





General Advertiser.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE. HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, July 6.

Reported the Transfer Duty Bill; the Rock Salt Duty Bill; the Sweets Duty Bill; and several others.

Read a second time, Sir Guy Carleton's, and Brook Watson's Annuity Bills.

Passed the Clyde Marine Bill; the British Fisheries Bill; and the Edinburgh Streets Bill.

Received three Bills from the Commons, by Mr. Gilbert and Sir Herbert Mackworth.

ALLET'S WRIT OF ERROR.

The order of the day being moved for hearing Counsel at the Bar in this cause, Mr. Erskine and Mr. Geo. Wood appeared in behalf of the Plaintiff in Error, and Mr. Bearcroft and Mr. Cooper on behalf of the Crown.

In this cause, there were nine assignments of error, but Mr. Erskine in opening his pleadings abandoned eight of them, relying entirely upon the first, namely, "the original indictment which was removed by Certiorari, from the Court below into the King's Bench, is defective and insufficient—for that the names of the Jurors by whom the indictment was found, are not stated upon the said record, so as to enable the Plaintiff in Error to enquire into, or object to the competency or incompetency of them to find such indictment." Mr. Erskine with that great fund of abilities of which he is master, entered into the spirit—the letter—the construction—and the practice of the law of the land in this point, and quoted a great number of cases to elucidate his cause. Upon the late case of the King and Atkinson for perjury, he laid great stress upon this very point, in as much as the Court of King's Bench being, as Mr. Erskine contended, convinced of error in this respect, directed the record to be amended. He stated a number of disabilities and incapacities which render a Grand Juror totally disqualified and incompetent, and to vitiate every indictment, in the finding of which, he has been concerned; and therefore, he asserted, that the law requires, that the names of the Jurors be stated upon the record, that the Defendant may be enabled by plea or otherwise, to avail himself of any legal disability or incapacity of such Jurors—and he stated certain cases, wherein indictments have been quashed.

Mr. Wood followed him, and pointed out further authorities.

Mr. Bearcroft replied, that it was unnecessary to specify the names of the Grand Jury in the record of the caption, it being enough to aver, that the indictment was found by twelve good and lawful men, probi legalis homines. That the party indicted, has an opportunity of referring to the original caption, where the names do appear—That this objection has been frequently over-ruled in the King's Bench for more than 30 years; and if now allowed, would be contrary to the entries and precedents of record, for more than 50 years last past.

When the Pleadings were finished, Earl Bathurst left the Woolstack, and stated the nature of the proceedings; and then moved, that the following question be put to the Judges who were present:—

"Whether in a criminal cause removed from an inferior Court, into the Court of King's Bench, by writ of Certiorari, it be Cause of Error, that the names of the Grand Jurors are not inserted in the record and proceedings."

The question being by order of the House put to the Judges, Mr. Justice Gould, after having consulted his four brethren, viz. (Mr. Baron Byre, Baron Hotham, Baron Perryn, and Mr. Justice Heath) arose; and in a speech of considerable length, clearly pointed out the law and practice in this respect; and having quoted several apposite cases, he declared, with the unanimous opinion of the Judges present, that there was no cause of error in the particular case assigned.

Earl Bathurst moved, That the judgment be affirmed.—Ordered accordingly.

Lord Loughborough was present the whole time, but took no part in the consultation. Adjourned at half after six.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, July 6.

Passed the Distillery Bill.—Adjourned to Monday.

LONDON, July 7.

This day their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland are expected in town from the Continent.

On Tuesday next his Majesty will go in state to the House of Peers, and give the royal assent to a few remaining Bills, and after making a most gracious speech from the throne, the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, will prorogue both Houses of Parliament.

Mr. Jenkinson's title, is said to be Lord Hawkesbury, Baron Hawkesbury, in Gloucestershire.

Before the motion came on in the House of Lords, concerning the St. Eustatius business, a messenger was dispatched to the Marquis of Lansdown, at Bow-Wood, Wilts, on the subject. And his Lordship is said to have answered, that his state of health was such, he could not leave the country.

A correspondent says, that the affair of St. Eustatius seems surrounded by mysteries. One Bill, sent home by the G— from thence, of one hundred thousand pounds for one article, drawn on Messrs. Harley and Drummond, lay some time at a Banker's, within the vicinity of Temple-bar, and was paid.

The same correspondent further says, that if Mr. Burke had persevered in his intended enquiry into the affair of St. Eustatius, some matters, as surprising as any found in the case of Mr. Hastings, would have come to light.

The great person, to whom the large diamond was lately presented, is said to disapprove of the channel through which it came, and to have expressed himself in terms, which augur unfavourably to the party.—The diamond should have been presented sooner.

Wednesday, Sir Wakin Lewes, Mr. Sheriff Sanderfon, and Mr. Raffleigh, again waited on Mr. Pitt, on the subject of a later receiving-hour at the General Post Office.

The Ship Owners' Bill, which is likely to pass into a law, will make all owners of ships corporate companies; each proprietor liable only for the share he has in the ship, in case the master should run away with the cargo, or the property be stolen. At present, the Owners are liable for the whole amount of the property consigned.

The Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and France is in a fair train of being happily completed, Mr. Eden having, by indefatigable application, removed several difficulties which were thought to have rendered such a measure impracticable, but which will, in all probability, now turn out to the mutual advantage of both countries, and it is to be hoped, that by such a free commercial intercourse, those habitual prejudices on both sides will be removed, which are so disgraceful to the age.

It has been said, that in consequence of the Commercial Treaty being likely to take place between the English and French, the Dutch have shown a disposition to open a negotiation also, and that Commissioners will be appointed very shortly to carry that measure into execution.

The Count Galitzin, Marshal of the Court, died at Petersburg, of an apoplexy, a short time since.

A further Tax is ordered to be laid upon the inhabitants of the City of London, to make good the damages committed by the Riots, in the year 1780. The sum which the new Tax is to raise, is about 950l. of which 162l. falls upon the Ward of Farringdon Without; and is to be paid before the 17th instant. The sums which this Ward has already raised, on account of the Riots, have been

Table with 2 columns: Tax Type, Amount. First Tax, 4700; Second Tax, 1415; Third Tax, 700; Fourth, 289.

Present Tax, which will be the Fifth Tax, 162

Total, £7266

Notwithstanding Alderman Pickett approved the custom of continuing two of the old, and chusing two new Auditors annually, and polled accordingly; he strongly contended for the propriety of returning the four Gentlemen who had the majority, upon the various grounds, that the Recorder had recommended the Sheriffs to return all the six candidates to the Court of Aldermen; that the Sheriffs had, in consequence of that advice, returned them all; and that a poll has been granted, and carried through with the usual solemnity and form. As there was no precise description, either by act of Parliament or otherwise, of the qualification of an Auditor—if the Livery had a right to appoint persons to audit the accounts of the Corporation, they ought to be satisfied. Last year the reasons assigned to continue one of the Auditors, was, that he had not been able so thoroughly to investigate the business, as to do his duty. Other reasons might operate in the minds of the Livery, of the same nature. He thought it would bear a very unfavourable construction, to be so tenacious on the business of auditing the accounts; he thought the object not worth a legal process; and made no doubt a Jury would determine in favour of the substantial rights of the Livery, when put in competition with a custom that was not so important. As one, he should hold his hand up against any other return than that of the majority of suffrages upon the poll.

The spirited conduct of the India Directors in resisting every attack on the privileges of the Company has gained them great credit in general; and the approbation given to their conduct by such a large majority of proprietors, has had a very good effect, it being said in the city that the opposite party have already begun to relax in their interference with the business of the Company.

Lord Stanhope's Bill will be attended with at least the good consequences of stopping the heavy expences attending drunkenness, feasting, and gluttony, at all contested elections. One single estate has supplied at least 200,000l. in that species of corruption within the last twenty years, and it is probable from the present complexion of affairs would furnish another 50,000l. for the same laudable purpose, were we at the eve of another general election.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, June 18.

"On the 13th, sentence was passed upon Count Podtalsky and his accomplices, for forging bank notes; he is deprived of his nobility, and rendered incapable of inheriting any legacy whatever; besides which he is condemned publicly to sweep the streets, and to draw barges up the Danube for ten years; his accomplices, as principals in the above crime, are to stand three days in the pillory, to receive 50 lashes, to sweep the streets, and draw barges up the Danube 20 years. The informer is to receive only the interest for his life of the 10,000 florins, with liberty to leave them to whom he pleases."

A negotiation is now going on by means of Sir Robert Ainslie, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, for reviving the Asiatic Trade over land through Egypt and Turkey, and it is thought it will be brought to a speedy conclusion.

The Bristol, Active, and Cygnet, men of war, are arrived at Portsmouth from the East-Indies. The Otterley, Rogers, left St. Helena the 5th of May; and the Bulbridge, Robertson, left ditto, the 20th of the same month, both for London.

The following is a Copy of the PROTEST delivered into the COURT of DIRECTORS of the East India Company, on the 13th of June, by a certain Director, who has disqualifed, and which was the subject matter of the unanimous Vote of Approbation of the COURT of PROPRIETORS, on Friday, 30th June.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

"I AM sorry to be under the necessity of entering any justification of my conduct upon the records of the Company; but disapproving the acquiescence which had been given to the power now assumed by the Board of Commissioners, in taking upon themselves the final arrangement respecting the assignment of the Nabob's country, as a matter of secrecy, by a forced construction; and as your counsel has stated, in his opinion, an abuse of the clause, by which the powers are given respecting the Secret Committee; as the subject neither involves the consideration of war, or peace, or negotiation, or treaty, having a reference thereto. I must therefore protest against the exercise of that power, under such circumstances, in so much as it tends to establish a secret system of government, dangerous in its principle, and subversive of the rights of the Company. If arrangements are to be made with the native Princes, which do not involve the considerations of peace, or war, or any matters connected therewith, solely by the Board, as matters of secrecy, because by a forced construction of the clause, they may be termed, negotiation with native Princes or States. The whole political correspondence is taken from the Court, and given to the Board exclusively, as a secret correspondence, which the Secret Committee of Directors are bound to transmit to India, but cannot give any opinion therein, and which the Governors are directed to obey. Thus almost the whole transactions of the Governors of India may be concealed from the knowledge of the Court of Directors; nor can Parliament obtain any information upon the subject, if Ministers wished to withhold it, without absolving persons from their oaths.—The intention of the Legislature must have been, that the Commissioners should only make such things matters of secrecy, which, by being known, might be liable to be defeated; such as orders for the levying of war, or the making of peace, or such negotiations or treaties, which have a reference to either of the above, and which are universally admitted as necessary to the well-being of the state, that they should for a time be withheld from public inspection. But it never can surely be contended, that the liquidating a debt, or the settlement of a matter of account, or the receiving the security, on the assignment for the arrears of revenue, can, because they might give rise to disgracements, which might eventually, though not probably, produce resistance, fall within the construction of that clause.

"If such is the meaning of that clause, there is no transaction of any kind whatsoever, or any concern in any department of the government of India, which may not be asserted to have remotely some relation to native Prince or State, and that may not be forced into the construction of that clause, and by that means the whole political government of India be made a matter of secrecy.

"I am sensible the object of Mr. Pitt's bill, was to superintend and controul, with a view to prevent abuses in India, and not to wrest from the Company the political management of its affairs: nor was it then urged, that the proper government of India was a government of secrecy. The benefit likely to result from that measure, was the mutual check that subsisted between the Board and the Directors, by the extension given to the power of the Board. By the forced construction of that clause, that check is entirely removed, and the whole power lodged in the hands of the Commissioners, to be exercised at their discretion, and not liable to any inspection.

"It will be in vain to contend, that the patronage is secured to the Company by act of Parliament. If the government is secret, it will be absurd to suppose, that the patronage will be open, or that those who have no voice in the measure, will have much concern in any of the appointments. If they have not, to what evils, so often foreboded as dangerous to this constitution, will not this mysterious government of India expose us; and if this is to be contended as a necessary mode of managing and controuling the affairs of India, it will, in my opinion, give rise to a question, Whether, under such circumstances of danger to the constitution, our Indian possessions are worth retaining?

"In thus objecting to the power claimed by the Board of Commissioners, I do not mean to dispute their power of controul, but contend, that, except in cases to which I allude, it ought to be open and liable to inspection.

"I am also apprehensive that the trade, in order to make good the engagements now subsisting, must be forced to such an extent, as, together with the export of bullion to China (unless means can be found to supply that settlement from India) and the increased import of manufactured goods, will involve many considerations, respecting the essential interests of this country, as may render, in its decision, the situation of a Director, and a Member of the House of Commons, incompatible with each other.

"A public situation, reduced to the mere mechanism of official obedience, can give but little credit, even by the most rigid discharge of its functions. Circumscribed as the power of the Court now is, and by the interpretation given to the clause, to which I allude, incapable of acting either with energy or effect, it must, ere long, yield an easy surrender of it remaining rights to the encroachments and vigilance of a more active controul. Thus circumscribed, the office of a Director may be the subject of obloquy; and though liable to a serious responsibility in the case of a misconduct in others, is rendered too subordinate to continue the pursuit either of independence, or honour.

"It is therefore my intention to resign my trust to the Proprietors: Conscious that while I held it, I endeavoured to discharge it to the best of my abilities; and, I trust, with an integrity unimpeached.

"I am, with great respect,

"Honourable Sirs, 13th June, 1786. To the Hon. Court of Directors of the United East India Company.

A young Lady was lately thrown out of her Phaeton at Illington, but happily received no hurt, as the wheels ran over her rump—the elasticity of which saved her bones.

The price of artificial rumps are expected to have a considerable rise in consequence of the above proof of their real utility.

The new Comedy which is soon to be brought forward at the Haymarket, is to be named the Disbanded Officer. This production is not mentioned as an original composition, but acknowledged as a translation from the German.

After the fate of this piece is determined, a new Opera by Mr. O'Keefe is to appear, entitled the Siege of Corzola. The music, of course, by Dr. Arnold, who unites in his productions two admirable properties of a composer, fancy and feeling.

This Opera is, with all convenient speed, to be followed by a piece of four acts, from the pen of the younger Colman; and it is not improbable, that even, in the present season, a Comedy from the prolific Muse of Mrs. Inchbald, may burst in sight.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, June 26.

"All ranks of people shew the Abington every possible instance of respect and attention. She plays three times a week; her nights, which are on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, are constantly attended by a crowd of the first company. The intermediate days are employed by her in visits to the most distinguished families, in or near the metropolis. She has been on a visit at the Duke of Leinster's, at Carton; and last Monday she dined with the Duchess of Rutland, (our fair Vice-Queen) at her lodge in the Phoenix Park. The Theatre here never was so greatly attended. Abington's exertions, supported by Ryer in low Comedy, and Daly in genteel Comedy, renders it the most fashionable and favourite resort of this pleasurable metropolis."

Notwithstanding the Marquis of Lansdown was so materially concerned in the debate, relative to the loss of St. Eustatius papers, his Lordship did not think proper to leave the Wads, and defend his conduct, in ordering the papers to be given up to Mr. Jennings.

The Ancient and Hon. Lumber Troop have sustained a loss, which is likely to create much noise; that original and venerable corps, since their feat day, have lost their colours; and the Trooper, whose duty it was to have taken care of them, most probably will be broke.

Mrs. Burney, who has obtained credit in the literary world by some novels that evince an early knowledge of life and manners, has, we hear, been made one of the dressers to her Majesty. This appointment, which became vacant by a death, is in salary about 200l. a year; besides which, there is the benefit of a residence with the Royal Household, the occasional use of a carriage, and perhaps other incidental advantages. Preferments at this period, are so commonly the effect of interest or worse motives, that we are glad to find one which looks like an encouragement of talents.

Letters from Brussels, dated Saturday last, mention, that Mr. Blanchard had made another aerial excursion from that city on the 26th of last month, and descended from a height of 320 feet by means of his parachute, amid the acclamations of a prodigious number of spectators.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To the Enlightened Public.

WHEREAS it has been discovered by long experience, and has lately been made very clearly appear, that the business of a great and important city cannot be regularly performed, nor duly and officially neglected, unless a proper attention be paid to the state of the constitution, and particularly that part of it which lies between the lungs and the bowels, and is usually and commonly known and designed by the name and title of the stomach; and whereas the full effect and operation of great Committees do principally depend on the proper inflation and distension of the said part, and proper expansion of its fibres, and friction of its coats, the opening and shutting of its valves; and whereas the persons entrusted to do this business have performed it in a manner the most slovenly and imperfect;

Notice is hereby given, that Gabriel Guttle and Tobias Philpot, of the village of —, in the county of Middlesex, Vintners, Tavern-keepers, and Cooks, do hereby undertake to provide all Dinners, Suppers, Breakfasts, Whets, Luncheons, and other instruments for the performance of public business, and the regular expenditure of public money, in a method peculiarly new, and which they humbly hope will give universal satisfaction. For this purpose they have laid in a large assortment of Claret, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Lisbon, Calcevela, Cyder, Porter, Ale, and Small Beer, of the very best quality, and which have been found upon trial to have a wonderful virtue, in the discharge of the duties of Citizens and Corporators; also Rum, Brandy, and Gin, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and all other liquors proper for the said business; together with Packs of Cards, Billiards, Skittles, and Dutch Pins, which are intended for calculating the public expenditure. That the Public may judge of their moderate charges, they beg leave to state the following Breakfast prices—For an Alderman 8s. For a Deputy 6s. (by which a sixpence may be saved to the Public) For a Common-Councilman 4s. Brandy included, and so on in proportion.—Specimens of their bills, for the inspection of the Curious, may be had of Messrs. W. T. L. and T. gratis.—Good Wine needs no BUS!

Vivant Rex & Regni!



STATE PAPERS.

[Continued from the General Advertiser of Wednesday last.]

Farther AFFIDAVITS accounting for the INVENTORIES, BOOKS OF ACCOUNTS, and PAPERS, Lost from the SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

Affidavit of Lord Rodney, dated the 9th of March, 1786, as to the King's Instructions, sworn before Dr. Bevir.

APPEARED personally the Right Hon. George Brydges Lord Rodney, and made oath, That in or about the month of Jan. 1781, he the deponent, together with the Hon. Major (now Lieutenant) General John Vaughan received his Majesty's instructions for attacking, subduing, and taking by force of arms the Dutch settlements in the West Indies, and particularly the islands of St. Eustatius and St. Martin, a copy of which instructions, dated the 20th day of December, 1780, is hereunto annexed, marked with the letter A. And this deponent further maketh oath, and faith, that he doth verily and in his conscience believe the same to be a true and faithful copy of the aforesaid original instructions; the same having been collated, as appears by the said copy, and signed by Geo. Jackson, the then Deputy Secretary of the Admiralty.

RODNEY.

(A.)

By the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain and Ireland, &c.

His Majesty's Instructions referred to in the above Affidavit.

THE King having taken into consideration the many injurious proceedings of the States-General of the United Provinces and their subjects, as set forth in his Royal Manifesto of this day's date, and being determined to take the most vigorous measures for vindicating the honour of his Crown, and for procuring reparation and satisfaction, by attacking and subduing such of the Dutch possessions in the West-Indies as the Commanders of his Majesty's land and sea forces in that quarter shall be of opinion may be attempted with success; and Lord George Germain, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State having informed us, that in a secret dispatch, of the above-mentioned date, he has signified to Major-General Vaughan his Majesty's pleasure, that he should consult with you upon the best means of carrying his Majesty's intentions into immediate execution; you are therefore, in pursuance of his Majesty's commands, signified to us by his Lordship's above-mentioned letter, hereby required and directed to consult with Major-General Vaughan, or the Commander of his Majesty's troops, upon the best means of attacking and subduing the possessions of the States-General of the United Provinces within your command; and whatever island or territory you and he shall concur in opinion may be attacked with success, you are, with his Majesty's ships under your command, or such of them as may be necessary, to co-operate with and give all possible assistance to the Commander of the land forces, in attacking and subduing the same; and when subdued, in keeping possession thereof, if you and he shall judge it necessary and proper so to do. The islands which present themselves as the first objects of attack are St. Eustatius and St. Martin's, neither of which it is supposed are capable of making any considerable resistance against such a land and sea force as you and the General can send against them, if the attack be suddenly made, and carried on with that vigour and intrepidity which your high characters leave no room to doubt will be exerted upon such an occasion; and as the enemy have derived great advantages from those islands, and it is highly probable considerable quantities of provisions and other stores are laid up there, or are upon their way thither, which may fall into our hands, if we get possession speedily, it is his Majesty's pleasure, that we should, and we do hereby accordingly recommend to you the immediate attack and reduction of those islands as of very great importance to his Majesty's service.

Given under our hands the twentieth of December, 1780.

SANDWICH, LISBURN, BAMBER GASCOYNE.

To Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. Knight of the Bath, Admiral of the White, &c. or to the Commander in Chief for the time being of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Barbadoes, the Leeward Islands, &c.

By command of their Lordships, PH. STEPHENS.

(A COPY.) GEO JACKSON, D.S.

HIS MAJESTY'S INSTRUCTIONS, to GEN. VAUGHAN.

(Most secret.) Whitehall, Dec. 20, 1780. Major General VAUGHAN,

S I R,

THE King having taken into consideration the many injurious proceedings of the States-General of the United Provinces, and their subjects, as set forth in his Royal Manifesto of this date, and being determined to take the most vigorous measures for vindicating the honour of his Crown, and for procuring reparation and satisfaction, by attacking and subduing such of the Dutch possessions in the West Indies, as you and the Commander of his Majesty's ships shall concur in opinion may be attempted with success; I am therefore commanded to signify to you his Majesty's pleasure, that you do immediately after the receipt of this letter, consult with Sir George Rodney, or the Commander of his Majesty's ships in the Leeward Islands, upon the best means of carrying his Majesty's intentions into the most speedy execution, by attacking

and subduing the possessions of the States-General of the United Provinces within your command, and whatever island or territory you shall concur in opinion may be attacked with success, that you do employ such part of his Majesty's troops under your command upon that service as you shall judge necessary to effect it, and may be spared without danger to his Majesty's possessions in the Leeward and Carribee islands, and in conjunction with the Commander of his Majesty's sea forces, who will receive orders to co-operate with you, attack, and subdue the same; and when subdued, keep possession thereof, if you and the Commander of his Majesty's ships shall judge it necessary to do so.

The islands which present themselves as the first objects of attack are, St. Eustatius and St. Martin's, neither of which it is supposed are capable of making any considerable resistance against such a land and sea force as you and the Admiral can send against them, if the attack be suddenly made, as I am sure it will be carried on with vigour and intrepidity. And as the enemy have derived great advantage from those islands and it is highly probable considerable quantities of provisions, and other stores, are laid up there or are upon their way thither, which may fall into our hands, if we get possession speedily, it is the King's wish, that you should consider the immediate attack and reduction of those islands as a service of very great importance to his Majesty. I am, &c.

GEO. GERMAIN.

Exhibit A. referred to in Lord Rodney's Affidavit, for which see our Paper of Wednesday last.

By Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bt. K. B. Admiral of the White, and Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

You are hereby required and directed to proceed in his Majesty's ship under your command, along with the convoy going to England, until Commodore Hotham (whose orders you are hereby enjoined to follow,) shall make the appointed signal for your separation, when you are immediately to make the best of your way to England; and on your arrival there, at the first port you can conveniently make, you are yourself to proceed directly to London, and deliver the dispatches you are charged with, at the Admiralty, and other Public Offices they are addressed to, for which this shall be your order.

Given under my hands on board his Majesty's ship Sandwich, St. Eustatius Roac, 17th March, 1781.

Capt. Douglas, his Majesty's ship, Venus. (Signed) G. B. RODNEY.

Exhibit B. referred to in Lord Rodney's Affidavit

By the Roebuck Packet. Duplicate by the Swift Packet.

Sandwich, at St. Eustatius, 26th March, 1781.

S I R,

Since my last of the 17th instant, by his Majesty's ship the Venus, I must desire you will please to acquaint their Lordships, that Capt. Cadogan, in his Majesty's ship Licorne, with the trade for Jamaica under his convoy, has failed, and that Martinique continues to be closely blockaded by the Squadron of his Majesty's ships under the command of Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood. An anecdote which I think highly necessary their Lordships should be acquainted with, has lately come to my ears, and which will prove the rancour the people settled in this island, and who called themselves English subjects (tho' they lost the noble privileges annexed thereto when they became Dutch Burghers) bore to their mother country.

It was well known that his Majesty's fleet employed in these seas, and where the wear and tare is much more considerable than in the European seas, had frequently been in want of all sorts of cordage, more especially since the late hurricane, and the storm of wind the Squadron under my command encountered on its leaving the Coast of America.

The distressed situation of the fleet under my command, obliged me to give orders to the store-keeper of his Majesty's yard at Antigua, to purchase cordage to refit them; and although by himself and his deputies every endeavour was made to purchase cordage at St. Eustatius, such was the ill-will of the inhabitants, none could be procured, under the pretence they had none in store; when behold, upon taking the island and seizing the storehouses, many hundreds of tons were found therein, which must have been lodged there a considerable time, for the sole purpose of supplying his Majesty's public enemies, and the rebellious subjects in America; upwards of fifty American vessels have been taken since the capture of this island; the numerous letters found on board them, plainly prove that, their hulls and masts excepted, all their rigging, sails, cannon, powder, ammunition, and stores of all kinds, in order to navigate them, were sent from this island, without whose assistance the American navigation could not possibly have been supported.

These, Sir, are facts incontrovertible, and can be proved by numberless letters of correspondence between them, as well as by their own books, which are sent to England in his Majesty's ship the Venus, in order to their being laid before his Majesty's Ministers.

So open and barefaced has been the conduct of this island, in supplying his Majesty's enemies with naval and military stores, that without their assistance they would never have been enabled to have continued any considerable time in these seas; and so inimical have they always proved to his Majesty, that by Mr. Monckton, storekeeper at Antigua, I am assured, that in the space of several years, and at times when there was the greatest want of cordage, not more than thirty ton in the whole was ever procured from this island.

The Convoy for Great Britain shall sail agreeable to their Lordships' directions.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

(Signed) G. B. RODNEY.

Philip Stephens, Esq.

PARISIAN THEATRICALS.

JUNE 30.

The tragedy of *William Tell*, the renowned hero of Switzerland, was revived on Wednesday se'nnight, and received with some applause. M. le Mierre, the author of *La Vieuve du Malabar*, had offered it to the public in 1767, and withdrew it after the seventh representation. The critics tore it to pieces, both with regard to its being destitute of proper incidents, and as very deficient in accuracy of style. After the necessary corrections, alterations, &c. M. le Mierre ventured it again last week, and, what is very remarkable, the scenes that made but feeble impression on the audience, when acted by the inimitable Le Kain, were extremely well received from the favourite *La Rive*.—I need not mention the tyrannical law of Gessler who having caused his hat to be raised on a pole in the public place, insisted on all that passed by to salute it; nor the still more tyrannical injunction on William Tell, to shoot with an arrow an apple placed on the head of his son.—Every man who is in the least conversant in modern history must be acquainted with these facts.—They form the principal ground of the tragedy; and it must be owned that the very words *a bat and an apple* are but ill adapted to the dignity of tragedy. Notwithstanding, however, all these difficulties, and the severe attacks of 1767, the play in which *La Rive* and *Mad. Vestris* were very great, bids fair to be inserted in the monthly list of performances, which the French call "*Repertoire*," that is, a book where the prompter sets down all the popular plays, that they may be always at hand. This kind of manual they publish every year, with minute details of the author's name, time of performance, whether at Versailles or Paris, &c. so that the foreigner, and often the native, has the satisfaction of knowing what author's play he is going to see, or to purchase. Such a book is very much wanting in England, and should be published for the gratification of the public.

The *Inconstant*, a new comedy in five acts, and in verse, continues to be the favourite play; it was represented for the first time the 14th instant, and has now established the reputation of its author, M. Collin; who has already embellished the French journals with some fugitive pieces of poetry. The hero of this comedy, as the title indicates, is a man that changes every minute his equipage, his dresses, his servants, his mistresses, &c. &c. he is on the eve of marrying twenty ladies, and at last rejects them all. The piece is rather too long, that is to say, some of the collateral scenes are so; for those in which the *Inconstant* acts, or is interested, are always amusing and consequently never appear tedious. *Mole* the best, and I may say *unique* actor in the comic style in France, or perhaps in Europe, has acted incomparably well, and he alone may inspire new things and subjects to M. Collin, a new author, who has succeeded in his first attempt. The comparison between *Mole* and King will bear very well—but I give, though with reluctance, the preference to the former. He has more *naïveté* and *bon sens*.

A letter from Paris, by the last mail, mentions the ludicrous manner in which the sentence of banishment was executed upon the *Sieur Vilette*, on the twenty-first of last month, after *Madame de la Motte* had received her inhuman punishment. This gentleman was brought from the Conciergerie by the common hangman, with a halter about his neck, to one of the gates of the city, where his sentence of banishment was read; after which, according to ancient custom, a loaf of coarse bread was presented to him by the executioner, who then pointed out his way to the country; and, with great solemnity, turning the culprit's back upon Paris, gave him a smart kick on the breech, and bade him never return!

Letters from Paris mention, that the unfortunate *Madame de la Motte* was exceedingly ill in the prison of the *Saleptriere*, in consequence of a mortification having taken place upon her back from the executioner's having brandied her on the *verrebrae* instead of fixing the hot iron upon her shoulders, according to her sentence.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 29.

The Parliament of Bourdeaux is summoned to Court for the 22d of next month in consequence of their refusal to register the royal mandate sent down, in order to confirm the *Duc de Polignac* in the possession of the lands recovered from the sea. It is thought they will be severely handled on the occasion.

The first President and twelve Members of the Parliament of Dijon are now here; they are ordered to attend his Majesty to-morrow, and account for their want of implicit obedience to the command of their Sovereign, who thought proper to impose new tax s on them."

Nothing escapes *Astley* that can afford the least entertainment to the Public.—A musical piece, called the *Coblers' Journey to Bernouffy Spa*; or, *the Flight of Pegasus*, will be performed at the Royal Grove and Amphitheatre, for this evening only.

Sandilands, the celebrated gardener of Camberwell, has been lately seen at Ostend; where he was with a party of black legged gentry, who came there from Brussels, and are full of money.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered three cutters into commission for the Channel service, to be stationed from the Straights of Dover to the Galloper Sands.

On Monday last the three men who robbed Lord Berwick's waggon of 300l. worth of plate on the preceding Saturday, were taken near Worcester, and committed to the county goal for trial.

On Monday next the prisoners in the different goals of this metropolis will be removed to Newgate, in order to take their trial at the ensuing sessions, which begin at the Old Bailey on Wednesday next.

There are about 140 persons for trial at the ensuing sessions, and most of them are for capital offences.

The last accounts from Philadelphia say, that at a meeting of the Delegates from Congress,

and some Chiefs of the Cherokee Indians, the latter had put themselves entirely under the government and protection of the United States of America; that the proper boundaries had been finally settled, and that an alliance, offensive and defensive, had been fully entered into and ratified, to the mutual satisfaction of the contracting parties.

The same advice add, that the Legislature has passed an act prohibiting the importation of slaves into New Jersey, to authorize the manumission of them under certain restrictions, and to prevent the abuse of slaves.

Monsieur Deslans' collection of pictures, which is to be sold by auction by Mr. Christie, on Thursday next the 13th instant, and following days, continues upon view at the Great Rooms, late Royal Academy, No. 125, Pall-Mall. Admittance is including the catalogue, which will admit the bearer to the Rooms, on the days of sale.

For the General Advertiser.

THE late enormous increase of offences against public justice, must have been a cause of concern to every man who loves his country. Two of the most valuable privileges of Englishmen, the right of personal security, and of private property, are daily infringed upon by a set of hardened ruffians, who, unless some early and effectual stop be put to their depredations, bid fair to resign Lords paramount over the Metropolis, and its environs.

This state of things seems to call aloud for a more than ordinary exertion of the Legislature and Magistrates, in order to produce a speedy remedy for the growing evil. It will not, then, I trust, be deemed an unprofitable employment, to enquire by what means this desirable end may be attained. Much has been said; and by able men, about taking care of the infant poor, forcing idle people to work, and putting down ale-houses; but these means operate slowly: when the mortification has nearly reached the vital part, a skilful Surgeon will by no means trust to the tedious operation of alterative medicines—the caustic and the knife must then come in use, and are often found successful. What these former are to the members of the body, natural punishment is to those of the body politic, and will therefore now come under my consideration.

Punishment, as defined by a Learned German Writer, "Is an evil of suffering inflicted for an evil of doing, and the end of it is two-fold; first, the amendment of the offender himself; secondly, the deterring others by example, from committing the like crimes." Let us now see how far these ends are answered by the punishments at present in use among us: Those which have an eye to the amendment of the offender himself, consist of transporting delinquents to foreign climes, or imprisoning them in goals, or on board hulks for a certain time. Both these modes have been found deficient; offenders have been let loose on the Public, not only corrupted by the company they have kept during the time these punishments have lasted, but totally incapable of pursuing any other mode of life, than that of making depredations on the Public—their employment in those situations, not having been such, as could render them useful to others or themselves: Thus do they return, "Like the Dog to their vomit," through necessity.

It might, perhaps, be a means of obviating this inconvenience, if Houses of Industry were erected in the different Counties, where offenders of this class might be confined separately, and employed in manufactures, or trades, by which, during the time of their imprisonment, they might be useful to the public; and when enlarged, find they had acquired a capability to become reputable members of the community; but in order to answer this end more effectually, let them, at the expiration of their term of imprisonment, be sent to their several parishes, and there employed in the same trades, or manufactures which they exercised during their confinement; and, perhaps, it might be proper, even during the term of their punishment, to allow the industrious some small share of the profits resulting from their labours.

We come next to that species of punishment, the only end of which is to deter others from falling into the like enormities. This, as sanctioned by our constitution, is *Death*, and that unattended with those circumstances of horror which disgrace the judicial proceedings of many nations, who, notwithstanding this, pretend to call themselves civilized. Nor, indeed, has this kind of punishment the desired effect; it is their certainty, and not their cruelty, which deters the offender. But this certainty of punishment is unhappily wanting in this country, and to this we may attribute the inefficacy of capital punishments among us.

Before this subject is dismissed it may not be improper to say a few words on the manner in which the property of individuals is guarded in this great city. Men, enfeebled with age and infirmities, armed only with a staff and a lantern, are considered as fit opponents to the cutlafs, the pistol, and the carbine of the midnight assassin. This puts me in mind of a circumstance mentioned by an Italian Historian:—A certain Pope being besieged by an army, which he had not force enough to resist, employed himself in solemnly cursing them by bell, book and candle, as practised by the Romish Church; when one of the Officers observed, that he was surprized his Holiness should use no other arms against so great a force than the sound of a bell. The reader will easily make the comparison, and draw the inferences.

Would it not be preferable to this, if a patrolle was instituted, composed of the substantial householders of each Parish or Ward, under the command of a High-constable, who should carry arms, and be guardians of their own property by turns? The little trouble and expence incurred by this measure, would be counterbalanced by the security of life and property it would bring with it.

C R I T O.





POETRY.

EPILOGUE

To the ROMANFATHER.

Written by P. PINDAR, Esq. On the occasion of the above Tragedy being represented in the Theatre of WILLIAM FECTOR, Esq; at Dover.

Spoken by Mr. FECTOR.

[Enter in a fright.] LADIES and Gentlemen—it is a fire! "Good God! what is't?"—you instantly require I'm really in a most confounded fright, Believe me—there's no EPILOGUE to-night. "No Epilogue!" I hear you wond'ring say, "None?"—then you cry—"The devil take the Play."

For the General Advertiser. A C A R D.

AN Old Liverman congratulates his brethren on the late appointment of Auditors by the worthy Court of Aldermen, as this method of choosing their Officers for them will save him and his brother Livermen a great deal of trouble.

For the General Advertiser. Enquire into the MODES of FASHION and DRESS of our ANCESTORS, at different Periods.

[Continued from our Paper of Thursday the 15th ult.]

IN the reign of James I. Henry Vere, the gallant Earl of Oxford, was the first Nobleman that appeared at Court with a hat and white feather; which was sometimes worn by the King himself.

King James appears to have left the beard in such the same state as he found it, on his accession to the Throne. The cloak, a dress of great antiquity, was more worn in this than in any other of the preceding reigns.

We learn from Sir Thomas Overbury, that yellow stockings were worn by some of the ordinary gentlemen in the country. Silk garters, puffed in a large knot, were worn below the knees, and knots and roses in the shoes.

The Ladies began to indulge a strong passion for foreign lace in the reign of King James, which rather increased than abated in succeeding generations. The ruff and farthingale still continued to be worn. Yellow starch for ruffs, first invented by the French, and adapted to the fallow complexions of that people, were introduced by Mrs. Turner, a physician's widow, who had a principal hand in poisoning Sir Thomas Overbury.

It may not be impertinent to remark, that the Lady of Sir Robert Cary, afterwards Earl of Monmouth, was mistress of the sweet (or perfumed) coiffure to Queen Anne of Denmark; an office which answered to that of Mistress of the Robes at present.

It appears from portraits, that long coats were worn by boys, till they were seven or eight years of age. We are told by Dean Fell, that the famous Dr. Hammond was in long coats when he was sent to Eton school.

When King James came to the Crown, there was in the Wardrobe in the Tower a variety of dresses of our ancient Kings; which, to the great regret of antiquarians, were soon given away and dispersed. Such a collection must have been of much greater use to the studios in venerable antiquity, than a view of the "ragged Regiment," in Westminster Abbey.

In the reign of Charles I. the hat continued to be worn with much such a sort of crown as that described in the reign of Elizabeth; but the brim was extended to a reasonable breadth.

The King and many others, wore a loose-lock on the left side, which was considerably longer than the rest of the hair. The unseemliness of this fashion occasioned Mr. Prynne to write a book in quarto, against loose-locks.

The beard dwindled very gradually under the two Charles's, till it was reduced to a slender pair of whiskers. It became quite extinct in the reign of James II. as if its fatality had been connected with that of the House of Stuart.

The ruff, which of all fantastic modes maintained its possession the longest, was worn for some time after the accession of Charles: but it had almost universally given place to the falling band, when Vandyck was in England.

Stuffed doublets, doublets with slit sleeves, and cloaks, were much in fashion. Trunk breeches, one of the most monstrous singularities of dress ever seen in this, or any other age, were worn in the reigns of James and Charles I.

Little flimsy Spanish leather boots and spurs were much worn by Gentlemen of fashion. It was usual for the beaux of England and France to call for their boots, and some think their spurs too, when they were going to a ball, as they rarely were the one without the other.

Mr. Peck, the antiquarian informs us, that he had in his possession a whole length portrait of Charles; the dress of which he thus describes:—"He wore a falling band, a short green doublet, the arm parts towards the shoulders, wide, and fluffed; zig-zag turned up ruffles; very long green breeches (like a Dutchman) tied far below knee, with long yellow ribbands, red stockings, great hose, and a shorted cloak, lined with blue, with a star on the shoulder."

Ladies wore their hair low on the forehead, and parted in small ringlets. Many wore it curled like a peruke, and some braided and rounded in a knot on the top of the crown. They frequently wore strings of pearls in their hair. Ear-rings, necklaces, bracelets, and other jewels, were also much worn. Laced handkerchiefs, resembling the large falling band worn by the men, were in fashion among the Ladies. This article of dress has been revived, and called a Vandyck. Many Ladies at this period, are painted with their arms and their bosoms bare; and there is no doubt but they sometimes went with those parts exposed.

Cowley, in his discourse "of greatness," censures some enimites in the dress of his time, in the following terms:—"Is any thing more common than to see our Ladies of quality wear such high shoes as they cannot walk in without one to lead them? And a gown as long again as their body; so that they cannot stir to the next room, without a page or two to hold it up?"

The citizens wives in this reign, seem to have had their domestic sumptuary laws, and to have adopted the frugal maxims of their husbands. There appears from Hollar's habits, to have been a much greater disparity in points of dress between them, and the ladies of quality, than between the former, and the wives of our present yeomanry.

The dress of Religion gave the highest offence to some gloomy zealots in this reign, who were determined to strip her of her white robe, to ravage the ring from her finger, to despoil her of every ornament, and clothe her in black.

(To be continued.)

Table with columns for STOCKS, listing various financial instruments like Bank Stock, India Stock, and Navy Bills.

HIGH WATER at LONDON-BRIDGE. This morning at 29 Minutes after 11 in the Morning. And 25 Minutes after 11 in the Afternoon.

Table with columns for WEEKLY BILL, listing birth and burial statistics for males and females.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

THE Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East dies do hereby give notice. That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House in Leadenhall-street, on Wednesday the 19th instant from Nine o'Clock in the Morning until Six in the Evening, for the Election of a Director of the said Company, in the room of Samuel Smith, Jun. Esq. who hath disqualifed.

A HOUSE WANTED. WANTED a small House, a little Distance from Charing Crof. Any note directed to Mr. Rofs, Hungerford Coffee-house, if specifying the rent and number of rooms, will be immediately attended to. Only a final house will answer.

WANTED, Board and Lodging, for a Gentlewoman of character, within a mile or two of town, in an airy situation, with a garden; none but persons of strict character need apply. To prevent trouble, 25l. a year will be given. Direct for S. S. to be left at Mr. Hooper's, Linen Draper, at the Turk's Head, No. 149, Oxford street, opposite New Bond-street.

WANTED to Rent by the Year, upon reasonable terms, a small neat House, furnished, with coach-houfe, and stabling for three horse, and from two to six acres of grass land, in the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, or Berkshire, near the Thames, and within the distance of from 20 to 40 miles of London. Letters, post-paid, (with the description of the house and terms) directed to Y. Z. at the Cecil Coffee-house, Strand, will be duly attended to.

WANTS a Place, as Gardener; a young Man, about 25 years of age who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches; likewise the management of a grass farm, and would give the preference to a place in the country. Can be well recommended from his last place. Please to direct for I. R. at the Turk's Head, Charlotte-street, Portland Place.

WANTS a Place, a steady Man, about 33 years of age, as Butler; he has served in that capacity many years; can dress G-nlemen or Ladies' hair, his character will bear the strict enquiry, and can be well recommended: has no objection to serve a single Gentleman, being used to travelling. Direct for X. X. at Mr. Singleton's, No. 7, Great Rufel-street, Bloombury; or to Mr. Jackson, Stationer, Orchard-street, Oxford-street.

A C A D E M Y.

THE Rev. R. MORGAN, A. M. intends opening an Academy at Battersea, Surrey, at the end of the Midsummer vacation, for sixteen Gentlemen. They will be boarded and instructed in the Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. at twenty guineas per annum each. Entrance money, four guineas, which will be returned if the Pupil stays at his Academy a twelvemonth. Mathematics, Drawing, Dancing, Fencing, Music, &c. will be taught at the usual prices.

A French Master is wanted, who has been brought up at Paris, and has had liberal education. Such an one, if his character will bear the strictest scrutiny, may have a very genteel appointment.

TO MANUFACTURERS, WAREHOUSE-MEN, and SHOPKEEPERS. MANY Persons of the above Description having at times large quantities of goods laying on hand, and are often, for want of knowing where to dispose of the same for ready money, much distressed; the Advertiser, who is in a very considerable exporting line, would purchase all kinds of goods (except furniture) to any amount for ready money.

Principals only will be treated with, by applying to the Advertiser, at his house No. 23, Bow line, Cheap-side, at any hour from ten to three. The utmost secrecy, if required, will be tendered to.

N. B. Any sum from 500l. to 10,000l. ready at an hour's notice.

MEMOIRS OF BARON DE TOTT.

This Day is published, Price 2s. AN Appendix to the Memoirs of BARON DE TOTT, being a Letter from Mons. de Peyssonel, late Consul General at Smyrna, and formerly Consul from his most Christian Majesty to the Khan of the Tartars: To the Marquis de N... containing some observations relative to the Memoirs, that have appeared under the Baron's name. Translated from the Genuine French Editions. Printed for T. Hookham, New Bond-street.

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Sold wholesale and retail, only by BAYLEY and LOWE, Perfumers, in Cockspur-street, London. Price Six-pence each Cake. The Patentee treats all persons who are curious in blacking, to take the trouble of seeing that the Cakes bought for their use have a label pasted on them, with the following inscription:—"BY THE KING'S PATENT, CAKES for Shining Liquid Blacking, prepared by WM. BAYLEY, Cockspur-street, London." He having discovered their great reputation has occasioned many people to counterfeit them, and impose on the public, he hopes this caution will be attended to.

This Day is published, price 1s. to those who apply at the Bookellers; and to be had gratis by the Patients at the Author's.

LETTERS to a FRIEND, on the Properties and Effects of the Original Syrup of Mr. De Velnos, in those kinds of Apoplexy, Palsy, Gout, Rheumatism, Glandular Tumor, Obstructed Menes, Scrophula, Consumption, Slow Fever, Asthma, &c. which originate in scorbutic habits, and in every stage of that dreadful disorder which is the punishment of licentious love, when mercury has been ineffectual under the most skillful direction, and in recovering constitutions which have been nearly destroyed by the use of that dangerous mineral. By ISAAC SWAINSON, sole Proprietor, and only Successor to the late Mr. De Velnos and Dr. Mercier.

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The Letters are sold at Becket's, No. 82, Pall-mall; Swift, Charles-street, St. James's; Astell, Royal Exchange; and Fielding, Paternoster-row; and given at Mr. Swainson's, No. 21, Fitch-street, London, where the genuine medicine is prepared and sold at 1s. 6d. a bottle: It is also sold by Mr. Adkinson, Chemist, No. 125, Bishopsgate street; and Mr. Ridgeway, No. 126, Piccadilly; and no where else in London.

H O R S E S.

To be SOLD, at the Bull and Mouth Brewery Stables, Hart-street, Bloombury. A Pair of handsome bay Nag-tail Phaeton Geldings, 15 hands high, an exceeding good match, any Lady or civill person may drive them; a pair of strong black galloways, 14 hands 1-inch, they also ride well; a clever brown gig gelding, 15 hands 2-inch; a chestrnut cropp gelding, 14 hands 2-inches, has carried upwards of 20 stone, and has been constant in work, is a very fast gait in all his paces to ride, or can trot 14 miles within the hour in a gig; several fresh geldings and mares, just come from the country.—Trial allowed.

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