Lord Castlereagh.
1st December 1805

11899

Priory 1st Dec.r 1805
9 P. M.

Lord Castlereagh has the honor to acquaint your Majesty, that immediately on receipt of the intelligence from the Texel, orders were forwarded to the British Agents at Batta and Hamburgh not

to accept any Bills drawn on account of the Austrian Government, should they have signed a Separate Peace — these directions were forwarded in duplicate to both Places by fast Sailing Cutters

Lord Castlereagh
December 2. 1805

11900

Downing Street
2nd Decr. 1805
6 P. M.

Lord Castlereagh has the satisfaction to transmit for your Majesty's Information, the substance of Intelligence just received from Paris, as published by the Times Newspaper, which is probably calculated to relieve your Majesty's anxiety

with respect to the State
of Affairs on the Continent,
as far as relates to the Attachment
of the Court of Vienna having withdrawn
from the Confederacy

Lord Hawkesbury
3d December 1805

11901

Whitehall
Decr 3 1805

Lord Hawkesbury has the Honour to inform Your Majesty that it being found practicable to prorogue Parliament till the 21 of January It will be necessary that a Privy Council should be held for that Purpose Lord Hawkesbury requests therefore to receive Your Majesty's Commands whether he shall direct a Privy Council to be summoned to meet at Windsor Castle or in Town on Friday next

Ld. Castlereagh

Dec. 3 1805

Downing Street
3 Decr. 1805.

Lord Castlereagh has the honor to submit for your Majesty's Royal signature, a Warrant revoking the Commission for the Government of the Island of Trinidad, with a View

of Legislation, the Powers of the Government in that Island, both those in your Majesty's other Colonies

The existence of that Commission though not exercised at present by Commissioners, has in the Judgment of your Majesty's Servants a tendency to keep alive party disputes and

Ld. Castlereagh

Dec. 3 1805

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Animosities, and they feel persuaded that your Majesty will not find it expedient at any future period, again to trust the Government in the hands of Commissioners, after the experience your Majesty has had of the desertion and weakness of which it has been productive

Under these circumstances Lord Castlereagh humbly submits

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to your Majesty that there seems
no longer any motive for continuing
Col. Fullerton at a Salary of £3,000
a year as first Commissioner, and that
any Expences, from which that Gentleman
may have a Claim to be relieved
as prosecuting a Complaint before your
Majesty in Council, should be allowed
when application to that Tribunal, and
not be covered by being left, without
performance of any duty, in possession of
a Salary, granted by your Majesty
for official Service

Ld. Castlereagh

Dec. 5 1805

Downing Street
5th Decr. 1805

As the Preparations for detaching an Additional Force to the Continent are nearly completed, Lord Castlereagh has to submit to your Majesty, the humble Advice of your Majesty's Confidential Servants, founded upon

the most deliberate Consideration of the present State of Affairs, that the Troops may be ordered to proceed with the least possible delay to the Cross

Lord Castlereagh has the Honor to lay before your Majesty a Note of the Arrangements made, not only for the Subsistence, but for the Comfort of the Soldiers; as also a Draft of

Ld. Castlereagh

Dec. 5 1805

11905

further Instructions, which, if approved by your Majesty, it is proposed to address to Lord Cathcart, for the purpose of guarding against their being improvidently employed upon Service, on their arrival on the Continent

Your Majesty's Servants presume to hope, that your Majesty, under the precautions there taken, will be graciously pleased to approve of this Measure, which they humbly

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conceive is likely to confirm the fidelity of the allies to your Majesty, and to each other; to animate their Exertions in the War, and to improve any opening which may present itself of acting effectually against the Enemy

Lord Castlereagh
Dispatch
December 5th 1813

Armistice concluded between their Majesties the Emperor of France & Austria

Their Majesties the Emperor of the French & the Emperor of Allemagne being desirous of commencing definitive Negociations in order to put an end to the war which afflicts their two States, have agreed to begin by an Armistice - which shall continue until the Conclusion of a definitive Peace or until a Rupture of the Negociations - and in this Case the Armistice shall not cease till fourteen Days after the Rupture.

The Conditions of the Armistice are

Art 1. The Line of the two Armies shall be in Moravia, the Circle of Iglau the Circle of Znaim. the Circle of Brunn the Part of the Circle of Olmutz on the Right Bank of the little River of Trzeboska in front of Prossnitz to the Place where it joins the Marck, & the Right Bank of

of the March to where that River falls into the Danube, comprehending at the same time Presburg —

There shall not however be any French or Austrian Troops within a Line of six leagues round Vienna on the right bank of the March.

The Line of the two Armies shall comprehend besides, in the Territory to be occupied by the French Army, all lower & upper Austria the Tyrol, the State of Venice, Carinthia Styria, Carniola, the County of Goritz & Istria, and in Bohemia the Circle of Montabor and all that is to the East of the Road from Tabor to Linitz

2 The Prussian Army shall evacuate the States of Austria, as well as Austrian Poland Moravia & Hungary in the Space of six Days, & Gallicia within a Month. The Order of March of the Prussian Army shall be hereafter

11907

so that its position may be always known & no Misunderstanding happen

3 — There shall be no Levy en masse of any kind in Hungary no Insurrection: and in Bohemia no extraordinary Levy: No foreign army shall enter upon the Territories of Austria. —

4 The Negociators of each side shall meet at Nicolsberg in order to proceed without Delay to open the Negociations in order to establish as soon as possible Peace & good Understanding between the two Emperors

Signed & interchanged by us the undersigned — the Marshals Berthier Minister of War, Major General of the Grand Army charged with full Powers by the Emperor of the French & King of Italy and Prince John de Lichtenstein Lieutenant General Charged with full Powers by Sa Majesty the Emperor of Austria King of Hungary &c &c

31

A Amsterdam 6 December 1805

Sign.d Maréchal Berthier

Prince de Lichtenstein L.d

Copy of Convention between Austria and Prussia, 6th Decr. 1805.

Ld. Castlereagh

Dec. 12 1805

11908-9

Downing Street
12th Decr. 1805

Lord Castlereagh has the honor to submit for your Majesty's Royal Signature a Warrant appointing Mr James Green Consul General at Tangiers, in

the room of Mr Matra, whose age and Infirmities have been represented by the Board of Admiralty to be such, as to disqualify him from executing the duties of his station with advantage to your Majesty's Service, particularly in procuring Lathes for your Majesty's Fleet in the Mediterranean

Mr Matra having filled the Situation for nearly thirty Years, with Integrity and Zeal, so long as his

Ld. Castlereagh

Dec. 12 1805

11909

health would permit, Lord Castlereagh humbly recommends to your Majesty, that a suitable Provision should be made for Mr Metcalfe, as has been usual in like Cases

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Lord Castlereagh

14th December 1805

Lord Barham
14th December 1805

11910

1805

Admiralty 14th December

Lord Barham humbly begs leave to state to your Majesty, that in consequence of some very gross irregularities & frauds which have been committed in the Naval Store department at Malta, it is thought necessary that a resident Commissioner similar to what there is at Gibraltar, Jamaica &c should be appointed to that Department.

Lord Barham humbly proposes Captain William Brown of the Ajax to be appointed to that Office, being an Officer of considerable standing and a very judicious intelligent man, if it meets with your Majesty's Approbation —

December 1805
Intelligence from Ceylon
dated April & July

11911

In addition to the victorial
Letter from Governor North
announcing the Arrival
of Major General Maitland
at Ceylon several Dispatches
have been received from
the 15 April 1805 to the
18th July. These do not give
any Accounts of the State of
the Island, with regard to
the War with the Candians
or with regard to other
political Circumstances

but merely relate to Matters of Difference between Major General Wemyss & Chief Justice Carrington, which had caused great Heats & Dissensions but which are of course terminated by the Arrival of Major General Maitland.

Ld. Castlereagh to

Dec.? 1805

Downing Street
Decr. 1805

Sir John Anstruther having fill'd the Situation of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Bengal for upwards of Eight years, with great ability and reputation; has requested Lord Castlereagh humbly to solicit your Majesty's permission to resign that Office, receiving the Provision, which your Majesty

is entitled by Law to confer upon a Judge having discharged the duties of this Situation, to your Majesty's Satisfaction, for a Period of Seven Years

Would your Majesty be graciously pleased to accede to Sir John Anstruther's request, Lord Castlereagh, after conferring with the Lord Chancellor, and Mr Pitt on the Subject, begs Leave humbly to recommend the following Arrangement for your Majesty's gracious Approbation

Ld. Castlereagh

Dec.? 1805

11913

Sir Henry Russel, who has executed the duty of a Puisné Judge in Bengal for several years, with great Credit to himself, to succeed Sir John Anstruther in the Chief Justiceship, and Sir William Burrowes, who fills the first Law Office to the Supreme Government, namely that of Advocate General, for upwards of Ten years, during the governments of Marquis Cornwallis Lord Teignmouth and Marquis Wellesley, and has been strongly recommended by the letter

35

for the Indian Bench, to succeed Sir Henry Russel as a Puisne Judge — Sir W. Burrowes was selected upon the grounds of Professional merit by Marquis Cornwallis to fill the Office of Advocate General, and has received the strongest Testimonials from the successive Governments of his having discharged the Important duties of the Situation with Zeal, Integrity and ability

The Lord Chancellor
no Date, Supposed in Dec
1806

11914

The Lord Chancellor, offering his most humble Duty to your Majesty, takes Leave to send a Commission for proroguing Parliament, to receive the Royal Assent, if your Majesty shall graciously so chuse.

The Lord Chancellor
December 1845

11915

The Lord Chancellor offers his most humble Duty to Your Majesty, and begs Leave earnestly to apologise for the Trouble he occasions in requesting Your Majesty to sign another Copy of the Paper, which relates to The Prince's Education, the Chancellor having unfortunately folded up that, which Your Majesty signed on Friday, so hastily, as to find, upon again looking into it, that it is blotted so much, that he can hardly, with due Respect to The Prince, tender to Him that Paper.

Précis of Intelligence

(Last date) Dec. 5 1805

11916 – 7

On the 24th Instant the Acute Gunbrig fell in with an empty Boat off Boulogne with a letter in it to a Mr. Thomas Russell Merchant at Hastings, together with several Newspapers, in a tin case, without any thing to shew by whom they were sent off.

These papers were sent to Lord Keith, and his Lordship has transmitted to the Admiralty a Newspaper printed at Paris, called the Argus, of the 17th Instant, and a Supplement of the same date.

The Supplement contains a real or pretended Paragraph from the Moniteur, alleged to be the 16th – This Paragraph states that the Emperor of Germany had demanded an Armistice for his Troops, which had been granted him. He had also demanded one for the Russian Troops which were at the Battle of Austerlitz. Of the 80.000 Russians only 25000 remained – these were surrounded by the French, yet the Emperor out of Generosity acceded, on condition that they were to evacuate Germany and return home. — that instead of the apparent Negotiations by which it was

was attempted to deceive the French, real Negotiations would now be entered into for an honorable and secure Peace.

There follows a paper called the 30th Bulletin dated Austerlitz the 3d December.

This states a long and swelled account of the Battle of the 2d — and adds that on the 3d at day break Prince John of Lichtenstein waited on Bonaparte in a barn, at his Head Quarters, and had a long audience, — that the Enemy was retreating in the road to Goding — in which he presented his Flank, and the French were pursuing.

Then follows a 31st Bulletin, dated Austerlitz the 5th December.

This states that on the 4th Bonaparte met the Emperor Francis near Sarnbitz, and after a conversation of two hours agreed on an Armistice — an armistice was also demanded for the Russians.

Then follows a great many particulars of the battle of the 2d very improbable, and told in a most ridiculous Style.

It then states that an advanced Party were at Olmutz, whence the Court had fled —

Précis of Intelligence

(last date) Dec. 5 1805

11917

It then states that General Savary waited on the Emperor of Russia at midnight, to know whether he adhered to the Armistice. The Emperor acquiesced, and said as Austria was satisfied he should return home.

No allusion whatever is made to any action after the 2.d —

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Abstract of Accounts by the Consul & Dutch Papers rec.d 29 Dec. 1805

11918

Dutch Papers of the 23.d instant have been received & the Moniteurs of the 16.th, 17.th, & 18.th. These confirm the Accounts which were given in the Argus of the 17.th. they state an Interview between Bonaparte & the Emperor of Austria at Sarutschi on the 4.th when an armistice was agreed upon. & that General Savary waited on the Emperor of Russia to acquaint him of it, and that one of the Articles was that he should evacuate Moravia & Hungary in a fortnight & the Galicias in a Month — to which the Emperor of Russia consented — These papers contain the Terms of the Armistice which is annexed. It does not appear that there were any Engagements after the 2.d — but that however the French were pursuing the Austrians & Russians. —

11906-7

The observation which occurs on the Argus & its Supplement is that it contains nothing of a later date than what was transmitted by advices from Vienna dated the 6th to La Forest, at Berlin, sent by him to Bourrienne at Hambro' where it was published the 13th. It arrived at Berlin on the 16th.

Would News of an Armistice, which sent round from Vienna the 6th reached Hambro' on the 13th, and Berlin the 16th not reach Paris, when sent directly, before the 16th.

Colonel Bear, Bonaparte's Aid de Camp, left Osterlitz the 3d and arrived at Paris the 11th.

The Armistice took place, if true on the 4th; if the Account of it travelled as fast

fast as the Aid de Camp, it would have been in Paris the 12th. Yet it is not stated to be known & published till the 16th.

An Account of an Armistice is precisely an Account for a Telegraph. The Account of the Victory of the 2d which must have been sent off the 3d arrived at Paris by Telegraph the 10th, for it is publish'd on the 11th.

The Account of the Armistice should have arrived at Paris by Telegraph on the 11th.

In the Argus of the 17th an Account from Stutgard dated the 10th is given relating to the Action of the 2d. There is no Allusion to an Armistice.

Two or Three American Merchants arrived to day from Rotterdam which

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they left the 21st and they state that no accounts had arrived or been published in Holland from the Armies of a later date than those giving an account of the action of the 2d.

99

Dec. 1805

Observations
No. 2