

It appears that the Friday previous to this translation Commodore Colby exulted at the table of Sir Geo. A. Elliot, that he thought Capt. M— ought to be brought to a court-martial for disobedience of orders; allying to the money transaction; upon this being related to Captain M—, by the Governor, he exclaimed he was a ruined character, as he had inadvertently broke quarantine;—confusing the Commodore's displeasure to be on that ground. He afterwards consulted with the Governor's secretary, who was his intimate friend, on the subject; and expressed the utmost concern that he had so incautiously acted as to have subjected himself to censure.—He then went on board the Rattlesnake, conversed with Mr. Wade, the Lieutenant, with whom he had been shipmate, on the most friendly terms for five years.—He appeared much disturbed, and proposed to dissipate his uneasiness, by dining in the Lieutenant's mess, but he could not be prevailed on to drink more than one glass of wine. The succeeding day, being Sunday, he breakfasted and dined with Mr. Wade, and appeared in better spirits. On Monday he desired Mr. Wade and the master of the Rattlesnake to breakfast in his cabin, and told them he should insist on their dining with him. During breakfast, he received a note from General Elliot's secretary, expressing uneasiness at not having seen him on shore since the preceding Saturday morning, and hoping he was not under an arrest. On first reading it, he delivered it to Lieut. Wade, saying, "My friend the secretary, intimates what will happen.—I am a ruined man; it is well known that I broke quarantine." Mr. Wade replied, "Don't be uneasy, nor anticipate the evil; all will no doubt be well." He seemed greatly agitated during the continuance of Mr. Wade, who left him for a time to attend to the duty of the ship; soon after another note came for him to dine with the Governor's secretary on Tuesday. On his receiving it from the Lieutenant, he smiled and said, "Wade, give my compliments to Simpson, I will dine with him to-morrow, if I live." In about ten minutes after, the report of a pistol, or rather short fuse, was heard in his cabin. Mr. Wade sent down the Captain's boy, who returned much affrighted, saying, "his master had shot himself." The lieutenant and other officers immediately ran down, and found their much-loved commander weltering in his blood. A too rigid sense of honor was solely the spring of this calamity. He was loved by all who knew him, and will be long lamented.

War Office, April 25, 1765.  
Second Troop of Horse Guards, Burlington Bradshaw, Gent. to be sub-brigadier and cornet.

2d reg. light dragoons, the Hon. Lieut. Col. General Sir William Howe to be colonel.

Coldstream reg. foot guards, Colonel Hood Chapel Norton, to be second-major. Colonel Thomas Jones to be captain of a company.

Captain Nicholas Boscawen to be captain-lieutenant, Hon. Ensign James Forbes to be lieutenant. K. A. Howard, Gent. to be ensign.

2d reg. foot, Major-General Richard Grenville, of the Coldstream reg. foot guards to be colonel.

The attention of the Irish seems entirely engrossed by the pending fate of Fitzgerald, his associates, and opponents; nor indeed is it any wonder, for when men from piety, piety, or dislike, proceed to such outrageous acts, it becomes a national concern; and the duty of Government to check them.

By letters from Ireland we understand, that Fitzgerald did not only refuse animal food, but that it is with great difficulty he is made to take any nourishment at all; from which it is but natural to suppose he would prefer a speedy dissolution to the chance of a disgraceful verdict against him.

Among other intelligence communicated to the Committee of Woolen Manufacturers in the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, it appears that there had been, in the course of the last year, smuggled to France, from the Marsh alone, in Kent, (Remsey Marsh) above 1100 packs of wool.

Thursday morning some dispatches were received from General Elliot at Gibraltar, which contain an account of the arrival of about twenty sail of ships from the Straights most of which are bound for London; and that the General remained in perfect health.

Wednesday John Shore, Esq. who has lately been appointed to succeed to the first vacancy in the supreme council at Bengal, attended the court of directors, and was sworn into his office.

All the ships employed by the East-India Company in the China trade, from the end of the year 1787, and as much sooner as practicable, are, according to a vote and resolution of the directors, to be 1000 tons and upwards; as first ships do not answer so well on that long voyage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday April 21.

A motion was made, and the question was put, that the act of St. George I. relating to summing the Highlanders might be read.—The same was read. Several motions were made for a committee on Wednesday, to consider of the petition of the petitioners to the charge of conviction of felons.

Mr. Burke presented two other charges against Mr. Hastings.—Retired to the former committee.

SANCTUARY OF HOBBS.

Mr. Mainwaring presented the inconvenience attending the present mode of slaughtering hares in common slaughter-houses by having them at all hours, and discharging them in such a manner for the sake of their skins, their wives, the owners were not able to recognize them. To prevent this, he moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent hares being killed in any other than licensed places, and after being subjected to the revision of an inspector.—Leave was accordingly given.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERY.

The House went into a committee (Sir George Yonge in the Chair) on the Newfoundland fishery bill.

Lord Brougham moved an amendment, that the islands of Gernsey and Jersey should be included in the bounty, by having their names inserted, which it was agreed to.

His Lordship then moved another clause, for admitting the direct importation of rum from the West-Indies into the said islands of Gernsey and Jersey, being an article essentially necessary in the prosecution of the fishing trade. He explained why this exemption was at the present time peculiarly necessary, though not before;—previous to the separation of America from this country, the vessels of both nations sailed together, and the European ships were supplied with rum on the station, by the New-England fishermen. But the intercourse between them being now at an end, produced the necessity of the regulation he now offered.

Mr. Holdsworth recommended a regulation to be adopted relative to the fish on the island of Newfoundland.

Alderman Le Motteur followed him in the same line of observation, but considered the motion of the noble Lord of too important an extent to be hastily adopted.

Mr. Jenkinson was of the same opinion, and

Lord Brougham consented to withdraw his motion. The bill was afterwards read, clause by clause, in the committee, and the house being resumed, the bill was ordered to be reported on Monday.

AMERICAN LOYALISTS.

Mr. Dempster presented a petition from those Americans who had suffered in their fortunes from an attachment to the British government.—The petition sets forth their numerous misdeeds and sufferings, which the allowance given them by parliament in the last session had very imperfectly relieved, as most of the money was expended in the payment of their debts in England.—That many of them had lost their reason, and some their lives in consequence of the calamitous changes from attachment to the extreme independence. It requested that the national faith and justice be pledged not to abandon them to such distressing a situation; and prayed to be heard at the bar in support of the allegations of the petition. It was ordered to be on the table.

NEW ADMIRALTY OFFICE.

Mr. Justice gave notice that he should shortly bring forward a motion to enquire into the necessity and expense of the new buildings erected at the Admiralty. He was thus early in his notice, that no transports should be entered into till the opinion of Parliament was known.

QUEBEC GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Pownall, in consequence of a former notice, rose to move, for leave to bring in a bill to amend and explain an act of the 14th of his present Majesty, for better regulating the government of the province of Canada. This subject, he observed, was far from being new, having occupied a considerable degree of attention, even when our territory in the west was of greater extent and importance than at the present period, and had been introduced into Parliament by one of the most exalted and respectable characters that ever appeared in it, he meant Sir George Savile. The burden at present devolved upon his feeble shoulders, having swayed two years, since presenting a petition from the inhabitants, as hope, the executive government would take it up. But being disappointed in that expectation, he reluctantly assumed the office himself.—In the year 1763, when this province came into our possession, the government was established by proclamation on the same principles as the other provinces, and continued so till the year 1774, when the province of Canada was an instrument of serenity on our other provin-

ces. The act vested the government in council, subject to the control of the governor, as the representative of the crown: qualified, however, by instructions, which directed the trial by jury, and the terms of the laws of England, to be exercised at the discretion of the council. The object of his bill would be to carry these instructions into execution, and to temper the rigor of an act meant only as a temporary confinement. An amendment the more necessary as it was impossible for the business of taxation to proceed under the present law, which in this instance alone confined the power of the council. The following he mentioned in the alteration which both the necessity of the case, and the petition of the inhabitants required to be made: First to emancipate the council from the despotic authority of the governor, by whom they were liable to be displaced at pleasure.—The next was the independence of the judges, whom he wished to hold their offices *quoad hoc solummodo*, instead of the present tenure, *ad vitam bene placito*, and removable only by the council for cause assigned. He would also recommend the same privilege to the advocates in the different courts, who should not be removable but by the judges to whose courts they belonged, instead of being obliged to obtain leave of the governor, as was now the case. It was also requisite, that the English law should be generally adapted, and an option given to either party in a personal action to claim a trial by jury. And lastly, it was required, that the *habes corpus* should be extended through the province, and only to be dispensed with by the governor and council on extraordinary occasions.—These were the outlines of the bill, to which, he trusted the objections were extremely few. One he heard was, that it would be proper to wait the opinion of Sir Guy Carleton, who was preparing to go out. But high as his opinion was of the abilities and integrity of that officer, he did not think him the fittest person to decide on this subject. The persons in whom such great patronage was vested, could not be the best calculated to describe its limits, and he thought it would be much more congenial to the feelings, and more favorable to the character of Sir Guy Carleton, to be the bearer of these blessings to the people of Canada, which they thought so essential to their happiness. He concluded with moving for leave to bring in his bill.

Mr. Pitt expressed his inclination to comply with any thing which was known to be the interest or the wish of the inhabitants of the province of Canada. But he did not conceive this to be the proper notion, nor did he think this arrangement to be the desire of the inhabitants of that country. He had now in his possession petitions of very contradictory tendency, some praying for the adoption of these regulations, and others deprecating them: He was ally averse to the present motion, as it could not be represented as a complete system, and would probably in future circumstances find in need of much alteration and much amendment; on the whole, he wished for the opinion of Sir Guy Carleton, before he decided on any measure of regulation for the province which he was appointed to govern.

Mr. Fox said, he had been originally hostile to the Quebec bill, and he was consequently friendly to every alteration which moderated the principle of the original. He was therefore a friend to the present bill, though it did not go the length which he wished it. It was certainly easier to do as we did in the year 1774, when after being in possession of the post but a few years, we adopted an imperfect and despotic system of government. Thus hastily adopting a system without information or knowledge of the place, we were now to amend that system, and he thought it advisable to obtain additional information from a Governor acquainted with their situation, laws, and customs.

So Joseph Mawbey and Mr. Pitt argued against the bill.

Mr. Courtney was not disposed to suspend any necessary proceedings, in compliance to the present governor, in whom he had not much confidence. This want of reliance in him, he said, was not taken up lightly, or without a cause, as he was able to assign sufficient reasons for it. Among others, he intimated his having superintended Mr. Livius, the late Chief Justice of Canada, from mere caprice, and without any just or reasonable cause.

Alderman Warton replied, that Mr. Livius had not been dismissed from his office.

Mr. Courtney supported his first position from documents which he held in his hand, and from the division of the privy council, who determined that Mr. Livius ought not to be dismissed, and ought to be retained.

Mr. Sheridan contended in favor of the bill, and remarked, that Sir Guy Carleton's commission empowered him to proceed in opposition to an act of parliament.

The Attorney-General vindicated the propriety of Sir Guy Carleton's conduct.

and argued that the people of Canada were in possession already of the privilege of trial by jury in all criminal cases, and that respect they were on a footing with Scotland.

Mr. Sheridan still maintained that Guy's commission contained certain powers, and declared that on a future occasion he would move for a copy of the commission and an enquiry into it.

Mr. Young and Mr. William spoke against the bill.

Mr. Dempster and Mr. Mainwaring in support of it.

Mr. Petes wished to know whether the minister would pledge himself to forward this business, if it was now brought forward.

Mr. Pitt said he could not pledge himself to bring forward a business which depended on previous information.

After this a division took place, and the numbers were.

For the bill — 11  
Against it — 64

Majority — 53

IMPEACHMENT OF MR. HASTINGS.

Major Scott gave notice that he intended to move to present a petition to the House of Commons, praying to be heard by His Majesty, against the charges of which he was accused.

COUNTY ELECTION BILL.

After a long conversation on Lord Brougham's (now Earl of Strathmore) bill, it was agreed to commit it on Friday next, and which the house adjourned.

Yesterday about one o'clock, the King and Council of Salisbury, made a visit of thanks to their Majesties and the Princess Royal, for the honor done in London, in honor of their new born daughter in the preceding evening.

Yesterday Bamber Gascoyne kissed the King's hand, at St. James's, on being appointed receiver-general of the customs.

Thursday night the daughter of the King of Salisbury was christened at his Majesty's house, in Arlington-street. Their Majesties, with the Princess Royal, were present.

Every preparation was made to celebrate the ceremony with the utmost splendor.

The Princess Royal went first to bed, and the Queen next in her chamber.

The King sat in his chair.

Lady Salisbury sat up in her bed to receive them. The bed was of green damask, with flowers in festoons, and lined with orange-blossom silk. The counterpane was white satin.

The Queen was dressed in dark green, covered with silver gauze, but ornamented with the greatest profusion of diamonds, perhaps ever seen at one time. Her hair was covered with diamonds; diamond in manner; diamond sleeve bows; diamond bouquet, &c. &c.

The King was dressed in scarlet, and superbly embellished with gold; diamond George, diamond hat buckles, &c. &c.

The Princess Royal was in light green, covered with silver gauze.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury performed the service.

The Queen received the child from Lady Essex, and the Archbishop received it from the Queen, who named it *GEORGINA CHARLOTTA AUGUSTA*.

Their Majesties staid about an hour and a half, during which time none of the company sat down.

The present which his Majesty gave on this occasion, is a piece of plate of six hundred and twenty ounces weight, which is inscribed with the name of the royal subjects, &c.

DUBLIN AFFAIRS.

Indignation from CASTLE.

The KING'S SPEECH FIDELITY, and other—Several days' reading.

After the proceedings of the last day, the Chief Justice ordered the several petitions charged with matter to be brought up the day following, to be arraigned, and the morning several of them were accordingly brought, among them was Mr. Thomas Brocknocks, formerly an English Soldier, and a man who has just for nearly years the friend and companion of Mr. Fitzgerald. He was handsomely dressed, in a black white coat, his hair is grizzled, and his beard, which is of considerable length, is perfectly grey.

As soon as the Judge had taken the oath, Mr. Brocknocks rose to the court, that he was weak and infirm through age, and applied to be let within the bar, that he might sit. The chief Justice with him, he could not comply with his request, but that a chair should be provided for him that he might sit in the dock.

Mr. Stanley said, his client (Fitzgerald) was unable to procure an affidavit from a physician, that his health was so weak, either from a fever, or from a dysentery, that his fate was uncertain that he could not stand, and that he could not himself make back to the dock, yet he trusted he was able to let the court see such an affidavit, as to the state of his