The Courier.

NOLUMUS LEGES ANGLIÆ MUTARI.

VOLUME XI. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29th. 1795. NUMBER 499.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements, which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of this Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorized to Publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE, are meant, and must be deemed, to convey official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such orders and resolutions have a reference.

Civil Department, Fort St. George: 24th December, 1794. ROBERT CLERK, *Secretary.*

THEATRE.

On FRIDAY, the 8th of May,
WILL BE PERFORMED,
The Comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,
OR THE
MISTAKES OF A NIGHT.

TICKETS to be had at the Theatre, at Mr. Porcher's house in the Fort, and at the Secretary's house, Pontham's Broadway.

Pit and Boxes 8 Pags. Gallery 4 Pagodas. Doors to be opened at 6, and the performance to begin at 7½ o'clock precisely.

P. BOSC, Secretary.

April 28th, 1795.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Sealed Proposals will be received at the Garrison Storekeeper's Office, on or before the 5th of May next, for the purchase of 500 bags of Bengal Dholl, or any part thereof, belonging to the Hon. Company.

Samples of the Dholl to be seen at the Garrison Storekeeper's Office in the Fort Square.

J. GREENHILL,
Garrison Storekeeper.

Fort St. George, 21st April, 1795.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Hon. the Mayor's Court, at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Pooryroondavally Wallaua Moodelly, deceased, to be granted to Pounammall, as Widow and Relict of the said deceased.

G. CHALMER,
Proctor.

Fort St. George, 28th April, 1795.

A CARD.

THE Proprietors of the Madras Circulating Library, have the honor to inform their Subscribers [illegible] the New Catalogue is complete[illegible] nearly a thousand Volumes Gratis at the Circulating Li[illegible]

CIVI[illegible]

THE Subscribers [illegible] attend[illegible] neral Quarter[illegible]ng, to be held[illegible] Civil Secretary's Apartments, in the Fort square, on the 8[illegible]day, at 11 o'clock, when [illegible]arti cularly requested, the Civil Servants at [illegible]residency will give their [illegible]dance for the purpose of Electing new [illegible] for the ensuing year.

Order of t[illegible]es,
CECI[illegible]TH, *Sec.*

6th April, 1795.

ADVERTISEM[illegible]

CAPTAIN DE LETAN[illegible] he honor to inform his Friends an[illegible]blic, that the Treatise or Farriery formerly [illegible]vised, which he is about to publish, is in th[illegible]s, and will be ready for delivery in the [illegible]e of next Month. As Captain Deletang purposes to have a List of Subscribers prefixed to the Work, and Copies printed for them only, [illegible] requests these Gentlemen, who may wish to [illegible] their Names, will [illegible] signify the same by a Line addressed to an [illegible] undermentioned Gentlemen, or House[illegible]

Messrs. Brown & Ashton, Fort St. George.
Messrs. Dring, Cleland, & Co. Calcutta,
Mr. Chinnery, Cuddalore,
Colonel D'Espinasse, Tranquebar,
Captain Gay, Negapatam,
Captain Deletang, Pondicherry,
Messrs. Wadel, & Co. Anchinopoly,
Mr. Hope, Tanjore,
Mr. Petree, Kilnoghery,
Lieut Walker, Arcot,
Messrs. Alexander & Britain, Masulipatam,
Pondicherry:—April 25th, 1795.

For Private Sale

BY BROWN AND ASHTON.

A LONDON made Curricle, suitable for the immediate convenience of a single Horse, a short time in use; a pair of beautiful Gray Horses to fit, brought from Batavia, free from Vice, even, and fleet pacers, and *warranted Sound*: together with a pair of London made Harness to fit the Horses.

N. B. The Curricle and Horses to be seen at Brown and Ashton's in the Fort.

ADVERTISEMENM.

STOLEN or Strayed on the Evening of the 27th Instant, a Small brindled Grey-hound Bitch,—whoever can give Information of the same to Mr. Cunningham at the Grove, or to the Printer of the Madras Courier, shall, if required receive a Reward of 50 Pagodas.

Madras:—28th April, 1795.

NEW PUBLICATION.

On the 25th instant was Published,
A COLLECTION
OF
MISCELLANEOUS
POEMS, SONGS, *&c.*
BY AN OFFICER.

THE CONTENTS:

An Address to the Public,
The Indian Campaign,
A Bow Wow Song,
Verses written during an Severe Illness at Warriore.
A Song on the Institution of the Roving Club at Tanjore.
The manner of Spending a Day in Bengal,
A New Song,
Lines addressed to Lieutenant A——ne, of the Bengal Establishment, since deceased,
Two Poetical Letters, descriptive of Camp, &c. at Sheveram, Review, &c.

A List of the Subscribers is Printed at the end of the Work.

Subscription at Two Pagodas, received by Messrs. Brown and Ashton, Fort St. George; and by Mr. Joseph Cooper, Printer and Librarian, Calcutta.

IN THE PRESS,
And speedily will be Published,
THE
INDIAN ALMANACK,
WITH
THE SIGNALS,
COLOURED,
MAY BE HAD AT THE COURIER OFFICE,
Price Two Pagodas.

ARRACK.

MR. CHATER has for sale, old Batavia and Columbo ARRACK, in half Leaguers, at *thirty four* Pagodas the Leaguer, of 150 Gallons.

Messrs BROWN AND ASHTON.

HAVE for Sale, a few of Savigny's best and highest polished Penknives and Scissars.

A capital, and well finished Night Glass, and an excellent Day Glass, by Watkins.

ELEGANT NORTHERN CHINTZ.

MESSRS BROWN AND ASHTON, have for sale, a Quantity of Northern Chintz, for Couches, of new and elegant Patterns; also Palampores, with Vallence to match.

MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY.

THE MADRAS EXCHANGE COMMITTEE, finding that their LOTTERY SCHEME for the two last Years was generally approved, have determined to continue the same SCHEME for the present Year—Their NEW TICKETS are ready for Sale at their Office, in the Exchange, and the Drawing will commence on the First July, next.

Madras February 20th 1795. P. M GASSIN, Sec. to the Committee.

MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY.
FOR 1795.

LOTTERY SCHEME.

Star Pagodas 100,000,

To be divided into 10,000 Shares or Tickets, at 10 Pagodas each.

1	Prize of . .	Star Pagodas	10000
2	Prizes of . .	2500 each	5000
4	Ditto, of . .	1000	4000
8	Ditto, ..	500	4000
18	Ditto, . .	250	4500
40	Ditto, . .	100	4000
80	Ditto, . .	50	4000
2950	Ditto, . .	20	59000
1	Prize alloted to the First Drawn,		500
1	Ditto, ditto. Last Drawn,		3000
3105	Prizes		
6895	Blanks		
10000	Tickets,	Star Pagodas,	100000

MADRAS LOTTERY,

FOR ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND STAR PAGODAS.
Under the Management and Direction of

Messrs. PORCHER, REDHEAD, and Co.
COLT, BAKER, and Co.
CHASE, SEWELL, and CHASE,
TULLOH, JERVIS, and BRODIE,
DRING, GORDON, and LUSHINGTON,
STEPHENS and COCKELL,
McDOWALL, FRASER, and HAY,
D. CHRISTIANI,
THOMAS FRASER,
JOHN SMART,
SATUR and DE MONTE,
AVIET SETH.

SHARP AND HEEFKE, *Agents.*

For the Benefit of the *Military Male Asylum*, and for erecting a *Bridge*, for the Accommodation of the Public, over the River, between the House belonging to His Highness the Nabob Umdut-ul-Omrah, Behader, *&c.* and the House lately occupied by Major Hart.

10,000 *Tickets to be divided into Three Classes,*
ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING
SCHEME.

THE FIRST CLASS,
CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PRIZES, AND NO BLANKS:

1	Prize of	Star Pagodas	2,000
1	Ditto	Ditto	1,000
2	Prizes of	500 each is	1,000
15	Ditto	150	2,250
60	Ditto	50	3,000
100	Ditto	20	2,000
821	Ditto	10	8,210
	Also allotted to the Last Drawn Tickets,		540
1,000	Prizes in the First Class, amounting to Star Pagodas		20,000

THE SECOND CLASS,
CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PRIZES, AND NO BLANKS:

1	Prize of	Star Pagodas	3,000
1	Ditto	Ditto	2,000
1	Ditto	Ditto	1,000
15	Prizes of	500 each is	9,500
10	Ditto	200	2,000
20	Ditto	100	2,000
50	Ditto	50	2,500
205	Ditto	30	6,150
1687	Ditto	15	25,305
	Also allotted to the Last Drawn Ticket,		945
2,000	Prizes in the Second Class, amounting to Star Pags.		48,000

THE THIRD CLASS,
CONSISTING OF 5,632 BLANKS, AND THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1	Prize of	Star Pagodas	15,000
1	Ditto	Ditto	10,000
1	Ditto	Ditto	5,000
5	Prizes of	1,000 each is	5,000
10	Ditto	500	5,000
30	Ditto	200	6,000
70	Ditto	80	5,600
100	Ditto	40	4,000
1150	Ditto	20	23,000
	Also allotted to the Last Drawn Ticket,		3,400
1,368	Prizes in the Third Class, amounting to Star Pags.		82,000
4,368	Prizes amounting to Star Pags.		150,000
5,632	Blanks in the Third Class,		
10,000	Tickets, being nearly at the Rate of 1 PRIZE to 1¼ BLANK.		

THE PRICE OF THE TICKET.

FIRST CLASS,	7 PAGODAS.
SECOND CLASS,	12 PAGODAS.
THIRD CLASS,	17 PAGODAS.

COMPUTATION OF THE TICKETS.

10,000 Tickets at 7 Pags. each, amount to Star Pags.	70,000
Deduct 1,000 Prizes from the First Class.	
Remains 9,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 5 Pags. each,	45,000
Deduct 2,000 Prizes from Second Class,	
Remains 7,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 5 Pags. each,	35,000
Star Pagodas	150,000

Explanation of the foregoing Scheme.

THE PROPRIETOR of a Ticket, suppose No. 10, purchased originally for Seven Pagodas, will, if his Ticket is drawn in the First Class, be entitled to one of the Prizes, peculiar to that Class; for there are NO BLANKS: But should his Ticket remain in the Wheel, he will have to pay Five Pagodas in Addition to the original Price; and he will then be entitled to a Chance of any of the Prizes appropriated to the Second Class: But if No. 10, should not be drawn in the Second Class, and, here also, as in the First, there are NO BLANKS, the Proprietor of No. 10, will have to add Five Pagodas more, to the former Sums paid by him; which will entitle him to all the advantages peculiar to the Third Class. So that for the Sum of Seventeen Pagodas, which the Proprietor of No. 10, will pay for his Ticket, he will have a Chance in the three Classes; and the advantages of the latter Class, by a reference to the Scheme, are extremely manifest and plain: and in proportion of the additional Sums, at the different Periods particularised, paid by the Holder of the Ticket No. 10, the intrinsic Value of the Ticket will be increased in the same Rate; and in the Event of its being drawn in the First or Second Class, he will be assured of A PRIZE,—an Advantage peculiar to this Lottery.

But if the Proprietor of the Ticket, No. 10, at the Conclusion of the Drawing of the First Class, or before the Commencement of the Drawing of the Second Class, doth not pay an additional Sum of Five Pagodas, he will not be entitled to the further Benefits of the Lottery; and so, likewise, if he doth not pay the further Sum of Five Pagodas, at the Conclusion of the Drawing of the Second Class, or before the Commencement of the Drawing of the Third Class, he will not be entitled to any of the Advantages of the Third Class.

There will be an interval of Six Weeks between the Drawing of each Class, to allow Time to the Holders of Tickets to pay the additional Sums, according to the Conditions explained in the foregoing Case, of the supposed Purchase of the Ticket, No. 10.

The following Gentlemen have been Chosen a Committee for the purpose of Signing the Tickets, and preparing the Wheels, viz.

Fostas Du Pré Porcher, Esquire,
Charles Baker, Esquire,
Henry Sewell, Esquire,
John Tulloh, Esquire, and
William Dring, Esquire.

A Committee of the Managers will regularly attend the Drawing, which is to Commence the 1st of July next.

The FUNDS, will be lodged in the CARNATIC BANK, where the Prizes will be paid after a Deduction of 10 per Cent.—Tickets signed by one of the Committee and the Agents are ready for Delivery at the CARNATIC BANK, and the AGENTS OFFICE.

Tickets may be had at Calcutta of Messrs. Fairlie, Reid, and Co. at 95 Sicca Rupees, and a further advance of 17½ Sicca Rupees to be paid to entitle the Holders, of Undrawn Tickets to a Chance in the Second Class, and the same in the Third Class.

Tickets may be had at Bombay of James Tate, Esq. at 95 Bombay Rupees each, the above Advances, to be paid by the Holders of Undrawn Tickets, in the Second and Third Classes.

Tickets may also be had at Pondicherry of Messrs. de Bury, Joannes Sinan, and Company.

The Payment of the Tickets sold at Bengal and drawn Prizes in the First and Second Classes, will be paid, if required, five Days after the accounts of the Drawing of these Classes, at the Rate of 400 Current Rupees for 100 Star Pagodas; and at Bombay at 315 Bombay Rupees.—The Prizes of the Third Class will be paid at Madras, 30 Days after the Drawing.

SHARP and HEEFKE, *Agents.*

Fort St. George, March 23d, 1795.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

AS the fruiting Season of Mulberries is not entirely over, you will oblige me by communicating to your READERS, that instead of the trouble of hair lines, which have been found necessary to shelter such small Seed when evolving in a cold Climate; they may Squeeze the Juice from what Ripe Fruit yet remain, spread out the Pulp in the shade to dry, winnow and preserve the Seeds for Sowing, soon after the heavy Rains, when the Atmosphere is temperate and moist.

Some Seeds prepared in this way last year, and Sown in my Garden in December, are now strong healthy Plants, ten feet in hight.

I am Sir,

Your most Obt. Servant,

J. ANDERSON.

Fort St. George: 28th April 1794.

The following organization of the Committees of the National Convention, comprehends a recent arrangement of the executive Power of France; an attention to the different authorities with which these Committees are vested, will be found necessary to the understanding the details we may receive of the operations in France, at least during the existence of the present Revolutionary Government.

These Committees are Sixteen in Number.

The Committee of Public Safety, consisting of twelve members, directs and superintends the intercourse with foreign nations; the army, navy, fortresses, ports, arms, arsenals, stores, provisions, ammunition, military hospitals, &c. &c defence of the frontiers, coasts, and colonies, all military and naval operations, offensive or defensive; the importation, internal circulation, and exportation of provisions of all kinds; it alone has the power of requisition over all persons and things; it has the power of arresting public functionaries and agents, civil or military, in every department under its superintendance; and, in concert with the Committee of General Safety, may send them to be Tried by the Revolutionary Tribunal; it has a credit on the National Treasury of ten millions of livres, for secret and extraordinary expences.

The Committee of General Safety, consisting of sixteen members, has the general police of the Republic; issues orders of appearance or arrest against citizens, releases them, or sends them to trial before the Revolutionary Tribunal; orders to arrest or release, cannot be issued by fewer than five members; orders to send before the Revolutionary Tribunal cannot be issued by fewer than nine; when public functionaries are arrested, the committees, within whose department they are, must be informed of it within 24 hours; it has the particular and immediate superintendance of the police of Paris; it may call forth the armed force in aid of the civil magistrate; it has a credit on the National Treasury of 300,000 livers, for secret and extraordinary expences.

The Committee of Finance, consisting of forty eight members, superintends the whole revenue and expence of the Republic, the national treasury, the administration and alienation of domains, specie, the standard of gold and silver, the general liquidation, and the office of accounts.

The Committee of Legislation, consisting of sixteen members, superintends the courts of justice and civil administration; examines all details on the revisal and classification of laws, and the continuation of the works commenced by the decrees.

The Committee of Public Instruction, consisting of 16 members, superintends national monuments, public libraries, museums, cabinets of natural history, valuable collections, schools, modes of instruction, scientific inventions and inquiries, the adjusting of weights and measures, national spectacles and festivals.

The Committee of Agriculture and Arts, consisting of 12 members, superintends draining and clearing ground, breeding of domestic animals, veterinty schools, mechanical arts, and manufacturing industry.

The Committee of Commerce and Provisions, consisting of 12 members, superintends the interior police of commerce and markets, and all the objects assigned by the laws to the commission of commerce and provisions.

The Committee of Public Works, Mines, and Quarries, directs, and superintends the construction of bridges and roads; the general system of roads, rivers, and canals; national monuments, and edifices not military; mines and quarries; superintends the works ordered or decree on the frontiers, coasts, fortresses and ports.

The Committee of Transports, Posts, and Expresses, consists of 12 members, directs and superintends transports, posts, and expresses: letters sent by post, post horses: and superintends military convoys, and relays of all sorts.

The Military Committee consisting of 16 members, superintends, the armed force of Paris. The word is given daily at noon by the President of the Convention to the Commandant, and sent at the same time to the Military Committee. It superintends all matters under the direction of the commission of arms and powder; the military hospitals, the organization and exercise of troops.

The Committee of Marine and Colonies, consisting of 12 members, superintends all matters under the direction of the Commission of Marine and Colonies.

The Committee of Public Succour consisting of 12 members, superintends civil hospitals, relief granted to persons at their own houses, the extention of mendicity, the invalids, the deaf, dumb, and blind, foundlings, and the health of prisons.

The Committee of Division, consisting of twelve members, collects lists of population, the union of communes, places at which constituted authorities sit, and the distribution of territory.

The Committe of Minutes, Decrees, and Archieves, consisting of sixteen members, is divided into two sections. The first superintends the archieves of the Convention, and the seal of the Republic. The second superintends the drawing up of minutes: the dispatch of decrees, the printing, the publishing, and transmission of laws.

The Committee of Petitions, Correspondence, and Dispatches, consisting of twelve members, is divided into two sections; the first collects petitions, superintends their composition, printing, and insertion in the bulletin of correspondence. The second opens all dispatches, analizes them, and directs their being read at the tribune.

The Committee of Inspectors of the National Palace, consisting of sixteen members, is vested with the power of police, within the limits of the national palace and garden, and superintends the National Printing-office. It gives orders for the expences of the Convention, the National archives, and the committees; the expences of their representatives sent to the departments, or to the armies; and has the final control of these expences. It has a credit of 5,000,000 of livres upon the national treasury.

GENERAL DISPOSITIONS.

The Committees order all measures of execution respecting matters under their superintendance.

The Committee of Public Safety propose no laws to the Convention, that do not relate to military, naval, or diplomatic operations.

The other Committees propose laws directly, respecting all matters under their management.

The Executive Commissions lay before the Committees all information relative to matters under their management.

The Committees have all an immediate authority in their several departments, over the administrative and judicial bodies as far as respects the execution of their orders.

The correspondence of the Constituted Authorities with the several Committees, is regulated by the law.

Each Committee has the power of suspending or removing the agents of administration within its own department.

All measures, except those relative to military, naval, and diplomatic operations, are limited by law. All measures in the nature of an interpretation of law must previously be sanctioned by the Convention.

One-fourth of all the Committees is renewed every month. The nomination of the Members of the Committees of Public and General Safety is by open vote; and the Members going out of either cannot be reelected till one month after.

The Members of the other Committees are elected by ballot; and any Member may be reelected the same day on which he goes out.

The functions of the existing Committees and Commissions are to continue till the above organization is completed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WE request the good Lady (for so Toby Post affirms she is) who CHRONICLE's things at Calcutta; to inform her "*admirer of Invention*," that on reference to the Courier of the 25th of March, the admirer will find, that the CENTURION is announced in that Paper as having arrived at *Trincomalli*, and not at *Trichinopoly*—although the Paper under Authority, and even Mr. Post himself, has thought proper to introduce His Majesty's Ship into that Garrison.

LORENZO's Lines are unavoidably postponed to our next Courier.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS—APRIL 29th. 1795.

ON, the Evening of Sunday the 26th Instant, the HONORABLE COMPANY's Ships, the ROCKINGHAM, the *Honorable Captain Lindsay*, QUEEN, *Captain Craig*, MELVILLE CASTLE, *Captain Lambe*, and THETIS, *Captain Bullock*, sailed for England—His Majesty's Ship the CENTURION proceeded with them to Sea, and we are informed will give them convoy to a certain Latitude.

Accounts from the Northward, mention that MAJOR DUNWOODY, having received the expected reinforcements, and also a quantity of Grain and Stores from the Vizagapatam Districts, was preparing for an immediate attack of the Fortress of the refractory Rajah, and with such disposition and force as could not fail to ensure the desired success.

To the various Intelligence said to have been received by the Pegue Vessel, lately arrived at Tranquebar from Mauritius, the greatest part of which, we profess, does not come within the compass of our belief; it is added, that the *Colonial Assembly* had put in requisition, and actually embodied *Six Thousand Men*; consisting of French Seamen, Soldiers, and Mulattoes; that they were held in readiness to embark on board the Squadron expected to arrive from the Mother Country, at a moments notice—It was also said, that the Commandant of that Squadron had been instructed by the National Convention, to attempt the reduction of the *Cape of Good Hope*, prior to the commencement of his operations in India.

The QUARTERLY SESSIONS of Oyer and Terminer, held on Saturday last, were adjourned to Friday next the 1st of May.

So rapid has been the Sale of the Tickets in the *Asylum Lottery*, that it is not improbable, that the drawing, which was fixed for the 1st of July, will take place at an earlier day.

The American ships *America*, Captain Babcock, and *Robert Morris*, Captain Hay, both bound to Hamburgh, Sailed from Bengal on the 9th Instant.—and also the Harriot, Capt. Bagshaw, for Madras.

A Havildar formerly attached to the 15th Bombay Battalion, has arrived at that Presidency from the Mahratta Country, having *escaped* from *Tippoo's dominions*, where he had been detained a prisoner *thirteen years*, and compelled to serve in one of his Slave Battalions; the only intelligence that he brings is, that Tippoo is diligently employed in fortifying the lines near Seringrapatam, which were stormed by our Grand Army, on the celebrated 6th of February; and that he knows of *no* European Prisoners that now remain under Tippoo's bon dage.

The Ships *Letchme*, and *Dolphin*, from Madras, and *Chinsurah*, from the Maley Coast, have arrived at their moorings off Calcutta.

COL. Graham, of the 21st Regiment, is appointed to the Government of Gaudaloupe in the room of General Symes, who lost one of his arms in the late unsuccessful attack on Point au Petre.

Mr. Davidson, a Printer, was committed to Newgate the 15th of October, on a charge of High Treason, several other persons were also apprehended, and certain it is, treasonable communications, of the sailing of our Fleets, and the expected arrival of our various Convoy's are daily made to the Enemy.

GENERAL O'HARA, is at Paris, on his Parole of Honor, and it is said is treated not only with kindness, but with respect.

COLONEL ROSS, *Aide-de-Camp* and private Secretary of *Marquis Cornwallis*, lately attended that Noble Lord on his visit to the Prussian Head-quarters on the Rhine, and has since accompanied Earl Spencer and Mr. Grenville on their journey to the Emperor.

We understand, that a *Marine Board* has been established at Calcutta, under the superintendance of the Members of the BOARD OF TRADE, and that Mr. *Taswell*, has been appointed secretary.

SIR JOHN KENNAWAY, Bart. is the purchaser of Sir George Younge's Estate in Devonshire: the sum paid for it was 1,10,000*l*.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

Calcutta Gazette 9th April.

"His Majesty's *Ship* the Centurion, Capt. Osborne, arrived at TRICHINOPOLY, on the 20th ultimo."

COUNSELLOR BALDWIN, Secretary to the Duke of Portland, is to be elected for the borough of Malton, in the gift of Earl Fitz-William.

The Gabriel, *Captain Carse*, arrived at Calcutta on the 5th Instant.

KING's TROOPS.

G. O. April 4th, 1795.

Sir Robert Abercromby has been pleased to make the following Appointments and Promotions, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

19th Regt. Light Dragoons,

Mr. Thomas Brown, Surgeon's Mate, in the 72d Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Mayde, deceased, 10th March, 1795.

72d Foot,

Henry Brown, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Adams promoted in the 52d Foot, 7th March.

75th Foot.

Thomas Reed, Gentleman, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cornish, promoted in the 76th Foot, 20th March.

76th Foot.

Elder Ensign with the Regiment for purchase, Lawrence Dundas Campbell, to be Lieutenant, vice Macrae, who retires 1st April.

James Carr, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Campbell, promoted 1st April.

THE HON. CAPTAIN PAGET.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. Capt. Paget, of his Majesty's ship Romney, to Captain Montgomery, of the Inconstant, dated in Michoni Bay, June 18, 1794.

I beg leave to acquaint you, that yesterday morning, on my passage between the islands of Tino and Miconi (in his Majesty's ship Romney under my command, and the convoy I had the honor of receiving charge of from you the preceeding day) I discovered a frigate, under national colours and a broad pendant, at anchor in shore, with three merchantmen. Judging the convoy to be in perfect safety, as you was in sight from the mast head, I made the signal for them to make the best of their way towards you, hauled my wind, and came to an anchor in Michoni Road, within a little more than a cable's length from the French Commodore. I immediately sent to him to desire he would strike his colours, and surrender to his Britannic Majesty, or that I should fire into him; he sent me for answer, that he was well acquainted with the force of my ship; that he was well prepared for me both with men and ammunition, and that he had made oath never to strike his colours. By this time he had placed his ship between me and the town of Michoni, which obliged me to carry out another anchor, and warp the ship further a head; in order that my guns might point clear of the town. At one P. M. I got a breast [illegible] secured the ship with [illegible] cables, I gave him one instantly returned. The action [illegible], without a moment's intermission, [illegible] hour and ten minutes, when I had [illegible] ion of seeing the national colours [illegible] town, and of taking possession of *her* and [illegible] *merchantmen*. She proved to be La Sybille, of forty-six guns, and 4[illegible]0 [illegible], commanded by *Commodore Boudeau*. I have sent on board, [illegible] take command of her, Mr. [illegible] *Shane*, first lieutenant of the Romney, [illegible] officer of the [illegible]st distinguished merit, who [illegible] beg leave to recommend in the strongest manner, and whose very cool, gallant behaviour, and prompt obedience to my orders during the action, as well as Lieutenants Field and O'Bryen, Mr. Patterson the Master, and all the other officers, with the ship's company, I cannot sufficiently commend.

I am sorry to conclude with informing you, that I had eight seamen killed in the action, and thirty wounded, two of whom are since dead.

La Sybille had fifty-five killed, including the second Lieut. and Capt of Marines, and one hundred and three wounded, nine of whom are since dead.

LONDON, 23d *Sept.* 1794.

We are sorry to announce that intelligence was yesterday received at Lloyd's, of one of the Spanish fleet that failed from Portsmouth, on the 7th of Sept. having returned to that Port, after being retaken by the crew, who report that on the 14th inst. at 4 o'clock in the morning, they fell in with 12 *sail of French line of battle ships, and* 10 *frigates*, who while in sight *captured* 19 *sail*, and having the whole day before them, would probably *take he great est part of them.*

The underwriters at Lloyd's yesterday, looked very gloomy on the arrival of the *news* that the outward bound fleet to *Oporto, Spain*, and the *Straits*, were *dispersed*, and a number of them *taken*. The French seem very alert, in getting information of the disposition of our fleets, when they sail and act with great diligence in intercepting them.

Great preparations were making in England, for the public entry of the OTTOMAN AMBASSADOR into London—The spectacle both by water and by land, was expected to be uncommonly magnificent, and to take place on the 6th of November:—the last public entry of an Ambassador into London, was in the year 1743.

THE NIZAM.

Intelligence from the DEKHAN, *dated the 23d Shabaan, translated from a Perfian Manufcript, 14th March, 1795.*

Dowulet Bow Scindea, accompanied by his fuite and principal officers, proceeded to the fummit of an adjacent hill, to view the works, and having feated himfelf, was attended by *Jeejee* buckfie;—*Ramjee Puttail* and *Darroo Shunkee*.

Intelligence was brought by an hircarrah, that the Nizam *Alli Khan*, with his family, and about feven or eight thoufand troops, horfe and foot, were in the fmall fort of Khuttea.

That the whole garrifon were in great diftrefs for provifion and water;—that the fort was inveited by the *Peifhwa's* troops, and that unlefs the befieged were relieved in he courfe of two or three days, they muft inevitably perifh.

A letter, alfo, was received by *Dowlet Bow Scindea*, from *Govind Row*, vakeel, on the part of the *Peifhwa*, ftationed with the Nizam; which contained as follows:

That the *Nizam* wifhed for a negociation to commence between the contending parties; and, that if *Scindea* would permit, a vakeel fhould attend him, and that he himfelf would accompany him.

To this letter, *Dowlet Bow Scindea* wrote the following reply:

"That the *Peifhwa* was his Sovereign: and that he, and his troops, could be conidered in no other light, than that of his vaffals and dependants."

After this *Govind Row*, waited in perfon on *Scindea*, and had a converfation with him; in which, he related the particulars of the late battle; and rendered juft praife to the bravery difplayed by the troops of the Nizam, on that occafion!!

He offered it as his opinion, that it was then adviseable to enter into a negociation for peace;—that it was not the intention of the Nizam to commence the hoftilities; and that what had happened, was done, by his Minifter, *Muffere ul Mouik*. Govind Row, after fome farther converfation, took his leave.

The *Peifhwa's* army, however, marched this day, and a letter was difpatched from him to the NIZAM, ftating, that the intereits of the two governments had ever been united, and could not be diftinct and feperate from each other; that he, the *Peifhwa*, had never entertained ferious intentions of commencing hoftilities;—and that the action which had taken place, and the confufion into which his H[illegible] had been thrown, in confequ[illegible] dered, as no bar to intern[illegible] friendfhip.

The *Peifhwa's* le[illegible] ated, that the Nizam fhould re[illegible] as then was, and that he would fen[illegible] confidential perfon to negociate a treaty of peace, fettling, concerning that part of the Peifhwa's country, which w[illegible] in the poffeffion of his Highnefs.

He alfo ftate[illegible] he, the Ni[illegible] need not entertain a[illegible]enfions, of [illegible]reachery being intended; for that whatever agreements he might enter into, or whatever aflurances he might give him in writing, fhould be carried faithfully into effect.

Letters from *Baboojee Halkar* have likewife been received, which mention that they had taken fome cannon, tumbrils laden with ammunition, rockets, &c. &c. and that they had divided the fpoils between *Ragobjee* and other firdars.

When four ghurries of the night had elapfed, an hircarrah arrived with a letter from the Nizam, addreffed to Tokojee Holkar, ftating that a friendfhip had long fubfifted between them;—that he Tokojee, fhould proceed to the preience of the Peifhwa, and endeavour to re-eftablifh a peace between the two Governments on a firm and laiting foundation.

The Nizam further ftated, that in the event of his not fucceeding, he and his followers were refolved not to furvive it;—for under the imputation of being defeated, and having fled from the field of battle, it was impoffible for him to live.

Tagojee Holkar, wrote him, in reply, a conlolatory letter; and then repreiented every circumftance to the Peifhwa, when orders were in conlequence iffued to the firdars employed in the inveftiture to the *Nizam* and his party, to abftain from hoftilities; to raife the fiege, and to allow fupplies of provifions, of all kinds, to be taken, without interruption, to the Nizam's army.

In conlequence of the particulars herein before recited, and of the Peifhwa's orders, a ceffation of hoftilities has taken place;—and negociations for peace are now carrying on between the Peifhwa and the Nizam, which, it is hoped, will not be interrupted.

Letters from Boiton in America, mention that a fire had broken out in that City—The fire was fo exceedingly violent, that in little more than an hour, a quarter of that City was reduced to aihes.

PROTEST

Againft the propoied Inundation of the United Provinces, on the approach of the Armies of France, and againft the admiffion of Foreign Troops.

HAGUE, *Oct.* 14.

This morning a conliderable number of people aiiembled before the Town Hall, headed by three perions of this city, who were charged to preient a requeft to the Council of the City, relative to certain meaiures to be purfued under the preient circumftances. The three perions who undertook to preient the requeft were, Mr. Van Staphorft, a merchant: Mr. De Viiicher, late Penfionery of the city, who was diimiffed from his poft on the entrance of the Pruffians in 1787; the third, a Mr. Goldberg, an Infurance Broker.

As it was known that it was intended that the requeft ihould be preiented this day, all the guards were doubled, and the whole military force had orders to be in readineis if neceiiary. As ioon as the people began to aiiemble in the iquare before the Town Houfe, the Burgomaiter cauied to be proclaimed, with the uiual ceremony, an ancient law of the Republic, forbidding the preienting of requeits or remonitrances in times of trouble or danger. This did not intimidate the three Deputies of the People, who entered the Burgomaiter's chamber, followed by a conliderable body of their party, who waited in the outer halls, while many hundreds of the Burghers aiiembled in the great iquare below.

When the three Deputies entered the chamber where the Burgomaiters were ſitting, and had made known the object of their miiſion, the magiſtrates aſked them, whether they were apprized of the proclamation of the law, prohibiting ſuch requeſts under circumſtances ſimilar to the preſent? Mr. Van Staphorſt replied, that they were ignorant that the law had juſt been proclaimed, but that they were ordered by their conſtituents to preſent the requeſt, which he begged to lay on the table. The Preſident of the Burgomaſters then took the requeſt, and, after having read it over, obſerved, that as it was addreſſed to the Council, it ſhould be preſented to them at their firſt meeting; but that with reſpect to the firſt article of the requeſt, ſaid the Burgomaſter, *The Grand Inundation*, the meaſure, ſo far from being adopted, has not yet been diſcuſſed in the Council; and with regard to the ſecond, *the admiſſion of foreign troops into Amſterdam*, the Council has taken no determination on that point. The Deputies then withdrew, and, when they were in the great outer hall, they informed the people, who were crouding about them, to be informed of the iſſue of their deputation, that it was very ſatisfactory.

POLAND.

The following account of the General Succeſs, which has continued to attend the arms of His Poliſh Majeſty, is of ſo late date as the 9th. of October,—it evidently contradicts alſo, the lately diſperſed rumours, of the defeat of General KOSCIUSKO *Dantzig 9th. October.*

"On the 3d inſtant Official Intelligence was received at [illegible] *born* that *Colonel Szekely* being deſirous of retaking the Town of *Bromberg* poſſeſſed by the Poles, and being on horſe-back at the head of his Corps, had the misfortune to have his leg carried away by a cannon ball, and ſhortly after he received a Muſket ball in his breaſt, in this condition while yet alive he fell into the hands of the Inſurgents, Commanded by *General Madalinſki*, who paid him much attention and put him into the hands of a Pruſſian Surgeon, but his wounds were mortal, and Colonel Szekely ſoon after expired. All his Corps were cut to pieces, defeated, diſperſed, or made Priſoners, the Battalion of *Perch* had the ſame fate, a great many remained upon the field the reſt were taken, and *Colonel de Witt*, wounded; a ſmall party of Pruſſians fell back upon *Schwetz*, another found ſafety by croſſing the *Viſtula*.

The Poloneſe Corps Commanded by *General Madalinſki* at *Bromberg* is eſtimated at 16,000 men, they ſay that the General has impoſed a heavy contribution upon this Town, he has poſſeſſed himſelf of a Magazine of arms, all the Royal Property, and Effects belonging to the Pruſſians, he alſo attached the Houſes and diſtilleries the property of *Colonel Szekely* at *Fordar*.

The Proximity of the Inſurgents to our City has engaged the Pruſſian Government to take meaſures to put Dantzig in a ſtate of Defence, time will ſhew if they will be effectual, and if the Dantzickers who did not without the greateſt regret ſee themſelves ſeparated from Poland will not look forward to the day of their reunion, in the mean time it is eaſy to foreſee that the Endeavors of the Courts of *Peterſburg* and *Berlin* to reduce this revolted country will have the moſt *Prejudicial effects* upon the intereſt of Europe in general, in diſturbing agriculture and Commerce, particularly of Grain, the price of which increaſes daily."

PARLIAMENTARY.

CROWN-OFFICE, OCT. 4.

Members returned to ſerve in the preſent Parliament.

Borough of Wenlock—John Simpſon, Eſq. in the room of Sir Henry Bridgeman, Bart. become a Peer of Great Britain, and ſummoned to Parliament.

County of Beaford—John Oſborn, Eſq. in the room of the Right Hon. John Earl of Upper Oſſory, in the kingdom of Ireland, become a Peer of Great Britain, and ſummoned to Parliament.

Borough of Clitheroe—Richard Earl Drax Grofvenor, of Charborough, in the county of Dorſet, Eſq. in the room of Aſheton Curzen, Eſq. become a Peer of Great Britain, and ſummoned to Parliament.

County of Berks—Charles Dundas, of Barton-court, in the ſaid county of Berks, Eſq. in the room of Wincheombe Henry Hartley, Eſq. deceaſed.

County of Lincoln—Robert Vyner the younger, of Gaubby, in the ſaid county, Eſq. in the room of Charles Anderſon Pelham, Eſq. become a Peer of Great Britain, and ſummoned to Parliament.

Borough of Cirencester, Michael Hicks Beach, Eſq. in the room of the Right Hon. Henry Bathurſt, commonly called Lord Apley, become a Peer of Great Britain.

Borough of Scarborough—the Right Hon. Lieut. Col. Edmund Phipps, Capt. in his Majeſty's firſt Regiment of Foot Guards, in the room of the Right Hon. Henry Phipps; Lord Mulgrave, become a Peer of Great Britain.

LONDON.—*October 15.*

THE following are the Commiſſioners named in the Special Commiſſion, for trying the perſons accuſed of HIGH TREASON:

Marquis of Titchfield,	John Pownall,
Sir James Eyre,	Samuel Weſt,
Sir B. Botham,	Sir A. Macdonald,
Sir Nat. Grofe,	Sir Francis Buller,
Sir Charles Morgan,	Sir S. Lawrance,
Rt. Hon. H. Hobart,	Sir J. W. Roſe,
John Silvefter,	Cranley Tho. Kerby,
Wm. Manwaring,	Edward Montague,
Paul Joddrell,	Anthony Dickens,
John Lewis,	Henry Barlow.

Three Commiſſioners, of which a Judge is to be one, make a quorum.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs have ordered the galleries at the Old Bailey to be enlarged, capable of holding 300 additional perſons, and are to be appropriated to the uſe of the gentlemen upon the different juries, who, it ſeems, are upwards of 300 in number.

The Petit Jury, ſummoned to try the perſons, indicted for high treaſon, are of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants in each diviſion, both as to character and fortune.

FRENCH SHIPS,

Taken, Burnt, or Deſtroyed ſince the commencement of the War.

CAPTURED AND BURNT AT TOULON.

	Guns		Guns
Le Triomphant,	84	Le Montrial,	32
Du Guay Trouin,	74	L'Iris,	32
Le Deſtin, - -	74	La Victoire,	32
Le Lys, - -	74	L'Com. de Marſeilles,	120
Le Suffiſant, -	74	Le Pomrée, - -	74
La Serieuſe, - -	36	Le Puiſſant, - -	74
L'Iphigenee, -	36	L'Arethuſe, - -	40
L'Auguſte, - -	24	L'Imperieuſe,	40
Le Com. de Bourd.	84	La Modeſte, - -	36
Le Centaur, -	74	Le Perle, - -	36
Le Dictateur, -	74	Le Topaze, - -	36
Le Themiſtocle,	74	L'Aurora, - -	32
Le Heros, - -	74	La Lutine, - -	32
A ſhip building,	74	La Muleite, - -	32
A frigate building,	36	La Bellette, - -	24
Le Caroline, -	24	Le Proſelyte, - -	24
L'Alerte, - -	18		

TAKEN OR DESTROYED BY LORD HOWE.

	Guns		Guns
La Juſte,	80	L'Impetueux,	74
Sans Pareille,	80		
L'America,	74	Le Jacobin, - -	74
L'Alchille,	74	Le Courier, - -	20
Northumberland,	74	Le Republiquain,	20
Le Vengeur,	74	L'Inconnue,	16

TAKEN BY VARIOUS SHIPS.

	Guns.		Guns.
Le Geelan, -	74	La Ttompeuſe, -	18
Le Curieux, -	14	Viper, - -	18
Le Vaneau, -	6	Bien Venu, -	32
La Cleopatra, -	36	Avenger, - -	16
La Prompt, -	28	La Pomme, -	44
		Le Babet, -	22
La Eclair, -	20	L'Engageante, -	38
Lutin, -	16		
La Reunion, -	36	Guadaloupe,	20
La Blonde, -	28		
		L'Atalantic, -	38
L'Eſpiegle, -	16	Caſtor, -	32
National Convention,	16	La Moſelle, -	24
Le Scipion, -			
L'Inconſtante, -	36	La Liberté, -	16
La Carmagnole, -	44	L'Actif, -	16
La Minerve, -	38	L'Eſpiegle, -	12
Fortunée, -	40	La Fleche,	14
La Sybille, -	46		
La Melpomene, -	46	La Felicité, -	40
La Mignone, -	28	L'Eſpion, -	18
		Alert, -	18

THE PRINCE.

October 15. Yeſterday, a board was held at the Admiralty Office, when CAPTAIN JOHN PAYNE attended; and received his commiſſion as Commodore of the *ſquadron*, appointed to bring over the PRINCESS of BRUNSWICK.

The PRINCE of WALES could not have choſen a more accompliſhed Gentleman than LORD CHOLMONDELEY to go to eſcort his Royal Bride to England. Lady *Cholmondeley's* Mother, the late DUCHESS of ANCASTER, went to Mecklenburgh for her preſent Majeſty.

PRINCE ERNEST takes leave of their Majeſties, and ſets off from Windſor for the Continent, about Monday next. His Royal Highneſs has lately been promoted to the rank of *Major-General* in the *Hanoverian ſervice*, which will relieve him from the duty of commanding picquet guards, and out poſt duty, &c.

Among the Bills that were expected to be brought forward in the enſuing ſeſſion of Parliamentary was one for rescinding the old privilege which Members have poſſeſſed, of franking letters, to the great prejudice of the Revenue ariſing from the Poſt Office.

HIS MAJESTY has given orders for the change of clothing of all the *Light Cavalry* from *blue* to *red*; for which a reaſon aſſigned is, the ill conſequence ariſing from frequent miſtakes of our troops for the French.

The *proſperity of Great Britain*, the *increaſe* of her *Commerce*, and the *popularity* of her *Government*, is exemplified in the juſt obſervations contained in the following Paragraph from the Times of the 13th of October.

"The vaſt ſums of money coming from Holland, which have been converted from Bank Paper into ſpecie, in that country, has reduced the Dutch Bank Stock 8 per cent. under par. Uſually it was above par. A great part of this money will go towards the enſuing Loan, which we have reaſon to believe will not be ſo conſiderable as people in general ſuppoſe. The *ſpirit* of the *kingdom* ſeems likely to come in aid of the *Miniſter's* wants: and we believe there will be an *increaſe* in the *Revenue* from the great *increaſe* to our *Trade*. The Loan for the Emperor, which was ſo confidently reported in the oppoſition Papers to be eight millions, may not probably take place, as the negociation does not appear to be brought to a concluſion."

We learn, by letters from Spain, that the *Biſcayans* have riſen in a *maſs*, which already amounts 30,000 men; that they have ſent into Caſtille, the old men, women, and children; the remainder, from 15 to 63 years of age, are in arms; that they have all *renewed* the *oath* of fidelity to the *king*, adding, that they were ready to die in the cauſe of *religion*, and that they would give the *French no quarter*. It is ſaid, that the Navarrois have armed themſelves like the Biſcayans. The Aragonis already form a corps of 30,000 men, eighteen thouſand Catalonians, and 20,000 men from the kingdom of Valencia, are going to reinforce the army of the Court De La Union.

Letters from Marſeilles inform us that all the Tribunals and Revolutionary Committees, which deſolated Provence, have been ſuſpended. The ſingle Tribunal of Orange ſent to the ſcaffold near 150 perſons.

On the 9th of October *Lord Hood* ſailed from Leghorn in the Victory, of 100 guns, to the weſtward of that port; his Lordſhip was followed by the Britannia, of 100 guns, Admiral Hotham; the Agamemnon, of 64 guns, and a frigate of 44 guns.

The Britiſh, who were left to take care of the ſtores at Conde, have joined the Duke of York's Army. The Auſtrian General who commanded at the ſurrender of the place, apprehenſive left the decree of the Convention might be executed, in all its rigour, upon them, had them dreſſed in the full uniform of one of the Regiments that compoſed the Garriſon; but the French General immediately knew them under this well-meant and friendly diſguiſe: he called them to him, and told them that they had nothing to fear—that the decree concerning them was repealed: he offered them money on their note, or even their word; he treated them with a marked preference, and allowed them to carry away what ever they choſe of their own property. They are not to ſerve againſt France for a limited time; and the ſame terms, have been granted them which the French obtained on the ſurrender of Valenciennes.

BIRTH.

On Sunday laſt the Lady of [illegible] Brodie, Eſqr. of a Daughter.

MARRIED,

Lately in England, by Special Licence, at Lord Sydney's Houſe, in Groſvenor ſquare, the Right Honourable Lord Dinyvor, to the Honourable Harriot Townſhend, ſecond Daughter to Lord Viſcount Sydney.

POETRY.

EPITAPH.

By Mr. Bradyll.

Renowned in *Pugilistic* story,
Bold Johnson's dread, and Britain's glory,
Here vanquish'd lies the famous Giant,
Known by the name of Big Ben Bryant;
Who, when the fiercest *Fists* on earth,
Had shrunk from his superior worth,
Elate with pride, and high in *breath*,
Would one day try a *spar* with Death.
Long 'twixt the *Spectre* and the *Man*,
The doubtful contest equal ran;
A Doctor, for a *Bottle-Holder*,
Stood close to Ben's all puissant shoulder,
But Death, resolv'd to lay him low,
Watch'd, and *put in*, his *fav'rite blow*.

SUPREME COURT.

On the sixth of this month, there was a decision in the supreme Court, in a cause wherein Dialchund Addie, an infant, by his next friends, was the Complainant, and Kissorey Dossey, and Parouty Dossey, the Defendants, which may be reckoned as important as any that has been given since the institution of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William.

Jugol Addie, an Hindoo, who was and died, seized and possessed of a real estate, distinguished in the Hindoo law by the name of fixed property to no great amount, and of a personal estate, in the Hindoo law distinguished by the name of moveable property to a great amount, made a will, whereby he left one moiety of all his property fixed and moveable to his wife Kissorey Dossey, and the other moiety to his son Nundulall Addie, whose son the complainant was.

There was no doubt as to the due making of the will, or of the intent of Jugol Addie to give Kissorey Dossey what English Lawyers would call a fee simple in a moiety of the real estate, and the absolute ownership or property in a moiety of the personal estate so that the only doubt entertained was, how far such intention was agreeable to the laws and usages of the Hindoos.

To settle this point, questions were put to the Pundits of the Supreme Court, and also to the body of Pundits at the college at Benares, on the due consideration of which the Court decided unanimously, that Kissory Dossey had a life estate only in the moiety bequeathed or devised to her, with the full permission of enjoying and disposing of the interest rent, issues, and profits, thereof, and with liberty to break into the principal with the approbation of the Court, for necessary purposes, or pious uses, or with the consent and concurrence of her grand-son when of age.

We are happy to publish this decision, *which was given on the abstract point of law*, founded on the opinions of the most respectable body of the Hindoo lawyers, as it will serve to correct a vulgar opinion which prevailed, that women so circumstanced, (tho' it was admitted they were only tenants for life estate only in the fixed property) had the absolute dominion over moveable property so given to them, and might dispose of it on their own pleasures and upon themselves, or give it to pious and religious uses or purposes, without the intervention of the magistrate the male heir, or any the relation of their husbands.

We are further happy to publish it; because we think it affords the most ample refutation of the aspersion cast upon the Hindoo lawyers, of being warped in their decisions by their own interest; which this most clearly counteracts.

The French Frigates Cruizing off the *Tagus*, have captured Seven Portugese Ships from Brazil, one of which was estimated to be worth 500,000 £ Sterling.

Twenty by-landers, loaded with stores belonging to the British Army, have been taken by the enemy in passing down the Meuse.

As Antwerp could not raise the ten millions demanded, the French have taken up thirty of the principal inhabitants, as hostages for the payment.

The inhabitants of Nimeguen are extremely alarmed at the approach of the enemy, and those who have property are leaving the place, and retiring into Holland.

AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA,—*September* 11.

We find the overtures made by Government for the restoration of order, not only slighted, but the messengers of peace treated with insult, the houses in which they lodged surrounded, and the windows broken. The language held by some of the leaders of the insurrection, is such as must be sufficient to rouse every honest resentment in a freeman's breast; they threaten, that rather than not succeed in the attainment of their purpose, they will throw themselves into the arms of the British for protection. And is it then an aversion to excises that is the ground of their opposition? No, since they would seek protection from a Government, whose excise system is despotic as any in existence. Most probably that Government, by their Agents, are at the bottom of these disturbances. We know that all the respectable characters in the Western Countries are opposed to the late excesses, and in favour of a compliance with the law, until it can be constitutionally repealed.

The Militia of New Jersey has marched to suppress the insurrection, and there never appeared a firmer determination to support the laws, than has been evinced in all the states called upon by the President.

BOSTON,—*September* 17.

The insurrection alluded to in the foregoing paragraph, exists in the Western Counties of Pennsylvania, lying on the river Ohio, near and at what was formerly, Fort du Quesne, afterwards Fort Pitt, and now Pittsburgh. This tract of country is inhabited almost entirely by people who have emigrated from *Ireland* and the *West of Scotland*. The present *Insurrection* has its rise in the unwillingness of these people to submit to a law of the United States, imposing a duty on *spirits distilled within the United States*. A law to which the people of the Eastern States, where distilleries are carried on extensively, have cheerfully submitted; to which the people in the interior of Virginia, &c. where small distilleries are frequent, have also submitted; and to which no serious opposition has any where existed, except among these ignorant and misled *Emigrants* who appear not to have forgotten, in their change of climate, that spirit of turbulence which so often shews itself among the lower classes of their native country.

From the New York Daily Gazette,

In pursuance of a requisition of the United States, authorized by an act of the Congress, entitled, "An act directing a detachment from the Militia of the United "States; passed the 9th Inst." Among other resolutions is the following:

"The Commander in Chief directs, that *seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-one* of the Militia of this State Officers included be organized, armed, and equipped, conformable to the act passed the 9th of May, 1790, and held in readiness to march at a moments warning.

Thomas Paine seems, according to the old expression, to be the very *Devil Incarnate*; for, having done all he could, by his monstrous doctrines, to fill the world with *misery* and *ruin*, he has attempted to cut off every hope of *future happiness*. This pernicious miscreant, instead of devoting his hours to reflection, and repentance, for the mischief he has caused, has been latterly employed on a Work, intended to destroy every Idea of Religion, and to throw ridicule upon the existance of a Divine Being!

From the prudent measures which Lord Balcarres has taken for the defence of *Jersey*, little apprehensions, we trust, need be entertained for the safety of that Island There can be no danger of a surprize, such as took place last war; and before the enemy could land a considerable force, such an opposing one would no doubt be brought against them as would make them repent of their enterprize; nor whilst the *British Fleet* retains the decided superiority, which it lately acquired under Marquis Howe, would it be possible for the French to keep possession, of either of the islands of Jersey or Guernsey for a single month.

Capt. Bristow, of the Guards, and Lieut. Rutherford, of the Engineers, who were taken Prisoners at Boxtel, dined with General Pichegru, who treated them with much kindness and attention. He allowed them to write as many letters as they pleased, but not to name the place from which they were written. He sent their letters by a trumpet to Grave, and gave permission for their servants to join them.

GENOA.

September 13th, 1794.

The following communication having been announced by Mr. Drake, *His Britanic Majesty's Ambassador, to the Senate of Genoa, a Pacification immediately took place, and that Port, for some time past blockaded by a British Squadron, is restored to its priviledges.*

"The two Commissioners from his Britanic Majesty, *Lord Hood* and *Sir Gilbert Elliot*, have lately communicated a State Paper to Government, through the medium of *Mr. Drake*, the British Ambassador with our Republic, dated St. Florient the 26th ult. in which, after having explained the motives which occasioned the blockade of our port, the mutual complaints, and the incidents which resulted from them, they communicated the resolution of his Britannic Majesty, not only to put an end to hostilities, but also to bury in oblivion all discontents which have taken place, and to settle all differences which have arisen between the two respective states, his *Majesty* reserving only to himself what regards the *interests* of his *subjects*, those of his *allies*, which are the same with those of all Europe, and of the whole *human race*, with respect to the future conduct of the most serene Republic.

The note ends with the following additional compliment: "Mr. Drake, Minister Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty, will have the pleasure of re-assuming his functions with the most serene Republic, being well persuaded of their never being interrupted again by similiar unpleasant circumstances, and that he shall always be enabled, he hopes, to cultivate the confidence and friendship of the Republic, which is so agreeable to his Majesty, and which in the present crisis seem so necessary, and perhaps so indispensible for the safety of the most serene Republic."

The following is the substance of an answer communicated by Government:

"The Government of Genoa profess that they conceive the resolution of his Britannic Majesty to raise the blockade of the Port of this capital, and to cease all hostilities, is an act of his rectitude, in consequence of which there is no doubt remaining but his Majesty will give orders to his naval commanders and officers, that these regulations be strictly observed with regard to the Republic. Yet the Government of Genoa must again insist upon the restitutions and indemnifications which have been the subject of several official notes lately presented by the Genoese Minister to the Court of London. The Genoese Republic sets the greatest value on the pacific dispositions manifested by his Britannic Majesty, but it does not conceive that the Court of London, or any of its Allies, has a right seriously to any reclamation in consequence of the *Genoese Republic* maintaining its system of *neutrality*, at the very time the armies of the Belligerent Powers are approaching its territories. It was always the wish of the Republic to maintain a good understanding with respect to the occurrences of thewar with his Britannic Majesty. These are the sentiments of the Republic, which shall ever distinguish its conduct, and from which it cannot deviate or depart. The *Republic* always has, and is determined to preserve the strictest *friendship* with Great Britain, with whom, during the present war, the Republic has never ceased to preserve the most perfect harmony, until hostilities were first undertaken by English agents, which necessarily limited the extent of its friendship &c.

ARRIVALS

April 21, Snow Phœnix, Capt. Thomson, Bengal,
22, Ship Anna and Eliza, Haldane, Pondicherry,
24, Ship Charlotte, Purves, Chittagong,
Ship Blenheim, Haggy, Masulipatam,
26 Snow Philosopher, Horsbrough, Pegue,
27 Ship Hope, M'Kenzie, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

April 25, Ship Mary, Turnbull, Calcutta,
Ship Ann, Hays, Atcheen,
Snow Tellanachus, Albert Lewes, Northward.
Ship Shaw Honrozer, Meih, Bombay;
27, Snow Mercury, Woodcock, Corringa.

FOR SALE,
BY BROWN AND ASHTON.

A FEW bags of Patent Shot, No. 6 and 7, at 2 Pagodas the Bag.
Best Battle Powder in Papers 8lb. for 1 Pagoda, the same as has hitherto been sold 1 Pagoda the Pound.

MR. HENDERSON,

Beg leave to inform the Public, that he expects to me fashionable Mahanna Palanqueen, from Bengal, in a few days.

To be sold by Public Auction
By Messrs. SHARP and HEENKE.
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On MONDAY, the 4th of May,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
The following Europe Articles, viz.

FRENCH Claret.
Brandy Shrub
Bottled Ale,
Preserved Fruit for Tarts,
Sweet Oil,
Olives,
Mustard,
Girkins in Quart Bottles,
Hams,
Pickles,
Hoffman's Confectionary in 6lb. Jars,
Raisins in Boxes,
Firkins of Butter,
Casks of Herrings, and Tongues,
Baking Dishes, Basons and Ewers,
Boots and Shoes.

Also will be sold at the same day, ten candies of Bengal Turmarick, just imported.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By ROBERT HENDERSON,
ON THE PREMISES,
On Wednesday next, the 29th April,
BETWEEN 4 AND 6 O'CLOCK
THIRTY LOTS of Ground, eighty Feet by thirty.
Conditions will be mentioned at the Time and place of Sale.
N. B. There is a Choultry Bill of Sale for the Ground.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By ROBERT HENDERSON,
NEAR THE SEA GATE,
On Thursday the 30th Instant,
AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
A SMALL Garden at Kilpauck, well stored with trees; mostly Mangoe and Guava-trees.

To be Sold by public Auction
By ROBERT HENDERSON,
AT HIS ROOMS,
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
On Thursday, the 30th of April,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
FOURTEEN half Leaguers of Arrack, and Seven[illegible]ks of Bengal Rum,
38 Cas[illegible]Hollands Brandy.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
BY ROBERT HENDERSON,
AT HIS ROOMS
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
On Saturday the 2d of May,
ONE large pair elegant Pier [illegible]ng Glasses in burnish'd Gold[illegible]es,
One [illegible]pital Night and [illegible] Glass, by Dollond,
One Night Glass,
A quantity of Steering Compasses,
A quantity of Red Paint—Carpenter's Adzes,
Sounding Rods—Log Reels—Time Glasses,
Can Hooks, and Sundry other Ship Stores.
Fifty boxes of Wafers,
3000 Quills,
And Sundry other Articles.

For Sale on Commission,
BY BROWN AND ASHTON,
The following new Plate:

A FASHIONABLE large Silver Tea Pot and Stand, two Tea Caddies and a Milk Bowl,
Price, - - - Pags. 200
Two pair of fashionable Curry Dishes, and Covers, very large, - - - 200
Two Silver Salvers, - - - 70
Two Butter Knives, - - - 12
Table Spoons, per dozen, - - 48
Desert ditto, ditto, - - - 30
Tea ditto, ditto, - - - 15

BROWN AND ASHTON
Expect by the
HARRIET,
A QUANTITY of Fancy Cloths and all-wool Cassimere for Coats,
Knives, and Forks,—And a variety of other Articles.

BROWN AND ASHTON,
EXPECT in a few days, an consignment of the Newest Fashioned Bandy Harnesses from Calcutta.

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