

entounter, and which he seemed determined to surmount, without having recourse to the necessary aid of a cotemporary talent, than to his want of foresight in anticipating the magnitude of the undertaking, or readiness of comprehension in planning means to meet those difficulties; but the task of execution, which might have been rendered more easy by an union of energies, was too much for those of an individual, and he sunk under it, the paralysed victim of too much confidence in his own strength.

The illness of Mr. Pitt originated in excessive anxiety, and unwearied attention to business.—His whole nervous system was so deranged, that for weeks together, he was unable to sleep, and this privation of rest led to a general breaking up of his constitution. An hereditary gout completed the whole, producing, according to its ordinary effect, a debilitated system, water in the chest, and such a weakness of stomach, that he could neither admit nor retain any sustenance.

Previous to his dissolution, Mr. Pitt had not taken the slightest sustenance for eight and forty hours.

January 27.

We have received letters from Gibraltar which have brought us some interesting details. Lord Colliugwood, it appears, was in sight of a large French fleet on the 15th of last month. We may, therefore, soon expect important intelligence from his lordship.

According to intelligence of the 28th of December, from St Petersburg, an increased activity prevailed in the military department after the return of the emperor. Greater exertions were making for the augmentation of the army than at any period of the war.

January 29.

New Ministry.—The *Heir Apparent* is naturally consulted through all the stages of the arrangement, at the express desire of the king.

On Monday last lord Grenville had an interview with his majesty at 2 o'clock, which lasted for about half an hour. The result was, that lord Grenville received his majesty's commands to form a new administration, and to present a plan of ministry, arranged by his lordship, and his political friends, to his majesty's consideration.

Several lifts have in consequence been handed about; but as we believe that no arrangement is yet agreed upon, except that lord Grenville is to be first lord of the treasury, and Mr. Fox secretary of state for the home department.

The following is a list of the new administration handed about, but not finally arranged:

Lord Grenville, first lord of the treasury.
Mr. Fox, secretary of state for foreign affairs.
Mr. Eskine, lord chancellor.
Mr. Windham, secretary of state for the war department.
Lord Moira, secretary of state for the home department.
Mr. Grey, chancellor of the exchequer.
The duke of York, commander in chief of the forces.
Lord Chatham, master-general of the ordnance.
The marquis of Buckingham, first lord of the admiralty.
General Fitzpatrick, secretary of war.
Mr. Sheridan, treasurer of the navy.
Earl Spencer, lord-lieutenant of Ireland.
Mr. Romilly, attorney-general.
Paymasters of the forces, lord Henry Petty, and Mr. T. Grenville.

The emperor Napoleon had not reached Paris on the 16th instant. He remains at Munich to be present at the marriage of his son, prince Eugene, with the princess Augusta of Bavaria.

The treaty of Presburg consists of 24 articles. It was signed on the 26th of December, and ratified the next day.

January 30.

George Abercrombie Robinson, Esq; secretary to the marquis Cornwallis, arrived at the India house yesterday afternoon, with dispatches from sir George Barlow, dated October 23, announcing the deeply regretted death of the marquis Cornwallis at Ghazepoor, in the province of Benares, on the 5th of October. Upon this melancholy subject, a Gazette extraordinary was published at Calcutta. These dispatches were brought home in the Medusa frigate, capt. sir John Gore, which arrived at Weymouth from Bengal, in 84 days.

Holkar, we were informed, on the last arrival from India, was completely ruined—had fled in disguise—was wandering as a fugitive and a beggar. Now we are told his troops are again in motion! and, as a matter of great consolation, that a peace has been concluded! no, but there was every prospect that this would be the case, with Dowlut Row Somdia!!

The fact is, a new war has broken out in India.—We are unwilling to state the rumours that have reached us, because they may be erroneous; but at a crisis like the present, the country ought to know its situation without any disguise whatever, and we doubt not that a remedy will now be applied to this abuse.

The intended grants to the family of the late lord Nelson, which have been misstated in some of the papers, are, as stated by lord Castlereagh on Tuesday, as follow: an annuity of 2000l. per annum, to be settled on the dowager lady Nelson, for life, and the sum of 200,000l. to be appropriated to the purchase of an estate, which is to be annexed to the title of earl Nelson.

We understand that private letters from St. Petersburg mention the death of M. de Woronzow; the minister of the emperor.

NATCHEZ, February 18.

From Nachitoches.

For sometime past the Spaniards have been taking new positions and drawing in near us. About a month ago they established a post about 14 miles from this town on the Nagadoches road, at Quindleties-old place, as it is called, and their patrols came within a league or two of Nachitoches, and it was a general circulating report that they intended to take possession of all the country west of Red River. The commanding officer at this place received orders from the president of the United States a few days ago, to remove them by any means that might be found necessary, to the west side of the Sabine river; the substance of this order was immediately officially communicated to the commandant of Nagadoches, who returned for answer, that a compliance with that order on his part, would not be conformable to his instructions, and signified his intention to maintain the positions he had taken, &c. upon which, early in the morning of the 5th inst. captain Turner, lieutenant Platt, ensign Duforet, and 60 men from the garrison of fort Claiborne, were detached for the purpose of removing all Spanish soldiers, &c. they might meet with, to the other side of Sabine, and in case of resistance, to repel force with force. They arrived early in the day at Quindleties, where they found an officer and 20 men, to whom marching orders were immediately given. A variety of unsuccessful pretences were made use of by the Spaniards to procure delay (as was supposed) till they were reinforced; they, however, without offering any resistance, moved off. Captain Turner remained till the next morning on the ground, and after burning the house, marched on after them, when to his surprize, found them again encamped about three miles only from Quindleties, where they were removed from, the officer still offering frivolous excuses for his slow retreat: they were again started, and captain Turner pursued them close in their rear towards Sabine, and no farther intelligence has been received from them at the date of this. Apprehensions are entertained that the Spaniards may be reinforced, and make a stand before they cross Sabine; if they should, a conflict must ensue, or if they should appear in arms again on this side the Sabine no ceremony will be used with them; they will escape fighting only by their speed.

BOSTON, March 14.

Yesterday arrived at Nantasket Roads the brig Henry, capt. Groves, in 50 days from Lisbon; and last evening the capt. came to town, and proceeded for Salem, to which place the brig belongs. We had only an opportunity of conversing with him a few moments. He informs, that it was said at Lisbon that 14 sail of the line had escaped from Brest, and that admiral Cornwallis had sent a squadron in pursuit of them, with orders to proceed as far as Teneriffe, and if they did not find them, to attack that place. There was a report, that the French had taken 40 sail of British transports in the Mediterranean.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.

Extract of a letter from the town of Washington, (Mississippi Territory) dated 18th February.

"Lieut. Burke, paymaster to our regular troops in this country, recently returned from Nachitoches, and arrived here last evening from Fort Adams. He informs us, that the Spanish commandant at Nachitoches came on to Nachitoches with the marquis de Casta Calvo, when captain Porter, ordered them both out of the territory ceded to the United States, which the commandant refused to comply with. Whereupon capt. Porter proceeded with a strong party against the Spanish posts, drove the Spaniards from them, and pushed them over the Sabine river.

"That after this news arrived, a second person brought intelligence, that a party of five hundred Spanish horse had arrived to reinforce the post; that a severe engagement had taken place between them and capt. Porter, and that the Spaniards had been routed.

"This news is true, as capt. Porter was determined to force the Spaniards over the Sabine river."

A letter from judge Rodney, dated Natchez, February 18, 1806, states in substance, that the Spanish governor, and his people, have been ordered to desist from their surveys, and to quit the American territory, had resisted, but were compelled to retire—that collecting a reinforcement, of 500 horse, they returned two days afterwards, when an action ensued between them and the American troops under captain Porter, in which the Spaniards were beaten, and again forced to retire.

By a gentleman who lately arrived here from Africa, we are informed that a war has raged on the banks of the Senegal, for sometime past, between the natives and the French. The Jaloffs who inhabit the country between the rivers Senegal and Gambia, are an active and warlike people. They are divided into clans, and are frequently at war with each other.—They are supposed to be the handsomest negroes of the western coast. The French have had for many years, a settlement at the mouth of the river Senegal, from whence they carry on considerable trade in slaves, gum, &c.

The governor's name is Blanchard.—Alihaml, the king of the Jaloffs, had imposed a certain duty on all vessels belonging to the French factory which traded up the river, and double that duty upon others. The French claimed these as their own, and kept the additional duty for themselves. This fraud was detected by the king, and a war the consequence of their perfidy.

The French sent a plundering expedition up the river against the Jaloffs, which returned with a considerable number of slaves, &c. This emboldened them to a new attempt, which likewise succeeded in obtaining a number of slaves; but, not satisfied with this, the commander landed his men and marched them into the country. The Jaloffs surrounded and butchered nearly the whole of them.

This was a dreadful catastrophe to the people of the French colony, for governor Blanchard had taken from every woman who had two sons, one of them for this expedition, and out of the whole number, not more than two or three returned.

The war continued when our informant left the coast of Africa.—[*Charleston Courier.*]

Captain Swaine, who arrived here yesterday from Nantucket, informs us, that on Wednesday last a gentleman passenger was landed at that place from the brig Nancy, in 49 days from Lisbon, which place she left the 22d January, and reported that a TREATY OF PEACE was signed on the 8th of December, between the emperor of France and the emperors of Russia and Austria. The above brig proceeded to Salem, where she was bound.

[*N. Y. Merc. Adv.*]

In the month of January last, a son of Warren Scott, aged 14 years, was killed and torn in pieces by wolves, while foddering cattle, in the back part of the town of Newburg, in the state of New-York.

CONVENTION

Of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, June, 1805.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the term of two years:

President,
Dr. Philip Thomas.
Secretary,
Dr. Nathaniel Potter.
Treasurer,
Dr. Henry Hill.

Examiners for the Western Shore,

Drs. George Brown, C. A. Warfield, John Crawford, John Coulter, James Stewart, John B. Davidge, N. Potter.

For the Eastern Shore,

Drs. Ennalls Martin, Tristram Thomas, S. T. Johnson, P. E. Noel, James M. Anderson, jun. Dr. Smyth, Smith, Chatard, Owen, Talle and Alender, were elected additional censors for the city of Baltimore; and Dr. Morgan Brown was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Edward Warrel, of Kent.

Drs. Martin and Potter were elected biennial censors.

Those gentlemen who were examined in 1805, and have not received their licences, will please to apply to Dr. Martin, at Easton, for the Eastern, and to the secretary at Baltimore, for the Western Shore.—As all licentiates are of consequence members of the faculty, their names will be registered in the proceedings about to be published, but no licence will be granted until the sum of ten dollars for each applicant shall have been paid.

The practitioners of physic and surgery in the state of Maryland, who have commenced the practice since the first Monday of June, 1799, are respectfully informed, that, unless they have obtained a licence from one of the boards, or have produced to them satisfactory testimonials of their qualifications, they are liable to prosecution by indictment, and to a fine of fifty dollars for each prescription for which they shall have received remuneration. They are moreover informed that each of them, whether graduate or licentiate, stands indebted to the faculty in the sum of ten dollars.

Those of the faculty who may not have received Dr. Davidge's oration, will please to apply to the author or secretary for the copy to which each member is entitled.

The secretary has to regret that he cannot announce to the faculty the publication of Dr. Crawford's oration, though he can assure them they are flattered with the expectation of receiving it previous to the first of June.

There will be a meeting of the board of examiners for the Eastern Shore, at Easton, on the second Monday in April, and for the Western Shore, at Baltimore, on the first Monday in June; where all persons, candidates for licences to practice physic or surgery in the state of Maryland, are requested to attend.

The secretary reiterates his admonition to the censors to be vigilant, lest the medical law be violated by unlicensed practitioners; and flatters himself they are sensible that all our efforts to promote the cause of science and humanity must prove unavailing, without the rigorous execution of their duty.

The faculty will please to observe, that agreeable to a resolution of the last convention, a digest of their proceedings will be comprised in a pamphlet, as soon as an accurate list of the members can be procured, and that to this they are respectfully referred for other matters appertaining to the institution.

The secretary takes leave to apologize to the faculty for having deferred so long the annual report, and assures them that the impracticability of obtaining the necessary information has been the sole cause of the apparent inattention of

Their obedient servant,
NATH'L POTTER, Sec'y.
Medical & Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland
Baltimore, 17th March, 1806.