by LOTTERY, agreeable to Act of Parliament.

SALE OF PRINTED FURNITURES, &c. Gilchrist and Co. beg leave to acquaint the Public, that they have selected from their large and Extensive Assortment of PRINTED FURNITURE CALICOES nearly 200 pieces of last year's patterns.

DAMAGED WHEAT. To be Sold by public Auction, at the Barns of James Moxie & Co's Brewery, &c. Yards, Leith, on Friday the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

AMERICAN BARREL AND DANZIG PIPE STAVES. To be Sold by Public Auction, in a Yard, Timber Bank, Leith, upon Thursday the 7th instant, at one o'clock.

JOHN SPOTTSWOOD, Esq. of Spottiswood, desirous to preserve the Game on his Estates lying in the parishes of Westhead and Logwood.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE late GEO. MACKAY of Skibo. A process of multiple poinding, having been commenced against the said Geo. Mackay, on the 27th day of August 1820.

SEA BATHING LODGINGS AT PRESTON BANS FOR SALE. To be Sold by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Monday the 27th day of August 1820.

HOUSE TO BE SOLD OR LET. That LODGING, adjoining to the town of PRESTON BANS, lying in the name of the late Geo. Mackay, consisting of eleven fire-rooms and a kitchen.

HOUSE TO BE SOLD OR LET. To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Dundee, upon Tuesday the 12th day of August 1820, at 12 o'clock noon.

THE SUPERIORITY of the Lands and Mill-Privilege of TOLBERTON, and Part of the Lands of PETERHEAD, valued in the last books at 1,400 l. 6 s. 6 d.

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ESTATE IN THE SHIPWRECK OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT. For Sale by Auction, on Wednesday the 20th of September 1820, at two o'clock afternoon.

THE GROUNDS on SIR JAMES HALL'S Property in Colinton, which have suffered much of late, he is under the necessity of requesting that no Gentlemen will ask or expect permission to shoot there during this season.

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BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, July 28.

The royal assent was given by commission to the four incorporation bills, and to thirty-four other public and private bills.

The Commissioners were, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Leicesters, and Lord Walsingham.

GENERAL INCLOSURE BILL.

The Lord Chancellor pointed out several material difficulties that would attend carrying this measure into effect; and moved, that the reading of the bill be postponed for three weeks, which was ordered. The other business was then forwarded, preparatory to the prorogation of Parliament, to-morrow, to which day the House adjourned.

Tuesday, July 29.

THE PROROGATION.

This day at four o'clock the King came down to the House in the usual state, and being seated upon the throne in his royal robes, Sir Francis Maitland, Bart. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was deputed to order the attendance of the Commons, which House, with the Speaker at its head, forthwith appeared at the bar.

The Speaker, on the occasion of his presenting the consolidated fund bill for his Majesty's Royal assent, addressed the King in a speech of some length, energetic, appropriate, and admirably well delivered. As usual on similar occasions, the Speaker's address was in reference to the leading events of the session, and first touched upon the subject of the supplies which his Majesty's faithful Commons had, with a degree of loyalty, affection, and patriotism not to be transcended, voted for his Majesty's service of the current year, and which they hoped, under his Majesty's auspicious direction, and the blessing of Divine Providence, would tend to bring the arduous and eventful contest in which they were engaged, to an advantageous and honourable conclusion.

The national acquisitions in India were then adverted to, their extent, political and commercial importance, were glanced at, and the circumstances of his Majesty's faithful Commons having been engaged in forming arrangements for the better government and regulation of these possessions, was communicated. The important event of the union of Great Britain and Ireland formed a prominent topic in the address; and in referring to the incalculable advantages of the measure, the Speaker displayed a high degree of eloquence and ability, as an event contributing to extend to his Majesty's subjects of Ireland a full participation of the blessings of the British constitution, and establish, on a solid foundation, the strength, resources, and power of the empire at large.

In concluding, the Speaker presented the consolidated fund bill, the title of which he read at length, and to which the Commons, with due humility, requested his Majesty's royal assent.

The King was then pleased to signify his royal assent to the consolidated fund bill, the workmen combination, the Swedish herrings importation, the Governor of Surinam's indemnity bill, and to two naturalization bills.

His Majesty was then pleased to conclude the present session of Parliament by a most gracious speech from the throne.—See the Edinburgh article.

His Majesty then retired with the usual formalities. The Sword of State was borne by Earl Spencer, and the Cap of Maintenance by the Earl of Camden.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, July 28.

FINANCE.

The order of the day being read for resuming the debate upon the financial resolutions lately laid before the House.

Mr. Tierney rose and said, that as he intended on the present occasion to follow the same course which he had adopted last year, when he moved a series of similar resolutions, he would not now trespass on the patience of the House in observing at any length upon them. The difference between his statement and that of the Right Hon. Gentleman was not very material, and would be easily seen from a perusal of the two statements. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving his first resolution, viz. That the amount of public funded debt on the 31st of February 1793, was 238,231,248l. exclusive of long and short annuities, and annuities for lives, to the amount of 10,249,100l. of which (sums, &c. &c.)

Mr. Pitt agreed with the Hon. Gentleman that the difference between their respective statements scarcely amounted to anything considerable; and that it principally arose from the different light in which they had viewed the subject. He was glad that there was no material difference between the sums stated on either side, because, any discussion on the subject would be equally unavailing on either side, and would be equally unavailing on either side.

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were severally put and agreed to.—They are as follow:—

I. That the amount of the public funded debt was, on the 31st of January 1786, 238,231,248l. exclusive of long and short annuities, and annuities for lives, to the amount of 10,249,100l. That, on the 1st of February 1793, equal to the amount of 10,249,100l. had been purchased by the Commissioners for redeeming the national debt; and annuities to the amount of 79,880l. had fallen in, and had been carried to their account; reducing the actual amount of the debt on the 31st of January 1793, to 237,959,148l. and the annuities to 1,003,670l. And that on the 1st of February 1800, the amount of 33,474,841l. had been purchased by the Commissioners for redeeming the national debt; and annuities to the amount of 119,880l. had fallen in, and been carried to their account; reducing the actual amount of debt existing before the war on the 1st of February 1800, to 205,886,493l. and the annuities to 1,253,670l.

II. That the amount of the public funded debt created since the 1st of February 1793 (including the amount to be created by bills borrowed in the present Session of Parliament, and exclusive of 7,500,000l. three per cent. Stock, and 230,000l. per annum annuities, created by advances to the Emperor of Germany), was, on the 1st of February 1800, 272,979,792l. exclusive of the amount of 9,874,971l. which is on account of Ireland, and 56,445,000l. is provided for by the tax on income, leaving a permanent debt of 263,000,000l. and the amount of 9,874,971l. had been purchased by the Commissioners for redeeming the national debt; reducing the permanent debt created since the 1st of February 1793 to 253,125,000l. exclusive of long annuities to the amount of 283,200l. per annum, after deducting the annuities payable by Ireland.

III. That the total amount of the permanent funded debt of Great Britain, redeemed by, and the annuities fallen into the Commissioners, was, on the 1st of February 1800, 272,979,792l. together with short annuities to the amount of 9,874,971l. and long annuities to the amount of 283,200l. after deducting the annuities provided for by Ireland.

IV. That the sum annually applicable to the redemption of the national debt, in pursuance of the act passed in 1786, was 2,000,000l. exclusive of the interest on the capital of the permanent debt then existing; and for 1793 was 1,477,143l. being about 1-6th part of the permanent debt existing in 1793; and may for the year 1800 be estimated at 1,450,000l. being about 1-8th part of the permanent debt existing in 1800.

V. That the annual charge incurred on account of the permanent debt, on the 31st of January 1786, was 9,297,000l. before any fund was created applicable to the reduction of the debt, and on the 31st of January 1793 was 10,245,000l. including 1,000,000l. applicable to the redemption of the debt.

VI. That the annual charge incurred on account of the permanent debt created since the 31st of January 1793 (including 314,000l. permanent interest and charge on loan of the present Session) amounts to 8,284,491l. per annum, exclusive of 6,666,666l. for interest on the charges of management, and 1,879,560l. applicable to the reduction of debt; and that a further charge of 497,753l. per annum is guaranteed by Parliament in default of payment of the interest on certain loans by his Majesty the Emperor of Germany.

VII. That the outstanding demands on the 31st of January 1793, amounted to 1,477,143l. and on the 31st of January 1800, to 2,097,792l. and that the sum provided for, part thereof in the former Session of Parliament, and the remainder in the present Session.

VIII. That the unfunded debt (exclusive of the anticipation of the usual terms on certain contracts) on the 31st of January 1793, amounted to 8,915,423l.; and on the 31st of January 1800, to 14,902,281l.; of which 1,914,000l. was provided for in the present Session of Parliament, leaving an unfunded debt of 12,988,281l. an increase of 4,068,858l. beyond the amount of the unfunded debt on the 31st of January 1793; is occasioned chiefly from an addition of 1,000,000l. Exchequer bills, and of an additional navy debt, arising from the extra charges during the war, and bearing no interest.

IX. That the net produce of the permanent taxes existing on the 31st of January 1786, then amounted to 10,940,000l. and that the sum voted in 1786, to defray the expenses of the war ending in 1785, amounting in 1786, to 9,380,000l. making together 11,320,000l. That the net produce of the permanent taxes existing previous to the year 1786, was 10,940,000l. and the sum voted in 1786, to defray the expenses of the war ending in 1785, amounting in 1786, to 9,380,000l. making together 11,320,000l. That the net produce of the permanent taxes existing previous to the year 1786, was 10,940,000l. and the sum voted in 1786, to defray the expenses of the war ending in 1785, amounting in 1786, to 9,380,000l. making together 11,320,000l.

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XX. That the net produce of the permanent taxes existing on the 31st of January 1786, then amounted to 10,940,000l. and that the sum voted in 1786, to defray the expenses of the war ending in 1785, amounting in 1786, to 9,380,000l. making together 11,320,000l. That the net produce of the permanent taxes existing previous to the year 1786, was 10,940,000l. and the sum voted in 1786, to defray the expenses of the war ending in 1785, amounting in 1786, to 9,380,000l. making together 11,320,000l.

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Supplies voted for 1800, exclusive of 1,914,000l. to defray vote of credit 1799, 35,625,517

Advanced to Ireland, 2,000,000
Vote of credit for probable contingencies, 1,400,000
Interest payable for Imperial loans, 497,000

Making in the whole the sum of 1,641,438,427
XVII. That the gross receipt of the permanent revenue (after deducting repayments for over entries drawbacks, and bounties in the nature of drawbacks), amounted in the year ending the 31st of January 1800, to 28,298,000

That the tax on income is estimated to produce for the year 1800, a sum of 7,000,000
That the tax on imports and exports may be estimated to produce a sum of 1,250,000
That further sums are applicable to the service of the year 1800, as follows:

Surplus of consolidated fund, after completing the year ending April 1800, 597,000
Repayments from Grenada, Imprests, and lottery, 826,000
And that the remainder of the supply for the year ending the 31st of January 1800, on account of Great Britain, is 2,000,000

And a loan for Ireland of 2,000,000
And by Exchequer bills to be charged on 3,000,000
And a loan from the Bank of 3,000,000
And expected additional produce of taxes 210,000

Making in the whole the sum of 64,651,000
XVIII. That estimating the gross receipt of the permanent revenue to continue the same as in the year ending the 31st of January 1800, and adding thereto the additional receipts of the permanent taxes imposed in this Session of Parliament, the total amount to be raised by permanent and temporary taxes for the service of the year 1800 may be computed at the sum of 36,738,000l.

And that it appears by a report of a Committee of this House in 1794, that the actual expenditure (including the annual million for the reduction of the public debt) on an average of five years of peace, ending in the year 1794, and including sundry extraordinary expenses for the armament of 1793, and for payments to American loyalists, and other articles of a temporary nature, amounted to 16,816,698

And that the expense of the year 1794 amounted nearly to that sum.
That the additional permanent charge incurred by the debt created in 1793, exclusive of interest payable by Ireland, is 8,583,390

That the additional charge to be incurred for interest on the consolidated fund bills outstanding, is 55,000
Interest on money for satisfying increased navy debt at per cent, 150,000
That the additional charge incurred on the consolidated fund bills, is 131,650

And that the future peace establishment (exclusive of any charge to be incurred by interest on sums to be paid on winding up the expenses of the war, and of any augmentation which may take place in the establishment of the navy, and allowing for increase of pay and other expenses, 700,000

And also, exclusive of 497,000l. interest on loans due by the Emperor of Germany, and guaranteed by Parliament, may be estimated at 25,788,423

XIX. That the net produce of the tax on income in the year ending the 31st of April 1800 appears to be 5,801,624
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Sir Francis Maitland, Bart. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, desired the attendance of the Commons in the House of Peers.

The Speaker, attended by a great number of Members, went to the House of Peers, where his Majesty made a most gracious speech from the throne; after which Parliament was prorogued to the 7th day of October next.

THE HAMBURG MAILS.

Frankfort, July 19.
On the 17th, at half past six in the evening, a French courier passed through this town on his way to the head-quarters of General St. Suzanne, at Hochitz, on the Maine, with the important and joyful intelligence that an armistice had likewise been concluded in Germany. The dispatches which General St. Suzanne received from General Moreau were conceived in the following terms:

On the 6th of Melshor (July 15.) an armistice was concluded between General Moreau and General Kray. From this moment, hostilities must cease in the vicinity of Frankfort.

The French courier who brought this intelligence to General St. Suzanne, said, as he passed through this city at half past six in the evening of the 17th, that he must be at Hochitz before eight, to prevent the effusion of blood, as the French were to make an attack on the 18th.

In fact, at six in the evening of the 17th, orders were given to the different officers of the French troops for a general attack on the Austrian troops in our neighbourhood early the next morning; but which were countermanded on the receipt of the above intelligence.

[Another letter, same date.]
Yesterday three French Generals and other officers, appointed to settle the line of the armistice in the vicinity of this city, came to Offenbach, where they had a conference with as many German officers, and among others, with an Austrian General, and Major Gorgen, of the Electorate of Mentz. Each party had with them an effort of buffers. The French wished to maintain their position on the Kinz, by Hanau. But to this objection were made by the Germans, and the more, as instructions relative to the armistice had not yet been received from General Kray. General St. Suzanne required of Baron Albin that the Mentz levy en masse should be disbanded, and that the regular Mentz militia should retire to Aschaffenburg. This, however, was refused; as was the proposition of the Germans, that the French should retire behind the Nidda. To-day another military conference was held in the neighbourhood of this city. It is believed that the line of the armistice in our vicinity will be definitely settled by the Commanders in Chief.

To-day General St. Suzanne came to this city. As soon as the armistice shall be ratified and completely arranged, the Elector of Mentz will return from Wurtzburgh to Aschaffenburg: The reigning Prince of Nassau-Weilburg will likewise return to Weilburg from Baireuth.

General Angereau besides was to have taken the command of the corps of St. Suzanne, as well as of the troops from Holland; but it is now said that those troops have already received counter orders.

This morning we again heard a cannonade and fire of musketry. It was at first reported that the Hessians at Bergen were endeavouring to drive the French from that town; but we have since been assured that it was only a feu de joie fired by the French on account of the armistice.

Mantheim, July 19.
Before the armistice between the armies of Generals Kray and Moreau could be made known, the following telegraphic dispatch was forwarded from Basle, on the 16th, by Strasbourg to Paris: "The right wing of the French army has taken Feldkirch, Coire, Lucienfels, and the whole of the Grisons."

Before the conclusion of the armistice, divisions of the French likewise advanced on the 14th to Weinberg, Heilbron, and other places on the Neckar. The courier, who lately passed through Strasbourg to Paris, has, it is said, given out, that his dispatches imported that the Court of Vienna was willing to enter into negotiations for peace with France.

Munich, July 16.
Immediately after the arrival of Count Dietrichstein, from Vienna, at the head-quarters of General Kray, Generals Moreau and Kray had a conference together on the 13th at Padorf, six leagues from this city. After a long negotiation, and after each party had receded somewhat from its first demands, yesterday evening, about five o'clock, an armistice was concluded, which may be considered as the dawn of the peace so earnestly hoped for: So soon as the armistice shall be ratified by the Emperor, of which no doubt is entertained, a congress for peace will be held in a neighbouring Imperial city.

Augsburgh, July 17.
The head-quarters of General Moreau will

an order from General Moreau, and not having one to produce, he consented to accept of 22 Carolines for himself, four bales of green cloth, some oats, &c. The whole cost the city about 1000 florins.

Ratisbon, July 20.
Yesterday an action took place near Landshut, in which the Archduke Ferdinand was obliged to retreat. In the night he received a reinforcement of cavalry and infantry from General Klenau; and marched towards Straubing.

We are assured that the Court of Vienna has returned an answer to the First Consul's proposals for peace, importing "the Emperor wishes for peace not less than France, but for one that shall be general and durable; and durable it cannot be, if the Cisalpine Republic shall be again established, the existence of which is alike dangerous to the existence of Italy and of the Austrian Hereditary States. Should, however, the re-establishment of this Republic be made a *conditio sine qua non*, it remains to be considered what France will propose for the security and indemnification of Austria." This answer is esteemed as accommodating; that negotiations are expected to be immediately commenced.

Cologne, July 18.
Brussels, dated July 14:—
According to accounts received from Calais, there is now a very frequent correspondence between the French and English Governments, the subject of which is supposed to be propositions of peace made by England. It is expected that a place will be immediately appointed, where conferences for a general peace may be opened between Envoys from Austria, England, and France. This place, it is expected, will be either Lisse or Brussels.

Leghorn, June 28.
On the 25th inst. Admiral Lord Keith arrived here, with several English ships of war and 20 transports, on board of which are Austrian troops. We are assured that for the benefit of commerce the blockade of Genoa will be raised.

Stockholm, July 15.
It is reported here that his Swedish Majesty will return to this capital by the way of Berlin, Petersburg, and Finland.

LONDON—JULY 30.
The King yesterday morning at seven o'clock rode on horseback to review the troops on King's Beach hill; after which his Majesty set off for town; and arrived at St. James's palace at half past one; where the LORD CHANCELLOR, all the Cabinet Ministers, and his Majesty's Privy Counsellors attended, and his Majesty's speech was then read; after which his Majesty proceeded in State to the House of Peers.

His Majesty, on his return from the House to St. James's, left town for Windsor.

The King's and heralds of arms appeared yesterday for the last time, in tabards of his Majesty's present armorial bearings; when the Union commenced, it will of course cause an alteration in the arms of all the Royal Family on their carriages, seals, banners, &c. &c. as well as on the coin of the united Kingdoms.

Yesterday the Cabinet Ministers held a Council at Lord GRANVILLE'S Office.

the Speaker's address in reference to the leading events of the session, and first touched upon the subject of the supplies which His Majesty's faithful Commons had, with a degree of loyalty, affection, and patriotism not to be transcended, voted for His Majesty's service of the current year, and which they hoped, under His Majesty's auspicious direction, and the blessing of Divine Providence, would tend to bring the arduous and eventful contest in which the nation was engaged, to an advantageous and honourable conclusion. The national acquisitions in India were then adverted to; their extent, political and commercial importance, were glanced at, and the circumstances of His Majesty's faithful Commons having been engaged in forming arrangements for the better government and regulation of these possessions were communicated.—The important event of the union of Great Britain and Ireland formed a prominent topic in the address, and in referring to the incalculable advantages of the measure, the Speaker displayed a high degree of eloquence and ability, as an event contributing to extend to His Majesty's subjects of Ireland a full participation of the blessings of the British constitution, and establish, on a solid foundation, the strength, resources, and power of the empire at large.

In concluding, the Speaker presented the consolidated fund bill, the title of which he read at length, and to which the Commons, with due humility, requested His Majesty's royal assent. The King was then pleased to signify his royal assent to the consolidated fund bill, the workmen combination, the Swedish herrings importation, the Governor of Surinam's indemnity bill, and to two naturalization bills. His Majesty was then pleased to conclude the present session of Parliament by a most gracious speech from the throne.—See the Edinburgh article.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, July 28.
FINANCE.

The order of the day being read for resuming the debate upon the financial resolutions lately laid before the House.

Mr Tierney rose and said, that as he intended on the present occasion to follow the same course which he had adopted last year, when he moved a series of similar resolutions, he would not now trespass on the patience of the House in observing at any length upon them.—The difference between his statement and that of the Right Hon. Gentleman was not very material, and would be easily seen from a perusal of the two statements. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving his first resolution, viz. That the amount of public funded debt on the first of February 1793, was 238,221,248l. exclusive of long and short annuities, and annuities for lives, to the amount of 10,240,100l. of which sums, &c. &c. &c.

Mr Pitt agreed with the Hon. Gentleman that the difference between their respective statements scarcely amounted to any thing considerable; and that it principally arose from the different light in which they had viewed the subject.—He was glad that there was no material difference between the sums stated on either side, because, any discussion on so dry and intricate a subject could not be very agreeable to the House; nor did he feel any inclination to prolong it.—As to the mode which he had adopted in bringing forward his statement, he hoped it would be as satisfactory to the House and to the country, as the state of any country could be shown to be that had been compelled to make such extensive and extraordinary exertions. In his statement he compared the progress of the public burdens with the increase of the revenue, and of the commerce of the country, and of the sinking fund.—The Hon. Gentleman only stated the expenses of the year without the means provided to meet them: The means he had also stated—both nearly agreed in representing the state of the country, and the total of the undiminished debt, and either resolutions contained a fair view of the burdens contracted during the war, and of what part remained unprovided for. From his statement it would, however, appear, that the sinking fund now formed 1-8th part of the whole existing debt, while, at the conclusion of the American war, it amounted to no more than 1-21st part of the then debt. Indeed, the topics of difference were so minute, that it was not necessary to dwell upon them. He would therefore content himself with moving the previous question on the resolution of the Hon. Gentleman, which he thought a fair way of proceeding than to propose amendments to them.—He would then substitute his own in their stead. The previous question was then moved on each of Mr Tierney's resolutions, and agreed to; after which

Mr Pitt proceeded to move his own, which

of the national debt, in pursuance of the act passed in 1786, was 1,000,000l. being about 1-25th part of the capital of the nation, and the sinking fund for 1793 was 1,427,143l. being about 1-6th part of the permanent debt existing in 1793, and may for the year 1800 be estimated at 4,730,000l. being about 1-8th part of the permanent debt existing in 1800.

V. That the annual charge incurred on account of the permanent debt, on the 5th of January 1786, was 9,397,000l. before any fund was created applicable to the reduction of the debt, and on the 5th of January 1793 was 10,225,000l. including 1,000,000l. applicable to the reduction of the debt.

VI. That the annual charge incurred on account of the permanent debt created since the 5th of January 1793 (including 1,000,000l. permanent interest and charge on loan of the present session) amounts to 8,384,429l. per annum, of which 6,681,409l. is for interest, annuity and charges of management, and 1,703,020l. applicable to the reduction of the debt; and that a further charge of 497,753l. per annum is guaranteed by Parliament in default of payment of the interest of certain loans by His Majesty the Emperor of Germany.

VII. That the outstanding demands on the 5th of January 1793, amounted to 1,327,112l. and on the 5th of January 1800, to 2,295,791l.; the whole of which have been provided for, part thereof in the former session of Parliament, and the remainder in the present session.

VIII. That the unfunded debt (exclusive of the anticipation in the usual form on certain duties annually voted) on the 5th of January 1793, amounted to 8,915,124l.; and on the 5th of January 1800, to 14,429,889l.; of which 7,914,000l. was provided for in the present session of Parliament, leaving an unfunded debt of 12,492,228l. which increases to 15,660,668l. beyond the amount of the funded debt on the 5th of January 1793, is occasioned chiefly from an addition of 1,000,000l. Exchequer bills, and of an additional navy debt, arising from increased demands during the war, and bearing interest at 5 per cent.

IX. That the net produce of the permanent taxes existing on the 5th of January 1784, then amounted to 10,194,290l. and that taxes were afterwards imposed to defray the expenses of the war, and in 1785, amounting to 12,788,000l. in 1786, to 9,380,000l. making together 11,210,000l. X. That the net produce of the permanent taxes existing previous to the year 1784, adding thereto about 9,800,000l. imposed as above stated, in 1785, 13,200,000l. arising from the consolidation, and from duties imposed in 1789, was, in the year ending the 5th of January 1793, 14,284,000l.; on the 5th of January 1794, 13,041,000l.; on the 5th of January 1795, 13,538,000l.; on the 5th of January 1796, 13,457,000l.; on the 5th of January 1797, 14,275,000l.; on the 5th of January 1798, 13,330,000l.; on the 5th of January 1799, 14,275,000l.; and on the 5th of January 1800, 15,034,254l. The sum, after deducting the duties arising from the consolidation act, and those imposed in 1789, exceeds the net produce of the permanent taxes on 5th of January 1784, together with that of the taxes imposed in 1784 and 1785, by 416,254l.

XI. That the actual net produce of the taxes imposed since the 5th of January 1793, amounted, in the year ending the 5th of January 1800, to 17,710,000l. and on the part of the taxes the produce of one year has not yet been received, and only 113,507l. of those imposed in the present year, estimated at 350,000l.

XII. That the total value of all imports into Great Britain, in the year ending 5th of January 1784, was 13,122,431l. and on an average of six years, ending 5th of January 1784, was 11,600,839l. That the total value of all imports into Great Britain, in the year ending the 5th of January 1793, was 19,059,000l. and on an average of six years, ending the 5th of Jan. 1793, was 18,685,390l. That the total value of all imports into Great Britain, in the year ending the 5th of January 1800 (supposing the imports from the East India Company to be the same as in the preceding year), was 29,045,808l. making an increase, as compared with 1783, of 16,253,977l. and with 1792, of 10,266,140l. and on an average of six years, ending the 5th of January 1800, was 24,407,000l. making an increase, as compared with the average to Jan. 5, 1784, of 12,171,000l. and with the average to Jan. 5, 1793, of 5,720,000l.

XIII. That the total amount of foreign manufactures exported from Great Britain, in the year ending the 5th of January 1784, was 10,409,713l. and on an average of six years, ending 5th of January 1784, was 8,616,600l. That the total value of British manufactures exported from Great Britain in the year ending 5th of January 1793, was 18,368,511l. and on an average of six years, ending the 5th of January 1793, was 14,775,059l. That the total value of British manufactures exported from Great Britain in the year ending the 5th of January 1800, was 24,084,000l. making an increase, as compared with 1783, of 13,674,287l. and with 1792, of 5,748,000l. and on an average of six years, ending the 5th of January 1800, was 18,804,000l. making an increase, as compared with the average to Jan. 5, 1784, of 10,183,000l. and with the average to Jan. 5, 1793, of 4,023,000l.

XIV. That the total amount of foreign merchandise exported from Great Britain in the year ending the 5th of January 1784, was 4,332,999l.; and on an average of six years, ending the 5th of January 1784, was 4,263,930l. That the total value of foreign merchandise exported from Great Britain in the year ending the 5th of January 1793, was 6,568,000l.; and on an average of six years, ending the 5th of January 1793, was 5,408,241l. That the total value of foreign merchandise exported from Great Britain in the year ending the 5th of January 1800, was 11,906,000l. making an increase, as compared with 1783, of 7,574,000l. and with 1792, of 5,338,000l. and on an average of six years, ending the 5th of January 1800, was 11,677,000l. making an increase, as compared with the average to Jan. 5, 1784, of 7,414,000l. and with the average to Jan. 5, 1793, of 6,209,000l.

XV. That the total sum to be raised in Great Britain in the year 1800 may be estimated as follows, viz. Interest of public funded debt, charges of management, and sinking fund, on the 5th of January 1800, after deducting the interest payable by Ireland, £19,307,000 Interest, &c. to be incurred and paid between the 5th of January 1800, and the 5th of January 1801, on loans created by the present session, to the amount of 662,000 Interest on Exchequer bills, estimated to be the same as paid in the year to 5th January 1800, 1,531,626 The civil list, 898,000 Other charges on consolidated fund, estimated to be the same as incurred in the year ending 5th January 1800, 239,497 Civil government of Scotland, pensions on hereditary revenue, militia and other wars, and other services, for promoting fisheries, linen manufactures, &c. estimated as before, 647,183 Charges of management of the revenue, estimated as before, including the expense of collecting the income tax, 1,779,769 Making the total permanent charges to be defrayed out of the gross receipt of permanent revenue, 24,854,975

And that the expense of the year 1792 amounted nearly to that sum. That the additional permanent charge incurred by the debt created since 1793, exclusive of interest payable by Ireland, is 8,583,390 That the additional charge to be incurred for increased amount of Exchequer bills outstanding, is 55,000 Interest on money for satisfying encumbered navy debt at 5 per cent, 150,000 That the additional charge incurred on the reduction of debt, and that a further charge of 497,753l. per annum is guaranteed by Parliament in default of payment of the interest of certain loans by His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, 200,000 And that the future peace establishment (exclusive of any charge to be incurred by interest on sums to be paid on winding up the expenses of the war, and of any augmentation which may take place in the naval or military establishments, but allowing for increase of pay and other expenses, 700,000 And also exclusive of 497,000l. interest on loans due by the Emperor of Germany, and guaranteed by Parliament, may be estimated at 25,788,223 XIX. That the produce of the tax on income in the year ending the 5th of April 1800 appears to be 5,801,624 Voluntary contributions 1,250,000 Exports and imports may be calculated at 7,306,624

And that the produce of the permanent taxes imposed previous to the 5th of January 1793, has, in the year ending the 5th of July 1800, exceeded by above 6,000,000l. the sum estimated by the Committee in 1791 as necessary for the peace establishment. XX. That during the continuance of the tax on income, after the conclusion of the war, if the produce in future years should amount to 7,000,000l. the total annual expenditure may be estimated at about 33,000,000l. in the years 1798, 1799, and 1800, and of which the interest is to be defrayed, and the principal to be redeemed by the tax on income; is 56,445,000l. XXI. That supposing the tax to end with the year 1800, the tax to remain at the rate of 10 per cent. for three years after peace, at 80l. and the tax on income to produce 7,000,000l. per annum, the capital stock of 56,445,000l. together with the interest payable thereon, would be redeemed in the year 1808.

The previous question was accordingly put on all Mr Tierney's propositions, and they were resolved in the affirmative. **Mr Vanittart** moved some resolutions, which were passed, to show the increase of the revenue above its estimated produce. **Mr Pitt** then moved an humble address to His Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions that the sum of 2000l. be paid to Charles Bragge, Esq., as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, agreeably to the instructions of a Committee of the House upon that subject, and assuring His Majesty that this House would make good the same. **Mr Tierney** said that it was invariably his opinion that liberal and adequate salaries should be paid to all persons employed by the public; but when he saw a salary thus suddenly increased from five to twelve hundred per annum, where no previous services could be put in a claim, where no appearances were necessary to be made, and where no extraordinary expenses were consequently incurred, he could not help saying, that such an increase of salary for such a function was a shameful perversion of the public money.

Mr Pitt enumerated the various and extended services performed by Mr Bragge, and observed that when the salaries of the other members of the House had been increased, it would have been highly unjust to overlook Mr Bragge, of whose attention and diligence the House had had such frequent and convincing proofs. On the motion of Mr Pitt, similar addresses were agreed to for granting the sum of 1500l. to the Clerk Assistant of the House, Jeremiah Dylon, Esq. 500l. to J. Clempson, Esq. Deputy-Sergeant; 1000l. to be paid to the Chairman of the Committee for examining into the state of the public records of the kingdom, to be distributed by him to J. Planta, Esq. of the British Museum, to B. Richards, Esq. and other gentlemen who have rendered special service to that Committee in the prosecution of that labour; 1500l. was also voted to defray the expenses of printing the Journals of the House; 300l. was voted to Mr Dunn, to defray the expenses of making a General Index to the 45th volume, and the sum of 250l. to Mr Watham, for an Index to the Votes of the House.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, July 29. **Mr Willerforce** lamented, that, among the bills returned from the Lords, he did not see the bill respecting inclosures: He begged to give notice; that, at an early period next session, he should again bring this subject under the consideration of the House. **Mr Alderman Curitt** gave notice, that he should, early next session, move for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend the millers bill.

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On the 25th inst. Admiral Lord Keith arrived here with several English ships of war and 20 transports, on board of which are Austrian troops. We are assured that for the benefit of commerce the blockade of Genoa will be raised. Stockholm, July 15. It is reported here that his Swedish Majesty will return to this capital by the way of Berlin, Peterburgh, and Finland.

LONDON—JULY 30.

The King yesterday morning at seven o'clock rode on horseback to review the troops on King's Beach hill; after which his Majesty set off for town, and arrived at St James's palace at half past one, where the LORD CHANCELLOR, all the Cabinet Ministers, and his Majesty's Privy Counsellors attended, and the King's speech was then read; after which his Majesty proceeded in State to the House of Peers. His Majesty, on his return from the House to St James's, left town for Windsor. The King's and heralds of arms appeared yesterday for the last time, in tabards of his Majesty's present armorial bearings; when the Union commenced, it will of course cause an alteration in the arms of all the Royal Family on their carriages, seals, banners, &c. &c. as well as on the coin of the united kingdoms. Yesterday the Cabinet Ministers held a Council at Lord GRANVILLE'S Office. Major-General the Earl of CHATHAM, it is said, will succeed to the command of the Chelmsford district, vice Major-General ROSS, who has resigned, and is gone to reside upon his estate in Scotland. We hear with pleasure, that there is a probability of a restoration of harmony between a great Personage and his Consort. The merits of the illustrious Female are so conspicuous, and her character is so highly esteemed by the public, that such an event must be very gratifying to every friend of virtue, as well as every friend of Britain.

Government having lately received repeated and certain information, that an active and dangerous correspondence is carried on between this country and that of the enemy, by means of foreign emissaries employed for that purpose; and that persons of this description are often landed on the coasts of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Suffolk, Kent, and Hants, in direct opposition to the regulations established by the alien act; circular letters on the subject have been sent by the Duke of PORTLAND, to Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs, and chief officers, of all the principal cities, towns, and ports, within the said counties. It is probable that a part of the troops now in the Mediterranean will be employed for the defence of Portugal, against which it is thought the French will once more direct their threats. The following homeward-bound East India men will form the first fleet to arrive from the East Indies this season: They were daily looked for at the Island of St Helena the beginning of May last, viz. the Albion, Captain ANDREW TURNBULL, and Woodford, Captain JAMES MASTER, from Bombay direct; the Earl Howe, Captain ROBERT BURROWS, from Bombay, Madras, and Bengal; the Princess Charlotte, Captain CHARLES ELTON PRESCOTT, from Coast and Bay; and the Minerva, Captain KENNARD SMITH, from ditto. The above ships are therefore daily looked for. The Austrian Generals HADICK and LAT-TERMAN are dead of the wounds they received at the battle of Marengo.

A very great literary curiosity has fallen into the hands of the French at Munich. It is a Latin treatise in folio, in an old square character, said to have been written by Pope CLEMENT I. to St JAMES the Apostle. The late Elector of BAVARIA refused a sum equal to 3000l. Sterling for it. A French Lady having lately been delivered of twins, a boy and a girl, has, in compliment to the late victory of BONAPARTE, and in allusion to the spot upon which it was obtained, caused the former to be named ALEXANDER MARENGO, and the latter VICTOIRE ALEXANDRIE. YOUNG BEAUMARIS, son to Madame BONAPARTE, was one of the sponsors on the occasion. A letter from Nantes, dated July 19, says,—"Yesterday evening, about eight o'clock, a wild beast devoured two girls, one about twelve, the other seven years of age, the daughters of a farmer in the commune of Chevrolier. The animal immediately after took shelter in the forest of Faudiere. It appeared to be larger than a wolf, had a snout about a foot long, and a very formidable set of teeth."

On the entrance of the French detachment into Nuremberg, the Commander, Colonel VASSEUR, it is reported, demanded a contribution of two millions of livres; but being asked to show

fenbach, where they had a conference with as many German officers, and, among others, with an Austrian General, and Major-Gorgen, of the Electorate of Mentz. Each party had with them an escort of hussars. The French wished to maintain their position on the Kinz, by Hanau. But to this objection was made by the Germans, and the more, as instructions relative to the armistice had not yet been received from General Kray. General St Suzanne required of Baron Albin that the Mentz *levy en masse* should be disbanded, and that the regular Mentz militia should retire to Achenhausen. This, however, was refused; as was the proposition of the Germans, that the French should retire behind the Nidda. To-day another military conference was held in the neighbourhood of the armistice in our vicinity will be definitely settled by the Commanders in Chief. To-day General St Suzanne came to this city. As soon as the armistice shall be ratified and completely arranged, the Elector of Mentz will return from Wurtzburg to Achenhausen; The reigning Prince of Nassau-Weilburg will likewise return to Weilburg from Baireuth. General Angereau besides was to have taken the command of the corps of St Suzanne, as well as of the troops from Holland; but it is now said that those troops have already received counter orders. This morning we again heard a cannonade and fire of musketry. It was at first reported that the Hessians at Bergen were endeavouring to drive the French from that town; but we have since been assured that it was only a *feu de joie* fired by the French on account of the armistice. Manheim, July 19. Before the armistice between the armies of Generals Kray and Moreau could be made known, the following telegraphic dispatch was forwarded from Balle, on the 16th, by Strasbourg to Paris: "The right wing of the French army has taken Feldkirch, Coire, Lucerne, and the whole of the Grisons."

Immediately after the arrival of Count Dietrichstein, from Vienna, at the head-quarters of General Kray, Generals Moreau and Kray had a conference together on the 13th at Paladorf, six leagues from this city. After a long negotiation, and after each party had receded somewhat from its first demands, yesterday evening, about five o'clock, an armistice was concluded, which may be considered as the dawn of the peace so earnestly hoped for: So soon as the armistice shall be ratified by the Emperor, of which no doubt is entertained, a congress for peace will be held in a neighbouring Imperial city. Augsburg, July 17. The head-quarters of General Moreau will now be removed to Augsburg, where it seems probable the congress for peace will be held. It is said, the First Consul, Bonaparte, will come to the congress for a peace to be held in this city. Since the 14th, the French have been masters of Feldkirch, Coire, and the whole of the Grisons. General Lecourbe had repulsed the Austrians near Reuti and Immentadt, and took the bold resolution to march a body of troops through the mountains of Montaul, and to attack them from Switzerland. This compelled the 6000 Austrians who were in the Grisons to retire hastily to the Tyrol. The armistice has, however, now put an end to the effusion of blood in that quarter. Nuremberg, July 9. Yesterday our city had a short visit by 300 French cavalry, most of them dragoons, under the command of Colonel Vasseur. Their behaviour did not in the least resemble that of enemies. Beer and bread and cheese were distributed among the common men, who were drawn up before the Council-house in the market-place. The citizens kept guard jointly with them at the gates of the town. They came by Abersberg, and retired toward Eichstadt. Franconia, July 12. On the entrance of the French detachment into Nuremberg, the Commander, Colonel VASSEUR, it is reported, demanded a contribution of two millions of livres; but being asked to show

the servants in the kitchen heard a noise, which they conceived to be their master uncorking a bottle of spruce beer; and had it not been for the breaking of the glass they would not have attended immediately to the alarm. About nine o'clock an express was sent off to Leiceitshire, to acquaint Mrs MEYNELL, his sister, of the melancholy catastrophe. The jury sat on the body at half after ten yesterday morning, when the depositions of the several servants were taken, who all, particularly the valet, stated, that they never observed any alteration in his behaviour till Sunday last; that his conduct was on all occasions strictly uniform and regular. The examination lasted some hours, at the expiration of which the jury returned their verdict.—*Unanimy.* The deceased was a very respectable gentleman, and during his life-time in the habits of intimacy with the first Noblemen in this country. The late Duke of RUTLAND, Earls of CARLISLE and DERBY, and Mr FOX, were among the number of his particular friends and acquaintances.—He was a great frequenter of the subscription houses, and from his eccentricity in dress, was filled by his friends PATRICK BOOTHBY, on coming to his estate at Swaffham, in Norfolk. The late Mr BOOTHBY was the person supposed to be alluded to by FOOT, in one of his farces, as distinguished by his partiality to people of rank, and inclined to leave one acquaintance to walk with another of superior dignity. Hence arose his denomination of Prince BOOTHBY. He was a well bred, intelligent, and amiable man, known and esteemed by the first people in this country. His chief peculiarity in dress was in the form of his hat, which was uniformly of the same shape for the last twenty years, though he mixed with the most fashionable circles, and was constantly ridiculed by his friends for his whimsical propensity. Mr BOOTHBY was observed to be extremely dejected for some time previous to his late fatal dissolution; and, in conversing with a friend on the decease of Sir GODFREY WEBSTER, was heard to say, "I am surprised that things of that kind do not more frequently happen!"

The *Journal des Debats* states, under the head of Dresden, June 25, that the Emperor of RUSSIA had demanded from the Emperor of GERMANLY 1,500,000 roubles for the expenses of the last campaign; and that if this satisfaction had not been given him, he proposes to make himself master of Gallicia, towards which he is marching an army of 60,000 men. Count ST JULIEN, who is at Paris on a mission from the Court of Vienna, never moves without a crowd of Parisians to attend him. "It is natural," says the *Gazette de France*, "to sager as the people are for peace, that they should entertain a desire of seeing him who is the precursor of it." It appears that a few hours before the news of the victory of Marengo had arrived at Hamburg, M. DUMOURIER had sent a letter for insertion in the *Spektateur du Nord*, on the situation of the army of BONAPARTE, predicting its *absolute and inevitable* destruction! The Portuguese Government for some time past has been taking precautions which seem to indicate that it apprehends an invasion. It has caused to be distributed at different times along the whole coast small bodies of troops, charged to make fires in the night time, to serve as signals in case of necessity. It has also ordered, that every Portuguese possessing property to the amount of 200,000 reis, or 1500 livres, shall provide himself with a musket, and keep by him 10 ball cartridges. The other inhabitants are to have each a pike or halbert. Troops are collecting in considerable numbers and encamping at Cherbourg and Harre: The latter place is mentioned as the grand rendezvous for an expedition which they profess to be meditating. The town-house of Dijon was nearly burnt to the ground on the night of celebrating the festival of the 14th of July. The fire was communicated by the negligence of the artists who made the fireworks. At the affizes held at Winchester on Tuesday last, the prisoner OBBIE, of the 9th foot, arraigned for killing Lieutenant SMITH, of the same regiment, in a duel at Netley Camp, was ordered, together with his second in the unhappy affair, to be imprisoned for six months, and each to pay a fine of 6s. 8d. Yesterday the principals of the bakers company waited on the LORD MAYOR at the Mansion House to fix the affize of bread, when his Lordship, observing by the mealvenders' returns that wheat and flour had fallen since the last returns, ordered the bread to be reduced one affize and a half, or threepence in the peck loaf—to take place to-morrow. The quarters loaf will then be sold for 1s. 5d.

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Mr ELSTWORTH, the messenger, arrived one of the packets which brought over the mail with important dispatches from Lord MINTOSH. It is believed that they relate to the negotiation between France and Austria. A gentleman, it is said, has been dispatched by Government to Copenhagen, to demand an explanation respecting the conduct of the Danish officer who commanded the frigate that has been captured, in refusing to signify the place of its destination. We have authority to state, that the report of an embargo being imposed on the Danish ships in the ports of Great Britain, and of the detention of the Russian ships at Plymouth, is entirely delusive foundation.—*Sun.* The capture of the Danish frigate and corvette has very naturally caused a great deal of anxiety, as the first burst of that cloud which has so long been gathering in the north. The following is a correct statement of the progress of this description, will show there is full room for a friendly explanation. The vessels are—*Anna*, Captain ANDERSEN, to Leghorn, with sugar and other merchandise. *Palmbom*, Captain TOFT, to Malaga, with bale goods. *Fran Helligaard Jacobs*, Captain RIES, to Cadix, with bale goods. *Almoraz*, Captain PROT, to Malaga, with pipe italy glass and porcelain. *Johanna Dorothea Raiff*, Captain REZZE, to Oporto with wax. *Kaffe Bateau* Captain ESMANN, to Carthagena, with tin, beer and deals. Considering that Denmark is at peace with the world, it is hard to account for the mode of sending a frigate with so innocent a convoy. It is hard to account for the conduct of the frigate, in preventing the convoy from being visited according to the maritime laws; and of the European. It is harder to account for an action in which British blood has been spilled, as if we were from design, and with 39, expressly to enforce the disparity of force rendered the defence of the Danish Captain hopeless.

The very precarious state of the trade to the Baltic, in consequence of the detention of the Danish convoy, but more particularly on account of the uncertain conduct of the Emperor PAU upon which no reliance can be placed even for one day to another, has induced Government to suspend the sailing of the fleet to the Baltic. Thursday, Mrs MAXWELL of Carriden was safely delivered, at her house in Queen-street, of a daughter. Died, at her house in Canongate, on Monday the 22d ult. the Right Hon. Lady DOVERUS. Died, at Merchiston, on the 28th ult. Mrs M'QUEEN, wife of Mr M'QUEEN of the Cds-office. Died, at Edinburgh, 24th July last, MRS WARRNE, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Warner, Esq. of Adeer. Died, at Kingston, Jamaica, 22d April last, JOSEPH INNES, Esq. son of the late Sir James Innes, Bart. Costown.

Edinburgh, July 28. We are happy to state a further and very considerable reduction in the price of grain. See the Haddington prices. Tuesday last a farmer in the neighbourhood of Musselburgh began to cut down a small field of very fine barley. It is of an excellent quality. General COLIN MACKENZIE has humbly ordered five guineas for the poor of the parish of Urquhart, in the Presbytery of Dingwall, on the same fund to the poor of several other parishes in the neighbourhood; an example truly laudable and worthy of imitation at this season of extreme scarcity. Last week a pine was cut in the hot-house of Lord DOWNE, at Cowick, which weighed 100lb.

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