

MADRAS



COURIER.

THURSDAY, 15th

AUGUST, 1793.

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, 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 Officers to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

FORT ST. GEORGE, CIVIL DEPARTMENT, Nov. 14th, 1785.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons employed with the Madras Detachment, which served on the Malabar Coast in the Year 1780 and 1781, having claims on Bond or otherwise upon the Company's Treasury at T. L. Cherry, are hereby required to make the same known to the Accountant-General, and deliver in their Vouchers to him on or before the 1st January next.

By Order of the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK, Sec.

Fort St. George: 10th August 1793.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

SUCH of the Public Departments as have not yet sent to the Accountant General their annual Statements, for transmission to Europe are required to deliver them at his Office on the 25th Instant, or sooner if practicable.

By Order of the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK, Sec.

Fort St. George: 3d August, 1793.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Bonds of this Presidency, bearing 8 per Cent Interest and issued between the 1st January, to 21st December 1791, (both Days inclusive) will be discharged at the Treasury on the 8th August next, when the Interest on these Bonds will cease.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK,

Secretary.

Fort St. George: 25th July, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION was this Day made to the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Lieutenant Alexander David Robertson, deceased, to be granted, Lieutenant Robert Robertson of the 73d Regiment as Brother and next of Kin to the said Deceased.

WILKINSON, PROCTOR.

Town Hall: 6th August, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION was this Day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Lieut. John Stuart, of the 73d Regiment, deceased, to be granted to Lieut. Francis Stuart of the 72d Regiment, as Brother and next of Kin to the said Deceased.

WILKINSON, PROCTOR.

Town Hall: 13th August, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Myla Cause Viswanada Moodelliar, deceased, to be granted to Cuvor Soobarayya Moodelliar, as Creditor to the said Deceased.

H. DU PUY,
PROCTOR.Town-Hall,
13th Aug. 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Junior Moodoramma Moodelliar, deceased, to be granted to Junior Jyah Moodelliar as Brother and next of Kin to the said Deceased.

POPHAM & WILLIAMS, Proctors.

Fort St. George: 6th August, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the late Rauchian, deceased, to be granted to Arnachella Chitty, the Administrator of Janapah Chitty deceased, as Mortgage Bond Creditor to the said Deceased.

G. PASLEY, Proctor

Town Hall: 6th August, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Kalla Chitty, deceased, to be granted to Vecatatchella Pillay, Narraim Pillay and Shashapillay the Administrators of Succary Pillay, deceased, as Creditor to the said Deceased.

G. PASLEY, Proctor

Town Hall: 6th August, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Lieut. John Lenard deceased, late of his Majesty's 53d Regiment of Foot to make immediate payment of such debts to Mr. James Barter Surgeon, of the 9th Battalion N. I. the Administrator or to his Attorney, Mr. Alexander Melvin at Fort St. George: And all those having any Claims on the said Estate, are desired to Apply as above on or before the first of November next ensuing.

Fort St. George: 7th August 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Lieut. Edward Pollard deceased, late of his Majesty's 36th Regiment of Foot, to make immediate payment of such debts to Mr. James Barter Surgeon, of the 9th Battalion N. I. the Administrator: or to his Attorney Mr. Alexander Melvin at Fort St. George: And all those having any Claims on the said Estate are desired to apply as above on or before the 1st of November next ensuing.

Fort St. George, 7th August 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Field Officers Gratuity for the Year 1792, 3, will be discharged at the Military Paymaster General's Office—Payments will commence on the 5th September next.

B. ROEBUCK,
M. P. G.

Fort St. George: 13th August, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS is to give notice, that by virtue of being Commanding Officer of the 4th Battalion of Native Infantry, at the Time of the decease of the late Ensign Street, belonging to the aforesaid Corps, I have taken possession of his Effects, and fold them by Public Outcry, and am willing to deliver up the Amount of the same, to any Person who may be legally authorized by the Mayor's Court to receive Charge.

JOHN HILLEY SYMONS,

Panagra: 1st August, 1793. Lieut. 4th B. N. I.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons who have any demand against the Estate of Lieut. Bradshaw deceased, late of the 9th Battalion of Native Infantry, are desired to apply for Payment to John Hunter Administrator to the said Estate, on, or before the 5th of September next, after which Day no claim will be received, and all those who are indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make payment to the Administrator.

Fort St. George: 31st July 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of Capt. Robert Scouler, deceased, are requested to state them, with the Vouchers in Support of them, to Lieut. Paul Boffe, the Acting Administrator, on or before the 1st Day of November next, as the Accounts of the Estate will then be finally closed—and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make Payment to the said Administrator.

Fort St. George:

30th July, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE American Ship Canton will sail about the first of August for China, having the greatest Part of her Cargo engaged—For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. Mackay, at John Hendersons, Admiralty Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WILLIAM LEAMY intending to fail in a few days for China, and leaving outstanding debts, to a very considerable Amount; requests the Gentlemen who have not yet discharged their accounts, will have the goodness as early as possible, to pay the Amount to Mr. John Parkinson; who continues the Sale of the residue of Leamy's China Investment at his Stores under the Exchange, consisting of the annexed Articles:

China Ware,
Fine Shinhue Sugar in Tubs,
Do, in half Do.
Rhubarb,
Camphire,
Soy in Jars and Bottles,
Silks,
Ribbands
Gauzes,
Kittifols,
Fine brown Nankeen,
Do. white Do.
Common white Do.
Graft Cloth,
Account Books,
Goulden Rattans,
Canes, &c. &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of George Hutton, deceased, having been granted to Elizabeth Hutton and Alexander Stewart, as his Executors and Executrix. It is requested that all Persons having Claims on the Estate of the said George Hutton, will make them known to the said Executor and Executrix, and that all Persons indebted to the said Estate, will be pleased to pay the Amount of their respective Debts to the Executor and Executrix above named.

Fort St. George: 7th August, 1793.

MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY.

THE Madras Exchange Committee beg Leave to inform the Public, that they have fixed on the undermentioned Scheme for their Lottery for this Year—viz.

LOTTERY SCHEME,
STAR PAGODAS 100,000.

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

1 Prize of	Star Pags:	10,000
2 Do. Star Pags.	2,500 each	5,000
4 Do.	1,000	4,000
8 Do.	500	4,000
18 Do.	250	4,500
40 Do.	100	4,000
80 Do.	50	4,000
250 Do.	20	59,000
1 Do. allotted to the 1st drawn Ticket		500
1 Do. allotted to the last drawn Ticket		5,000

3105 Prizes amounting to Star Pags. 100,000
6895 Blanks
10,000 Tickets

The Tickets are now issuing at Mr. Caffin's Office in the Madras Exchange, at the House of Messrs. Fairlie, Read and Co. at Calcutta, and at the Houses of Mr. Francis Kemp, and Messrs. Panchal De Silva e Souza and Nicholas De Lima e Souza, Bombay.

The Drawing will commence on the 15th of Sept. next, and the Payment of the Prizes will commence at Madras in 30 Days, and at Bengal and Bombay in 45 Days after the Drawing is over.

The Prizes will be paid at the same Rate of Exchange that Tickets are sold after deducting 10 per Cent.

P. M. CASSIN, Sec. to the Ex. Co
Madras Exchange: 30th May, 1793

AT BROWN'S GODOWN,
THE NORTH CORNER OF COURT-HOUSE STREET,

Opposite the Custom-House,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
ARE TO BE HAD CLARET, MADEIRA &c.
At the lowest Prices,

JAMES BROWN begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that having laid in a very large Quantity of the above Articles, can afford to sell them on very reasonable terms and warrant them to be of the first Quality.

N. B. A Quantity of excellent flavored Coniac Brandy.

MR. CHATER,

WINE MERCHANT, FORT ST. GEORGE.
PRESENTS his Compliments to his Friends, and begs leave to inform them that he has received a quantity of FRENCH CLARET from Bengal, and which he has for sale at the very moderate price of THREE PAGODAS the DOZEN.

MR. CHATER has MADEIRA from three to four Pagodas the Dozen—the latter of which he warrants to be London Particular, four Years in India

CONSTANTIA, genuine, at six Pagodas per Dozen.

MRS. HUTTON

BEGS leave to offer her most grateful thanks to the Public, for the many Favours hitherto conferred, and acquaints them, that she continues to carry on the Business in the House in Admiralty Street, and in the same manner as before her Husband's death.

MR. JONES (a Bookbinder) begs the Permission to say it will be kind enough to return it immediately.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BY R. AND J. HENDERSON

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

NEAR THE WALAJAW GATE,

On Saturday the 18th Instant.

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
The following Articles.—

CHINA Ware, Shoes, thirty-one pieces of fine Long Cloth, Muffin Handkerchiefs, Sugar Candy in Tubs, Satin Shoes, Mahogany Tables and Side board, 27 Casks of Beef, a quantity of Shades, and elegant Bandy, Mafupatam Snuff, Europe Cambrick Looking-Glasses, Sadlery, and a quantity of Iron &c. &c.

BY R. AND J. HENDERSON,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

NEAR THE WALAJAW GATE,

On Monday the 19th Instant, at 11 o'Clock.
A Quantity of flat Iron—French and Russia Canvas and small Cordage, a quantity of Madeira in Bottles, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

BY E. BENT.

A Large quantity of Madeira in Pipes, five Years old, at one hundred and ten Pagodas per Pipe; Six Years Old, one hundred and thirty Pagodas per Pipe. In Bottles, what has been five Years in the Cask, at three and a quarter Pagodas per Dozen, for one hundred Dozen; if a less quantity is taken, three and three quarter Pagoda per Dozen: Samples may be seen in the Auction Room.

A quantity of fine Conic Brandy at 3½ Pagodas per Dozen, not less than 12 Dozen.

A quantity of the first Sort of China Sugar Candy at 6½ Pagodas per Tub, at 6 Pagodas if a quantity is taken.

BY E. BENT.

On Tuesday the 20th Instant, at 11 o'Clock.

A Quantity of Country and Bengal Goods, Consisting of Doorees Chints, Turbans, Cloths, Shawls, also some Furnitures Horse and Bandies, Fallings, and a Variety of other Articles.

BY E. BENT.

On Wednesday the 21st Instant at 11 o'Clock.

FIFTY Tubs of the first sort of China Sugar Candy in Lots of First, Second and Third Tubs.

JOHN SHERMAN,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform such Gentlemen arriving at Madras, who may be Strangers to the Settlement, that he has Excellent and airy Accommodation at his House of Entertainment, pleasantly situated at the Corner of Stringer Street Black Town; where every Attention will be paid on Reasonable Terms, to such Gentlemen as may be pleased to favor him with their Commands.

London Tavern, 15th Aug. 1793.

TO The whole of the Bond Creditors of the
Estate of the late Mr. JOHN HALL.

GENTLEMEN,

I THINK it my duty, as Executor, to inform you, that I hold in my possession a sum of money amounting to between seventy nine and eighty thousand Pagodas—which sum it is the most earnest desire of my heart to pay away in such a manner, as not to incur any risk to myself, or censure from the world.

It appears from a list of the Bonds, which I have made up in the order in which they fall due, that the sum abovementioned is sufficient to pay off all those which have fallen due up to the first of January 1793, and as in the present situation of the affairs of the Estate I can think of no other mode of payment which could be either safe or legal, I have therefore to request that you may be pleased to consider whether this proposition is agreeable to you; or, if not, to point out any other that may be more satisfactory to yourselves, and on your unanimous determination being conveyed to me, I shall be ready to pay over to you the whole balance in my hands.

I have the honor to be with all due respect

Gentlemen,
Madras, 12th Your most Obedient
Aug. 1793. humble Servant
W. BOGGIE.

STATE PAPER.

MANIFESTO OF THE STATES GENERAL OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

HAVING already with the utmost surprise, and with the most lively indignation, heard of the Decree by which the National Convention of France, has in the most unexpected manner and without the smallest appearance of Justice or Reason.—Declared itself at War, with the Stadtholder of the united Provinces—that is, in fact to say—with this Republic;—what must our feelings have been on receipt of the following Paper—entitled a *Proclamation of General Dumourier to the Batavians!*

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL DUMOURIER TO THE BATAVIANS.

THE STADTHOLDER, who according to the principle of Republics ought to be no more than your *Captain-General*, and who ought to exercise no other title than for your welfare, the power which you have invested him, subject to the will and decisions of your Republic, holds you in *oppression and Slavery*.—You know perfectly what your *Rights* are; you essayed in 1787 to regain them from the ambitious House of ORANGE;—you had then recourse to the French Nation;—but as she herself groaned under the *despotism* of a perfidious Court, you became the butt of those base intrigues which at that time governed FRANCE.

A handful of Prussians, commanded by the same DUKE OF BRUNSWICK whom I drove out of Champagne was sufficient to bring you again under the yoke;—a number of you became victims to the vengeance of your *Despot*—others of you flew for refuge into France; and from that time all your hopes of *liberty* were lost, until a revolution the most surprising that the history of the universe affords, and maintained by the most glorious successes, gave you in the French powerful—generous and free Allies, who will second your efforts for *Liberty* or will die with you.

It is not against you, BATAVIANS, that the French Republic has declared War.—Friendly to all Nations, she has all *Despots* for her Enemies.—ENGLISHMEN, that people so proud of their liberty, have suffered themselves to be milled by the gold and the flatteries of their King, of whom, however, they will in a short time be weary. The more numerous our Enemies, the wider will our *Principles* be spread; Reason and Victory will support the *inextinguishable* rights of Man, and Nations will grow tired of exhausting their blood and their treasure for a small number of Individuals whose *Art is to keep Discord alive*, that they may deceive and thus keep the People in a state of SLAVERY.

We enter HOLLAND as the friends of the BATAVIANS, and the irreconcilable enemies of the House of ORANGE: You feel its yoke too insupportable for your choice

to be doubtful: Do you not see that this *Demi Despot* who tyrannizes over you, sacrifices to his own interest the most valuable interest of your Republic? Did he not persuade you in 1782 to break with disgraceful want of Faith, the Treaty of alliance you had concluded with Us? Has he not ever since favoured the *English Commerce* at the expense of yours? Is he not at this moment giving up your most important Settlements the *Cape of Good Hope* the *Island of Ceylon*, and all your *Trade* in INDIA, to the only Nation whose unceasing Rivalship you have cause to fear? Do you think that the ENGLISH insatiate of *Power* and of *Gold*, will ever give you back those important places, which completely insure them the Empire of INDIA? No, Batavians, you will never regain your rank as one of the first maritime Nations till you are free; send back to GERMANY, that ambitious House which for a Century past, has sacrificed you to its Pride.—send back that *Sister* of FREDERICK-WILLIAM, who has his ferocious PRUSSIANS at her Command, whenever you attempt to break your Chains. Thus to call in the PRUSSIANS is as often as it happens, an insult to the standards of your brave Troops:—The House of Orange fears with good reason that the spirit of *liberty* may seize them.—a *Republican Army* cannot remain long in the service of *France*; soon shall the *Armies of HOLLAND* soon shall the *Victors of the Dogger-Bank* join their standards and their *Fleets* to the French.—The first that shall enroll themselves under the standard of LIBERTY may be assured of receiving not only the rank they held in the service of the Republic; but Promotion also at the expense of the *Slaves* of the House of ORANGE.

I come among you surrounded by the generous Martyrs of the Revolution of 1787.—Their performance and the Sacrifices they have made, *deserve* your confidence and also mine: they form a Committee which will increase in number.—This Committee will be very serviceable in the first moments of your Revolution; and its members who have no other ambition than to style themselves the deliverers of their Country, will fall back again into their different stations in the Social order as soon as your *National Convention* assembles.

I come among you at the head of 60,000 free and Victorious French; 60,000 more are defending *Belgia*, and are ready to follow me, should I find resistance. We are not the aggressors; The *Orange Party* have long carried on a secret and insidious war against us. It was at the HAGUE that all the fetters were forged for our liberty: We now come to the Hague to look for the authors of our *Misfortune*; we bear no anger, nor resentment; but against them; we will traverse your rich Provinces like *Friends* and like *Brothers*; you will see how different the conduct, of *Free-Men* who offer you their aid is from that of *Tyrants* who inundate and lay waste your lands.—I promise to the peaceful husbandmen, whose harvests are sacrificed to the Terror of the Tyrant, to indemnify them out of the effects of those who shall have ordered these unnecessary inundations.—I promise also to deliver into their hands and to their just vengeance, the base administrators, magistrates or military Commanders who shall have ordered these inundations.—In the mean time to prevent the damage they may occasion, I exhort the inhabitants of the Country, if they feel in the smallest degree the glorious spirit of Liberty—to oppose them; and I will shortly follow my Proclamation, to support the brave and punish the base.

BATAVIANS! Take Confidence in a Man whose name is known to you, who has never failed in performing what he promised and who leads to battle *Freemen* before whom the PRUSSIANS the *Satellites* of your Tyrant, have fled and shall fly again. The *Belgians* call me their Deliverer: I hope soon to be yours.

DUMOURIER,

Commander in Chief of the Army of the French Republic.

The tenor of this Paper, printed at Antwerp in the French and Dutch languages, would make us presume that it was intended by General Dumourier to announce and precede the attack with which he has long threatened this Republic; to disclose to all Europe and to the Inhabitants of these Provinces in particular, the tendency of this enterprise; and to justify, if it were possible its motives. But a production so replete with *absurdities*, and with the grossest *fallacies*, as well as the most atrocious *calumny*, was never before published on any similar occasion: Every impartial Reader, examining with attention the contents of this Proclamation will like us, have some diffi-

culty in believing that it ought to be attributed to him whose name it bears; a person who passes for an intelligent and enlightened man, and one who makes profession of integrity and morality:—nor, are we afraid to leave the disgusting Sophisms it contains, and the facts it alleges, to be examined by the good sense of all the well inclined inhabitants of this Country: With this view, we do not hesitate to contribute ourselves to the Publication of this Paper, by inserting it in the present Manifesto.—But we think we owe to our honour, to the nation at large, to the present age, and to posterity not to leave unanswered, at a moment when this peaceable state is menaced by the most unjust invasion—the fallacies that are alleged against us:—and indeed, had we sought an opportunity to discuss this matter, we could not have found one more favourable.

The Author of the Proclamation begins with representing his Highness the Hereditary Stadtholder as a Tyrant, who holds in oppression the good people of these Provinces; and as having no other power, than that of *Captain-General*. It is scarce possible to give a stronger proof of the most profound ignorance of our Constitution—in which, the illustrious charge of *Captain-General*, and that of Hereditary Stadtholder, are two Dignities absolutely distinct: and, as to what regards the manner in which his Highness, the Hereditary Stadtholder exercises the functions entrusted to him, in these two characters, we appeal to the testimony of all our Countrymen. Who among them will candidly assert that the office of Stadtholder gives to him who is invested with it, the power to oppress and enslave the Citizen? Besides, is there a single inhabitant of these Provinces, if he be not totally blinded by the spirit of party, who does not bear witness to the amiable and beneficent qualities of a Prince, whose disposition and administration have always been characterized by sweetness moderation, and a scrupulous exactness in fulfilling his Duties. The other articles of accusation against him are no less absurd, nor less ridiculous. How could the Stadtholder occasion in the Year 1782, a breach of a Treaty, which was not concluded until 1785?—Whoever said, or seriously thought, that he could have wished to favour the *English* trade at the expense of *ours*? Is not all Mercantile influence absolutely foreign to his functions? And does not commerce open a field sufficiently wide to employ the active Industry of two amiable and allied Nations? Which of us, in short ever heard of delivering up the Cape of Good Hope, or the Isle of Ceylon to the English? Who then does not perceive that all these reproaches are mere fictions; and how can it be believed that such would be asserted for truths in a writing destined to declare to the world the motives of a *foi disante* Republic for waging a most unjust War against a free and Independent State.

In a manner equally false does the Paper before us speak of the Revolution of 1787, an event, which those who are strangers or enemies to our Constitution wrongfully represent as an act of violence and oppression. Every body knows that the tendency of what was done at that time, was to re-establish and confirm the ancient and legitimate Constitution, under which the Republic was founded—grew from small beginnings and remained so long happy and flourishing; and which the efforts of an ambitious few threatened entirely to subvert.

“It is not against the Batavians” (continues the Proclamation) that France has declared War: Friendly to all Nations she has all despots for her Enemies.” Let not our fellow Citizens suffer themselves to be dazzled by those deceitful expressions; let them not forget how wretchedly the terms Liberty, Slavery and Oppression are abused in these days.—The present Rulers of France, who think themselves entitled in so arbitrary a manner to dispose of the fate and of the welfare of States, have, but too plainly shewn in what the Friendship they profess to other Nations consists; and what they mean by Tyranny and Despotism: They testify their Friendship to other Nations, by sowing discord and division among them, and by forcibly stripping them of Privileges essential to Social Order, and sacred by their antiquity: Privileges, the memory whereof they endeavour to efface, by destroying the Charters on which they are founded: the Gifts they offer, under the prepossessing names of *Fraternity* and *Liberty*, are no other than that same unbridled Licentiousness and that same spirit of Irreligion, on which they openly value themselves, accompanied by all the Evils that spring therefrom, and under which they are now groaning; such as Anarchy, Murder, Pillage, Misery and Famine,

They brand with the name of *Despotism* and *Slavery*, all those institutions Civil and Religious, which have hitherto been respected among men as necessary to their happiness and indispensable to the existence of Civil Society.—Men cannot live in Society without a Government to provide for their welfare, and the Principles which the French are sword in hand, training themselves to propagate, are calculated to overturn all Governments, and to substitute Anarchy in their stead, with all the evils that flow from it—to the annihilation of Security, Peace, and good Order.

Amongst the many striking absurdities in this Proclamation, which we think ourselves called upon to expose to our Countrymen we cannot pass over in silence what it says of a few unknown and contemptible persons, who arrogate to themselves an imaginary Power under the name of the *Batavian Committee*; and who are pointed out as the Persons who ought to be entrusted with the Administration of our Government, until we also, in imitation of unhappy France, shall have formed our *National Convention*. Shall we then be persuaded to throw off the gentle authority that governs us for the sake of submitting our lives, Properties and every thing that is dear to us, to the Caprice of a few unknown, despicable, and ignorant Individuals, who will dispose of all these at their pleasure, until the Government passes from their hands into those of a self created Convention blindly devoted to France as we see in a Neighbouring Country; and whose administration would necessarily be attended with the same disastrous Consequences?—How could People imagine that such Ideas as these would be adopted by a wise and sensible Nation, Constitutionally averse to the fatal inventions of the present day, and accustomed to a just and moderate Government.

We are persuaded, that it is not necessary to warn the good People of this Country, to avoid the invitations and Promises that are held out, to induce them to range under the standard of this Pretended Liberty; nor to listen to the insignificant threats that are employed to deter them from using those means of defence with which Nature has furnished us. It is not possible that there should be any amongst them so base or so degenerate, as to unite with the enemies of their Country—to carry desolation, and despair amongst their fellow Citizens with that long train of irremediable evils the necessary consequence of the cruel Rapacity, which so many Countries subdued by the French, experience at this day.

We expect on the contrary, that all our fellow Citizens laying aside the spirit of Party which divides them, will unite their exertions to ours, and to those of all true lovers of their Country, to defend and preserve under the Divine Protection, the Land that gave them birth, and has hitherto fostered them; and to rescue Religion and true Liberty the Palladia of their happiness, from the galling yoke of foreign and barbarous Invaders:—We expect every thing from their bravery and from their Prowess.

We are persuaded that they will not suffer themselves to be intimidated by the exaggerated display of the Forces, that are said to be advancing against them. Let them not forget the invincible Bravery with which our Immortal Ancestors withstood these same Frenchmen, at a time when the great Powers of Europe were not as now, fighting on our side;—but leagued with our Enemies, nor the situation of our Country, which especially at this Season opposes insurmountable obstacles to a hostile invasion; nor the prudence and energetic activity of our Government who will leave no means unemployed to insure the success of our common exertions;—nor, in short, the effectual succours we may very soon expect from our faithful allies: and it, after so many important Considerations, any additional motive were necessary to confirm them in their resolution to sacrifice every thing to the defence of their Country, we would set before their Eyes the example of their Neighbours, the People of the Austrian Netherlands, who called in and adopted as Friends, this same General who dares to style himself their Deliverer, and these same Frenchmen that he commands; but who are now reaping the most bitter fruits of their inconsiderate credulity.

May that Supreme and all-powerful Being, who hath so often brought this Republic out of the most imminent dangers, deign at this time to preserve it from such deliverance and from such Friends!

Thus done and Resolved in the assembly of their High Mightinesses the States General of the Provinces the 20th February 1793.

(Paraphé) W. F. H. VAN WASSENAER.
By their Command (Signed) H. FAGEL

Letter from General Custine to the Minister at War.

Mentz, January 6th.

Citizen Minister.

THE frost has obliged me to break down the bridge between Cassel and Mentz, and consequently to place at the former all the troops necessary for its defence. The works of the city not being finished here, I was under the necessity of leaving the number of troops necessary to occupy the entrenched camp, and Cassel could not contain them. The village of Coeffeln had always been occupied, and yet it even was not sufficient; I determined, therefore, until I could establish banks, which I ordered to be constructed, to occupy the small town of Bakein at the distance of a league from Cassel. This town is situated on an eminence covered with vines, which extend almost without interruption to within a quarter of a league of Cassel. The village of Coeffeln could form an intermediate point between Cassel and Hocheim. Such were my dispositions. In these two villages contained each six battalions, it was requisite that two night camps a battalion each should be established for security of the post of Hocheim. During a heavy fall of snow, however, and like the night was very dark, a column of the enemy, owing to the inadvertence of my posts, passed between them. This column was designed to attack Hocheim behind, while another body of troops from Villars should attack it in front. Marshal Sedillot commanded in Nocheim, and Houchard in Coeffeln commanded both these posts. At break of day intelligence was brought that a heavy cannonade was heard, upon which I immediately set out to proceed to Coeffeln. Houchard, who had instantly repaired to Hocheim, and who in his way thither was obliged to break through the enemy's cavalry, had ordered the proper dispositions to be made before he quitted Coeffeln. At this time Marshal Sedillot was in full retreat through the vines of Hocheim, and had made a passage through the enemy's Infantry, who gave way to the troops of the Republic.

The enemy's Cavalry twice attempted to charge, but were twice repulsed by the fire of our musketry and artillery; and, had the orders been executed which I gave for having the horse belonging to the artillery frustated before they passed the Rhine, the surprise of my troops, for I must say that they were surprised, would have been a victory. But being obliged to pass a hollow in the centre of the vineyards of Hocheim, and to mount an ascent covered with ice, we were under the necessity, after crossing the enemy's lines, and leaving them behind us, to abandon a few field pieces.

The troops posted at Coeffeln retreated without receiving orders. I cannot help testifying my displeasure at the conduct of Colonel Lasferriere, of the 48th regiment, who retired with precipitation, and also with that of Colonel Hauteperre, of the 37th regiment, who did not appear at the head of his corps, and whom I could not even find on my return. The latter, it is said, is a prisoner, but if that be the case, he must have become so voluntarily. The enemy for a few moments induced me to hope that they would have attempted to attack the entrenchments of Cassel, but they soon determined on a retreat. We took from them some prisoners; and at present we occupy the heights of Hocheim. On account of the severity of the season I have chosen rather to place my troops in the barns at Cassel and Coeffeln, than to exhaust them by so harassing a service. I cannot bestow too high praises on the coolness and courage of the soldiers, as well as in their confidence, and their ardour to engage the enemy. Nothing could discompose their tranquillity, and even the breaking down of the bridge made no impression upon them. Such men doubtless deserve the greatest commendation; and I have nothing to reproach them with, but too much security. Considering the naked state in which they are, and the severity of the season, they may certainly be pardoned for want of vigilance; and this fault at present has served to prove their valour and intrepidity.

(Signed) CUSTINE.

Extract of a Letter from Frankfurt of the 8th January.

Accounts were received on the 6th Inst. at 1 o'clock in the morning, that the French confined in their position at Cassel, appeared inclined to give themselves more liberty, and were advancing on the side towards Hocheim. The King immediately set off to put himself at the head of his

troops, a brisk cannonade was heard which continued until 9 o'clock, the action then ceased, and it was said much to the disadvantage of the French, nor was it long before we found it so. The same day at 3 in the afternoon the King returned with the Duke of Brunswick, and on the day following twelve guns were brought in with 160 prisoners taken in this affair. The French were driven to the very walls of Cassel, and had scarce time to save themselves in their trenches. When the King entered the village of Hocheim and passed the tower near the Church, certain French Chasseurs who waited in ambush for the opportunity, fired at him but missed. As soon as the brave Hessians who attended saw this, they stormed the Church, scaled the tower and put the French to the sword, and those who remained were cast from the battlements, and the windows &c. dashed to pieces on the pavement. The Prussian troops equally distinguished themselves in attacking the batteries and the Hussars of Wolfarth set the example. The King rewarded those who carried off the guns with 50 Frederick d'ors each, three Hussars took a Captain with the treasure chest of his company containing 2000 Crowns; a French Colonel is among the prisoners, many of the French in attempting to save themselves were lost in the Meyn—the action was warm on both sides, the loss on the side of the allies is yet unknown, but it is thought the Hessians suffered most; 14 of them were wounded by the explosion of a tumbrel; the Prussians are said to have lost 52 men. The French force at Hocheim is estimated at 4000 men.

Extract of another Letter from Paris JANUARY 17.

The Executive Council have summoned all the Commanders in Chief of the armies of the Republic to meet here, in order to concert with the Ministers, and the Committees of the Convention, the plan to be followed for carrying on the war, and which will be put in execution as soon as the necessary dispositions are determined on.

General Labouderne, on intelligence being received of the English Armaments, set out to visit Calais, Dunkirk, and all the Coasts on the Channel. After inspecting the state of that coast, he will repair to Paris to concert with the military Committee some operations. We are assured that he is to command the army on the Rhine, in the room of General Biron.

Citizen Naillac, the French minister at Geneva was acknowledged in that character by the Doge, who at the same time gave him the most positive assurances of the attachments of Genoa to the French Republic.

LEYDEN, January 17th.

The different accounts relative to the affair at Hocheim on the 6th, agree in substance with the above Extract of a Letter from Frankfurt. The French detachment of about 3000 men which came to fortify the heights of Hocheim was commanded by Field Marshal Newinger, whom ill founded reports related to have died of his wounds two months ago—This force it is said would have been surprised, surrounded and made prisoners of, but for the treachery of a Prussian Hussar, who deserted upon the line of march, and gave notice to the enemy—during the action the Hereditary Prince of Hohenloe, who had his head quarters at Wilbaden, fell upon them on the flank, and by this manœuvre compelled them to retreat into the trenches of Cassel. Some accounts say that they lost 700 men, others more favorable, include the dead and wounded 1300.—The Prussian Major General Weirath had his horse killed under him. The position of the Frenchin Cassel, where there are in number about 10,000 men, was become particularly critical, as the Rhine and Meyn having begun to freeze they had been reduced to the necessity of withdrawing their bridge of boats and thereby cutting off their communication with Mayence.

PARIS, Feb. 20.

On the 15th a letter was read in the Convention from the Commissaries of the army in the Alps, which contained heavy complaints of the distressed situation of the troops. The letter was sent to the Committee of general defence.

On the 16th Delmas, in the name of the Committee of War, represented the difficulties it had to encounter in recruiting the army; and the absolute uncertainty there was relative to the number of effective troops actually on foot. On the 18th, Aubry proposed "that there should be levied immediately 300,000 men to reinforce the army actually on foot.—On the 19th, Choudieu made the same motion, and the Convention approved of the measure.—The executive Council was authorized to order all the troops in Paris and all the National Guards on the Frontiers to march to-

ward Flanders; as there was great reason to apprehend that the Flemings were far from being pleased with their deliverers. The French mode of giving liberty to the inhabitants of their new conquests, seems to be driving them out of their houses, and rendering them of their property.—General Champanorine has taken the forts Steuwaert and St. Michel, in Holland. It is a long time since we have heard any thing of the army of Var (in the county of Nice) or that of Montblanc (in Savoy), and the expedition against Sardinia has been extremely impeded by contrary winds and tempests, General Anselme, who commands the army in Nice, and several other commands, have been accused of Peculation at the head of the Convention; Anselme was in consequence ordered in arrest. A Courier has arrived with intelligence of great and dangerous troubles having broke at Lyons on account of the scarcity of provisions.

PARIS, Feb. 25.

The Minister of War, Bournonville, has represented to the Convention "that as the enemy's forces augment daily, and it appears that they will soon be in motion, it will be necessary to employ vigorous measures to recruit the army." He proposed in consequence, "that the Convention should authorize the departments to order the 60,000 Volunteers, who had quitted the army without permission, to return without delay."—During the debate on this subject, the most scandalous scene took place between Genissieu and Marat.

The sitting of the 24th was dedicated to an object, which is not of less importance at the present moment than the recruiting of the army. A member informed the Convention, that a great alarm had spread over Paris on account of the excessive scarcity of provisions: that the people had assembled round the baker's houses in the most tumultuous manner; that it was impossible to furnish them with a loaf of bread since 8 o'clock in the morning. The people have, in streets, besieged the Baker's doors, cry *Bread, Bread, give us Bread!*—and in the quarters their clamours have been repeated, and the National Guard put under arms. It is the same at Lyons, where the scarcity of provisions, added to the total want of all commerce and manufactures, have occasioned the troubles of which we have already spoken.

EXTRACTS, from the Europe Papers.

His Majesty takes the field in person this morn, which is the reason of no commander in chief of the army being appointed.

There will be numerous camps in different parts of Great Britain; one of which will be formed in Hyde park, in which it is said, the Royal tent will be pitched.—His Majesty's Body Guards are ordered to be immediately augmented on the occasion. It has given the Prince of Wales great pleasure, being appointed Colonel of the 10th regiment of cavalry, as he has long ardently wished for it. The emoluments of a regiment of horse are about 1,400l. a year; but we are confident, from the prince's known generosity, that it will prove no addition to his income.

The Duke of York commands the important district of Kent and Essex. In the division that is made of the kingdom under the different Staff Generals, Sir William Howe commands on the coast.

On Monday the Prince of Wales ordered his legal officers to be dismissed; we say ordered because instead of signifying his royal intentions himself, he directed the clerk of his Council to write official letters to the Honorable Thomas Erskine, and to Arthur Pigott, Esquires, that his royal Highness had no longer occasion for their services.

CARLTON-HOUSE, JANUARY 28, 1793. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint Robert Graham, of the Society of the Inner Temple, Esq. to the office of his Royal Highness's Attorney General, and John Anstuther, of the Society of Lincoln's Inn Esq. to be Solicitor General to his Royal Highness.

February 5th.—Their Majesties and the six Princesses last night honored Covent Garden Theatre with their presence—they were of course in mourning.

Government are employing all the labourers they can hire, in putting the fortifications at Dover, Deal, Hythe, and other places on the Kentish Coast, in a state of defence under the direction of experienced Engineers.

Mr. Cobb, Banker and Brewer at Margate, to every seaman that enters into His Majesty's service at that place, pays from his own purse, a bounty of two guineas.

The number of ships now in Commission

at home are—of the line 32—three of 50 guns—frigates and sloops 43.

A foreign Agent has already been discovered at Deal, purchasing small vessels &c. for the French, for the purpose of converting them into privateers. This person escaped being taken into custody; but a stop is effectually put to his proceedings.

Lord St. Helens is appointed minister to the Court of Spain, and is immediately to embark for that kingdom. The Assistance frigate is appointed to Convey his Lordship to that port in Spain, from which he may most conveniently proceed to Madrid.

General O'Hara, who is on the point of leaving England for Gibraltar, will proceed to that Fortress in the same Ship which carries out Lord St. Helens.

A Treaty of Commerce and Alliance is said to be very far proceeded on between England and Spain, which promises to be of the highest national benefit to this Country.

A Treaty, equally beneficial, is also said to be on the tapis between Russia and England, in which her Imperial Majesty has subscribed to all Conditions Stipulated by the Court of London.

Earl Howe is to be Commander in Chief of the Fleet equipped for the purpose of cruising in the Channel; and Admiral Barington is intended to be second in command; Lord Hood to be Commander in Chief of the Fleet intended to be stationed up the straits; and Admiral Goodall who is now with a Squadron off Gibraltar, is to command the second division of it.

The Devonshire Militia has done itself the distinguished honor to solicit employment against the enemies of Britain and humanity.—Officers and men combined to testify their eager wishes, regardless of the Situation in which the offer may place them, to they do but serve.

FROM THE BOMBAY PRESS.

The Levee yesterday at the Government House was fully attended—a great number of Military Officers were present.

Major Woodburne, we hear, in consequence of indisposition resigns the service and proposes to return to Europe by one of the Indianmen of the season.

Major Bruce will be brought on the strength of the Artillery Corps by the resignation of Major Woodburne, and, as understood, will be appointed to the command of the detachment of Artillery under orders to embark for the Coast.

The Chichester, and one or two other ships are freighted by Government for the conveyance of troops and stores to Madras.

The five Companies of Artillery some time since, ordered to be in readiness to move on the shortest notice, are expected to be embarked the beginning of the ensuing month.

The French prize *Bien Aimé* taken at this port, is now completely manned and equipped; and forms a very handsome sloop of war. She is now at anchor off the Esplanade and is in readiness to proceed to sea.

The Woodcote Indianman is refitting with every possible dispatch; but, unluckily, at present, there are not any spars at this port of sufficient size to form lower masts for a ship of her burthen, otherwise she would have been ready for sea before this time. It is not yet, we believe, determined whether the Woodcote returns direct to Europe, or whether she proceeds to the coast, or is to be sent to China.

Numerous reports, relative to the departure of the Governor General, have been in circulation for some days past, but on this subject nothing decisively authentic has transpired—the probability however is that his Lordship does not propose to embark earlier than the middle of next month.

From the Bombay Couriers.

The Ball and Supper given by Sir Robert Abercrombie on Monday evening last, was equally distinguished by a respectable Company of Ladies and Gentlemen who attended, as by the politeness and attention which was shewn to all, by the Gentlemen who conducted the Entertainment of the Evening.

By some accident a Fire took place among the Cotton in the Fore-hold of the ship *Caron* in the Harbour, which was Provisionally discovered on Monday last, and by the great exertions of the Captain and Officers, with the ready and benevolent assistance afforded from the Indianmen, and Ships in the Harbour was soon extinguished, with very trifling damage.

This Ship has been since examined to the satisfaction of the Officer appointed by the Insurance Company.

MADRAS :

THURSDAY, 15th August.

YESTERDAY Evening arrived in the Roads, the Honorable Company's Ships, *Princess Amelia*, *Britannia*, *Francis*, *Rodney* and *Berrington*.

The above Ships sailed from Spithead, on the 5th of April, under convoy of the *Powerful* and *Boyer*, in company with Admiral Gell who had a line of Battle Ships and 1 Frigate under his command. Admiral Gell parted with his Squadron the fourth day after the fleet sailed. The *Boyer* returned to England from latitude 25° N. and the *Powerful* parted with them off the Cape of Good Hope: they saw no land from the time of their departure from England, until their arrival here.

PASSENGERS.

In the *Princess Amelia*, Captain Millet.

Mrs. Col. Forbes
Miss Mary Forbes
Miss Mary Welles
Miss E. A. Jackson
Miss M. C. Jackson
Miss Hannah Craigie
Miss Margaret Stewart
Miss K. Gundart
Mr. F. Vanitart Writers
Mr. J. Miller
Mr. Peter Pigow, Free Mariner, for Bengal.

In the *Britannia* Captain Chesep.

Mr. John McDowall, Writer.
Mr. William Augustus Garriens.
Mr. William Robert Edward.
Mr. Thomas Porley.
Mr. Francis Bagshaw
Capt. &c. Bengal.

Eighty-Nine Recruits, two Women and three Children.

In the *Francis* Captain Burrows.

Lieut. Edward Boisdaine of this establishment, and Ensign Jarvis, of his Majesty's 36th Regt.

In the *Berrington* Captain Ley.

Cornet Grange.
Reverend Mr. Piczold.
Mrs. Piczold, and Mr. Hutchison.

In the *Redney* Captain Chaffield.

Passengers not as yet ascertained.
The accounts from Europe brought by the above ships are we believe down to late as the beginning of April, and bring several details of actions fought on the continent between the French and the confederate Powers.

A splendid victory was obtained by the Prince of Saxe Coburg over the French at Neerlanden near Tirlmont, which was preceded by a long and sharp action; the particulars of which we are obliged to reserve for a future opportunity.

It appears however, that on the 15th of March, the advanced Posts of the Imperial Army, had been beat back from Tirlmont which was retaken from the enemy: on the 16th M. Dumourier attempted to pass the left wing of the Imperial Army: on the 17th there was a change of position and a brisk cannonade: on the 18th at seven o'clock in the morning M. Dumourier attacked the center of the Imperial army, but was repulsed: he was likewise repulsed by the Imperial right wing: but about 3 o'clock in the afternoon Dumourier's right wing penetrated through the Imperial left wing, whose cavalry was prevented from maneuvering, the ground being intersected by ditches; the corps of reserve, commanded by M. Clairfayt then decided the victory. The French retired in good order until 6 o'clock in the evening, when the Imperial cavalry put them to the rout.

The number of killed and wounded is variously reported, it is said that the French lost 33 pieces of Cannon.

As a sequel to the above intelligence another engagement had it is said taken place near Brussels on the 22d in which the French were again defeated with a loss of 15000 men and all their Cannon; that Dumourier after having had three horses shot under him, very narrowly escaped being taken—and that *Brussels* and *Namur* were in consequence in the possession of the Imperialists.

That Dumourier will be able to make another stand against the Austrian General

was neither to be expected or apprehended. The French Army has not only sustained great loss in the number of their men but seems to have suffered a total rout and dispersion from the ardent and destructive pursuit of the conquering Army.

The French it is said had evacuated Brussels, on the approach of the Austrian army, and fell back towards Mons.

The successive battles that had taken place since the 18th of March, had cost the lives of many brave Men on both sides. Among the wounded are said to be General Valence and young Egalite who hold the rank of Lieutenant General: the General of the French Artillery it is said is killed.

The Austrian army entered Brussels on the 24th of March; and Ostend was captured by the French, and taken possession of by Admiral Mac Bride among the accommodations of the Inhabitants: several French vessels in the Harbour fell into the hands of the Captors, who immediately hoisted the Austrian Flag to the universal joy of the People. The French to the number of 2000 retreated to Dunkirk. It was current at Helvoetsluys that all the French in Flanders, had joined the Emperor.

Namur, had likewise surrendered to the Austrian troops; but the French at Breda on being summoned to surrender, returned for answer, that they had shewn their enemies how to take it, and would now teach them how to keep it: Their Force, in this Garrison is said to be 4000 Men.

The French Colonel *Rutenburgh*, who commanded at Bergen, deserted to the Austrian Garrison at Frankfurt.

Baron *Trenck* so well known under the late King of Prussia had been captured by the French, who flattered themselves with the aid of his Military talents, in opposition to the success of him, by whom he has been so cruelly persecuted.

The Emperor's declaration of an Edict declaring a treaty with thence Nation suspended, and demanding her subjects out of France. It also prohibits any from going there, and allows on three Weeks to all the French Consuls, and others to settle their affairs, previous to their leaving the Empire: A similar Edict has been issued by the King of Spain.

Antwerp was taken by the Imperials, and the retreat of the French Garrison at Breda and Gertruydenberg was by its means cut off.—Breda was closely invested by the Hereditary Prince of Orange.

The Brigade of British Guards on foreign service have received orders to fit themselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

Their baggage and tent equipages are provided: their line forms a superior spectacle of military excellence, and their discipline and demeanor are highly honorable to who command and serve in it. Nothing can surpass the general transport that pervades it, from the expectation of soon being in sight of the Enemy! The first detachment of the Hanoverian forces, is advanced within six days march of Gorcum.—They are expected to form a junction with the Guards by the 3d of April.

The whole province of Brittany except Nantes have taken up Arms in support of a Counter Revolution.—The Paris Papers say that the number of Revolvers are 40,000, but other accounts state them to be 90,000 Men. It is supposed that the reason of their stopping the mails by way of Calais was, to prevent this being known in England, lest assistance should be sent to the Revolvers. They are in possession of all the Country round Brest and Rochelle.

Two Regiments, of emigrant French were to be raised in England, to consist of 1,200; the Duke D'Harcourt was to command one, and the Marquis de Chastel the other. They were to be embarked to act with the French Princes the moment that they were completed.

The following is a list of the Combination of Kings, Princes, and States at War with France—a combination which, for extent of dominion, wealth and Power, is without Example in the annals of Mankind:

The King of Great Britain.
The Empress of Russia.
The Emperor of Germany as King of Hungary, and Bohemia.
Archduke of Austria, Brabant &c.
The German Empire collectively.
The Electors of Mentz, Treves, and Hanover individually.
The King of Spain.
The King of Sardinia.

The King of Prussia.
The States General of Holland, &c.
The Republic of Hamburg.
The Republic of Bremen.
The Prince Bishop of Liege.
The Duke of Deux Ponts.
The Prince of Hesse Cassel.
The Duke of Brunswick Luxemburg.

Nothing it is said could equal the valor of the Prince of Coburg in the conducting of the engagement with the French General. Clairfait was not without his share of the merit and honor of the day; and the heroic conduct of Dumourier though defeated excited expressions of the warmest admiration from the Prince.

We are very sorry to learn that the Bombay Cruiser, the *Morning Star*, was unfortunately stranded in Queevylandy Bay near Calicut, on the 18th of last month. We are however happy to add that the Captain, Officers, Crew and also the Stores &c. were saved; but it was extremely doubtful if the Vessel could be got off again. Late accounts from the Southward state that ten French Officers, and thirty six Seamen, part of the Crew of the *Providence* lately taken by the Dutch at Tutocorin, as announced in a former Courier, have arrived some days ago, under an Escort at Calicut.

By the latest advices from Batavia, we are happy to learn that the Count de Byland, so well known on this Coast for his unequalled Hospitality, particularly to the Gentlemen of the English Nation, is likely to obtain from the Supreme Dutch Government a decree, for restoring him to his Rank in the Service, and allowing him also a liberal recompense for the losses he may have sustained during his suspension from it: these accounts further state, that he was on the eve of being united to a Widow-lady of considerable fortune.

We are informed by letters from the Northward, that on Thursday the 11th Instant, about twenty minutes past Nine at Night, was felt the shock of an Earthquake at Alka: the weather was hazy, and previous to the Shock a noise resembling distant Thunder proceeded from the Westward.—The Walls of the Quarters in the Fort were observed to be much agitated by the general convulsion, and the Bamboos which supported their Roofs, our Correspondent observes cracked as if on fire: no material damage seems to have ensued; but the consternation of the Natives on such an alarming occasion, is earlier conceived than expressed.

A Supplement containing the Operations of the Army before Pondicherry, and some further interesting European News, will be published as speedily as possible.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Shall meet with due attention as soon as possible.

The Queen and Royal family of France.

By the latest accounts it is said, that the Queen is not in found mind—She is become by the weight of her afflictions quite decrepit—her hair is turned grey—the constantly weeps and takes little refreshment.—The Princess Elizabeth is much in the same state, though her constitution is stronger.—The Dauphin remains ill.—The Prince Royal, so young to feel like others, is in better health, but even he, is strongly affected with thilatevents.

The French is often mentioned with the AMERICAN REVOLUTION, but there was a wide difference in the conduct of the latter.—In America, no barbarities were perpetrated—no men's heads stuck upon poles, and carried about in savage triumph—no ladies' bodies mangled, and dragged and exposed thro' the streets—no prisoners in irons massacred without trial, and in cold blood.—The Americans did not, at discretion, harrafs, murder, or plunder the Established Clergy—much less roast their unsuccessful Generals alive—Whatever blood was spilt, flowed gallantly in the field; and their Constitution accomplished, by the result of open and honorable warfare, and not by the operation of banditties of cut-throat assassins,

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Honorable the President in Council is pleased to Publish the following Extract of a Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated the 30th of January 1793.

"It affords us particular satisfaction to transmit you the following Resolutions of the General Court of Proprietors held on the 23d Instant, and we direct that immediately on their Receipt they may be communicated to all those concerned in them residing under your Presidency."

"Resolved Unanimously, That it is the Opinion of this Court, that the Most Noble Marquis Cornwallis, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, has displayed uncommon Zeal and Ability in the Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, during the time he has been Governor General and Commander in Chief in India, and particularly in conducting the late War with Tipu Sultan, and also in concluding the late Treaty of Peace with Tipu Sultan on Terms so Honorable and advantageous to the Interests of the Company and their Allies, and that the Thanks of this Court be given to Marquis Cornwallis for the very gallant and important Services he has thus rendered to the East India Company, &c."

"That his Statue be placed in this Court Room, that his great Services may be ever had in Remembrance."

"Resolved Unanimously, That the Thanks of this Court be given to Major General Sir William Meadows, Knight of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, for his gallant and meritorious Services during the late War in India."

"Resolved Unanimously, That the Thanks of this Court be given to Major General Sir Robert Abercrombie, Knight of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, for his gallant and meritorious Service during the late War in India."

"Resolved Unanimously, That the Thanks of this Court be given to all the Officers of the Army, European and Native, under the Marquis Cornwallis, for their gallant Conduct during the late War in India, &c."

"That this Court doth highly approve and acknowledge the Services of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers both European and Native, serving under the Marquis Cornwallis, during the late War in India, and that the same be signified to them by the Officers of the several Corps; who are desired to thank them for their Gallant behaviour."

"Resolved Unanimously, That the Thanks of this Court be given to the Members of the Supreme Council in Bengal, of the Council at Fort St. George, and of the Council at Bombay, for their Zealous Assistance and Support which they have Uniformly afforded to the Marquis Cornwallis, and to the Army during the late War in India."

Published by Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

W. C. JACKSON, Sec.

Stephen Lushington, Examiner.

Fort St. George: 15th August, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of John Waterman, late Conductor of Artillery, deceased, to be granted to Sophia Waterman, as Widow and Relict to the said Deceased.

J. S. HALL, PROCTOR.

Fort St. George: 13th August, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Captain Forbes, deceased, to be granted to Lieutenant James Hays, as nearest of Kin to the said Deceased.

J. S. HALL, PROCTOR.

Fort St. George: 13th August, 1793.

DEATH.

Near Pallamcottah the 25th Ult.—Cornet Thomas Haffey of the 3d. Regiment Native Cavalry.

ARRIVALS.

August 9th, Ship Milford, Egan, Bengal.
10th Ship Carter, Nash, ditto. Ship Resource, Green ditto. 11th Ship Ganjaver, Jameson, ditto. 14th Ship Dorethia Elizabeth Walker, ditto. 15th Ship Betsey Lennen, Vizagapatam.

PRINTED BY HENRY DUCKWORTH, EXCHANGE, FORT ST. GEORGE:

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, LETTERS & ORDERS, RELATIVE TO THE PAPER, WILL BE RECEIVED & ATTENDED TO, WITH THE STRICTEST PUNCTUALITY SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE ORIENTAL STAR CALCUTTA.

AUGUST, 17th 1793.

MADRAS.

SIEGE OF PONDICHERRY.

SATURDAY 17th AUGUST.

WE in our Courier of the eight Instant continued the account of our operations against Pondicherry so far down as the seventh without advertent to a single casualty, although the firing from the Fort had latterly been very quick and constant.

On the evening of the tenth an enfilading battery was traced and begun about two hundred yards to the Southward of that constructed for a similar purpose at the last Siege: this work intended for the reception of eight iron twelve pounders, four Howitzers and two 13 Inch Mortars is destined to enfilade or take in reverse a considerable extent of the North face of the enemy's works, and it is expected will prove extremely useful in keeping down their fire upon our main attack. Its progress however although the party was undiscovered during the night was much impeded, by the unusual hardness and tenacity of the ground: the working party we understand consisted of his Majesty's 36th Regt. and the first and sixth Battalions of Native Infantry under the command of Lieutenant Col Billeliffe.

On the afternoon of this day, Captain D. L. Etang of the Pondicherry dragoons who had been extremely active in reconnoitring daily our advanced posts, and who by his vigilance and activity had hitherto escaped, fell into an ambuscade of a Naigie and six Sepoys from the piquet, by whom he was so completely surrounded and surprized, that no alternative was left, and he was obliged to surrender himself a Prisoner.

On the night of the twelfth a working party consisting of 1500 men, European and Native with a strong covering force the whole under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell broke ground to Northward near the village of Mootalpett, from whence an approach of 260 yards in length was pushed nearly in a South-East direction towards the Beach, from its extremity issued a return 300 yards in length nearly in the direction of the North-West salient angle of the place, the whole of which was completed, and its extremity covered with a strong shelter before day light.

The attention of the Enemy had been so much occupied by the enfilading Battery, that the Covering and Working parties at the approach had no casualty whatever during the night:—But the fire on the first Work was furious and incessant; the casualties however had been proportionably small, amounting as we understand to no more than Fifteen Europeans and Natives killed and wounded:—among the former description, we are sorry to find the name of Captain Galpin of his Majesty's 73 Regt. So uncommonly difficult was the ground, that this Third Night's work had only completed the Coffin of the Battery: the Merlons it was expected would be added in the course of the succeeding night.

On the Night of the Thirteenth a working party, not very numerous, was employed in widening and finishing the approaches opened on the Twelfth, and the Pioneers in pushing another to the Eastward: this was managed with considerable address for observing the fire of the enemy to be directed principally against the shoulder and extremity of the last return from whence they expected our work to recommence, the Pioneers were directed to break through Forty yards back, and by this means completed a trench of Two hundred and Seventy yards in perfect security. The Covering party this night was Major Vigor's Corps—In reserve his Majesty's 36th Regt. and the First Battalion of Sepoys.

On the night of the Fourteenth, the enemy naturally directing their fire against the advanced part of the approaches were again deceived: A Parallel of about two hundred yards, was run from the head of the first Return to the Right, and a Battery for Eight Guns, with its right to the avenue leading to the Fort, lined out and nearly completed: an addition of about Fifty yards was likewise made to the most advanced approach across the head of which, it was supposed the first grand Parallel would be constructed. A heavy and incessant fire from One o'clock till day light somewhat impeded the progress of this night's work. The Casualties this work were numerous, and his Majesty's 73d Regt. had to regret, as we understand, the loss of another Officer in Ensign Todd.

On the night of the Fifteenth, the Coffin of the Eight Gun Battery was properly filled and every necessary arrangement made for completing it the succeeding night: the third approach was also considerably lengthened: the roads through the village of Mootalpett were so completely enfiladed, and the enemy had so well ascertained the range, that it became necessary to extend the first approach through it for the purpose of securing the communication with the Trenches, which was effected under an astonishing heavy fire from the Fort: Lieutenant Mac Gregor of the 73d Regiment, and Lieutenant Cawthorne of the 2d Native Battalion, were we are sorry to learn killed in the course of this Night's cannonade, and about thirty European Rank and file killed and wounded: the other Casualties we have not as yet rightly ascertained.

It is however with infinite concern, that we announce the lamented death of Lieutenant Colonel George Maule the Chief Engineer, who was killed while in his Palankeen, by a Cannon shot, on the night of the 15th Instant—as he was returning from the Eight Gun Battery (where he had been issuing some orders about an advanced work) to the *Blancherie* where he usually slept.

The loss of this valuable Officer is sincerely regretted by the whole Army, who in terms highly honourable to his Memory, speak with much praise of his uncommon exertions & abilities since the commencement of this laborious siege:—Society at large will in his Death have to deplore the loss of one of its brightest ornaments; and that faculty of Manners, Philanthropy and Genius which eminently distinguished him, will without the aid of our humble attempts at Panegyric, be long—very long remembered by his numerous Friends in this Settlement!

The cool steady Valor exhibited by the Army, in the dangerous prosecution of the very extensive works carrying on before Pondicherry cannot possibly be exceeded.—The immense Fire of Shot and Shells kept up by the enemy since the 11th Instant, serve only to stimulate the Troops to increased exertions, though for two or three nights back, the working parties had been rather impeded by some heavy falls of Rain.

Accounts of the 15th however state—that the Guns for the enfilading Battery were in readiness at the *Blancherie*, and that it would certainly open the following day.

We learn from Cochín that his Majesty's 75th Regt. and one Battalion of Sepoys were to be stationed on the Island of Chetwa, in order from its vicinity to Cochín, to be in readiness to afford succour to that important Settlement, in case of the *Levellers* from the Mauritius attempting an unwell come visit to the Dutch, who are not at present in a condition to defend themselves, at that place.

Part of the battering train lately equipped in Fort William, for the intended offensive operations on the Coast, on Saturday moved out by the Calcutta Gate-way:—we are credibly informed, that Major Bruce and Captain Fraser have been employed on the duty of examining ships, to transport warlike stores and troops to the Coast, it is therefore more than probable, that the Artillery will embark early in the ensuing month.—It appears, that two Field Officers are to be appointed to this Detachment.—Major Bruce is confidently spoken of as the commandant. [Cal. Chron.

Miscellaneous Extracts from the Europe Papers.

M. PETHION's description of the Massacre of the 2d of September at PARIS, extracted from his charge against M. ROBERT SPIERRE.

"The second of September arrives—the alarm guns are fired the tocsin sounds!—O day of horror! At the dismal and terrific sound they assemble, they fly to prisons, they sacrifice, they assassinate. MANUEL—several Deputies of the National Assembly hurry to the scenes of carnage; but their efforts are unavailing—the victims are massacred even in their arms. Well, I was in a false security; I knew not of these cruelties—for some time past they spoke not to me at all. At length, however, I heard of

them, but in a manner vague, indirect, imperfect—they added too, that they were at an end. The details most distracting to me at length arrive—I felt an internal perfusion, that the day which had lighted to such horrors I should behold no more;—however they continued—I wrote to the Commandant-General, requiring him to order forces to the prisons—I received then no answer; I wrote again—He told me he had given orders.

"Nothing announces that these orders were executed—they yet continued. I went to the Council of the Commune—from thence to the Hotel de la Foree, with several of my Colleagues. Citizens, extremely peaceable, thronged the direct leading to the prison—a very slender guard was at the gate—Entered.

"Never will the spectacle be effaced from my heart. I beheld two Officers with their scarfs—I saw three men sitting quietly at a table, the prison day-book open before them—other men interrogating, others again doing the functions of Juries and of Judges—while about a dozen of butchers, with naked arms covered with blood, some with clubs, others with fables and cutlasses, reeking with gore, executed immediately their decisions. Citizens without attending these sentences with impatience; preserving a dismal silence when they were adjudged to death, and shouting with joy when they were acquitted.

Those who judged, and those who executed, acted seemingly with the same security as if the laws had called them to the performance of their functions. They vaunted to me their justice; their attention to distinguishing the innocent from the guilty; the services they rendered; they demanded to be paid for their time. I was confounded to hear them.

"I spoke to them in the austere language of the Law. I spoke with the feelings of the profound indignation with which I was penetrated. I made them all go out before me—I scarcely went out myself when they re-entered.—I again flew to the spot to drive them out—in the night they completed their horrible butchery.

"It would be impossible for me to mark out the criminal—but these crimes I know would have been stopped, if those in power had seen them with the horror which I did."

The Citizen, PIERRE GERMAIN, sent the following reflections to the Jacobin Club:

"I reject the motion made by one of your Members of making Louis XVI. perish on the scaffold. Let us not imitate the too cruel Cromwell; and let not France, like England, have one day to make on her Calendar a day of fast and mourning, like these proud islanders. Let the prisoner of the Temple be tried. Let him and Medicis be condemned by their crimes to lose their lives upon the scaffold; but this condemnation pronounced, let us say thus:

"Thou fittest that thou and thy female have deserved death but we will not defile ourselves by spilling your blood:—tell us which is the region of Europe you wish to go to, we will conduct you and your family to it in safety, and banish you out of this country of liberty, that your ulcerated heart renders you unworthy to inhabit; and then send him where he desires. It is then that Europe attentive to our steps, will applaud our magnanimity, and our enemies themselves will become our admirers. If Augustus was so much celebrated for his clemency to Cinna—if Louis XIV. was so much applauded for granting Conde, a pardon—if, in short, so many despots have rendered themselves famous by acts of clemency, what might not a free generous nation do in order to extend her glory to remotest ages?—The French, it will be said; rendered themselves sovereign; but the first act of their sovereignty was to spare the life of their perjured King and criminal Queen—Clemency was ever considered as the first and greatest virtue, and such a magnanimous act will make it be held as the characteristic of the French nation, the noblest attribute or mark of distinction which can be stamped on any country.—"Nihil habet," said Cicero to Cæsar in his oration, "pro Milone nec fortuna tua majus quam possis, nec natura tua melius quam velis condonare quam turrimus."—There is nothing greater in your elevated fortune than the power, nor more excellent in your nature, than your disposition to forgive and pardon injuries." Brave

men are always merciful—cowardice and cruelty, twin ruffians, go hand in hand together."

JANUARY 3.

GENERAL CUSTINE, in a letter dated Mentz, the 29th of December, addressed to the president of the National Convention, sent an exact account of the various events which preceded and accompanied the retaking of Frankfort by the Hessians and Prussians, of which the War Minister had given only an extract.

After having left a strong garrison in Frankfort, he put himself at the head of 25,000 men to stop the approach of the enemy; but they, by a secret march, turned his flank; the inhabitants of that City opened their gates, and a great number of French soldiers were slaughtered. The Commandant of the garrison might have avoided this misfortune—he might have prevented the treachery; and have made an honorable defence by a guard of 100 men at each gate.

General Custine intended to assemble a Council of War to try the Commandant, Vanheiden.

He bestowed praises on General Honchard, and on the Troops, who displayed the greatest courage; eighteen thousand French saw themselves surrounded by thirty-eight thousand Prussians, without being intimidated.

"I cannot conceal from the Convention," added Custine, "that the troops begin to complain of their present state of nakedness. A Republican people should take a very different care of their troops, who are their brethren; their equals, and the defenders of their liberty."

In the Session of the 13th instant, the National Convention, on the motion of M. Kerfant, decreed, that in consequence of the preparation making by England; thirty ships of the line and twenty frigates should be immediately equipped independent of the twenty-two ships of the line and thirty-two frigates already equipped, which would form a fleet of fifty-two ships of the line, and fifty-two frigates. It was also decreed that twenty-five ships of the line more should be put on the stocks, viz. five of an hundred guns, six of eighty guns, fourteen of sixty-four guns, twenty frigates of forty guns, carrying twenty four pounders, and twelve of thirty-six guns, carrying eighteen pounders, twenty sloops, and six bomb-ketches. One hundred battalions of Marines are to be stationed on the Sea Coasts, to defend them; and places are to be opened in the eighty-four departments for the enregistering of seamen from sixteen to twenty-one years of age. Orders are to be given to the National foundries to cast 100 guns, thirty-six pounders, 800-24 pounders, 600-18 pounders; 400-12 pounders and 400-18 pounders and 300 cannonades, thirty six pounders, for the coasts.

PARIS, FEB. 23d.

By dispatches from Corsica we find, that Paoli is still the idol of the peasantry of that Island. The French are afraid that this General, who loves the English, and who detests everything that comes from France, will favour the enterprises of William Pitt. It is reported that Paoli said, in the directory of the department at Bastia—"England is the true land of liberty. Were we English we should be truly free.—These words from a hero in whom they place the utmost confidence, must have had great weight on the minds of the people.

According to letters from Lyons, that unfortunate city contains 60,000 artificers, dying for want of food. The department and the municipality, know not how to turn their heads, in order to relieve the public distresses. They have, indeed, pretended to decree, that 40,000 lives a month shall be granted, to assist the artificers unemployed; but 50,000 a day would be necessary to alleviate the sufferings of so many unfortunate people. The Lyonsese are in such a wretched state, that they have neither force nor courage, to make the magistrates feel with effect, the justice of their complaints. The magistrates behold the public misery, without having the least resource, either in their heads or in their hands, to relieve the calamity of this immense and dismayed multitude. They have seen four female embroiderers poison themselves with Opium; many precipitate themselves into the Saone; and whole families die of hunger. The judges of the country and the commissaries of police, repair every day to the doors of those dismal dwellings, where they find the breathless victims of poverty and famine. Every one is deeply affected with so many horrors.

On the 22d, the female citizens of Paris requested of the Jacobins to permit them to see

empty the hall of that society from 1 to 4 o'clock of the afternoon of the 23d, in order to read among themselves a petition to the legislative body, against the monopolizing merchants, their self-interestedness, their cupidity, and their mode of engrossing every commodity. All the commercial Jacobins set their faces against receiving or discussing this popular address, crying, that the petition appeared to be a wicked, outrageous attempt upon property.—DUBOIS DE CRANCE, president of the Convention, mounted the tribune, and declared, that if the address came to him, he would thrust it from him with indignation. The suspicious Jacobin said, that it was not possible to spare the hall on the 23d, as many people would be at work there all that day. The whole gallery immediately hissed the friends of Equality: a thousand voices cried, that they pretended to be patriots, but at bottom the greatest part of them were monopolizers. In the midst of the tumult, Deputy Julien, who presides in this club, was obliged to put on his hat; the discontented gallery then retired, continuing to say that they no longer believed in the patriotism of the Jacobins. The petition of the female citizens, votes for the punishment of death on monopolists of all sorts of merchandise. It demands that strictest enquiry shall be made into the retail accounts of the minister Roland; into the conduct of Brissot, Vergnaud, and other members of the Convention; and that actions, if necessary, shall be commenced against them. The people complain with reason against the monopolists; but their complaints are too late. The constituted authorities who have tolerated, are reprehensible for not having repressed, the licentious excesses of this mercantile cupidity. We are perhaps on the brink of new troubles, which may possibly be attended with greater calamities than ever.

PARIS, FEB. 26th.
Journal des Debats, Regent of the
 emigrated nobility.

GENTLEMEN,
 It is with sentiments of the most poignant grief that I inform you of the loss which we have just suffered in the death of the King, my brother; whom the tyrants, who have so long desolated France, have sacrificed to their impious rage. This horrible event imposes upon me additional duties; and I prepare to fulfil them. I have taken the title of Regent of the Kingdom; which the right of my birth gives me, during the minority of King Louis XVII. my nephew; and I have entrusted the Count d'Artois, with the rank of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom. Your sentiments are so well known by your constant firmness, and by the many sacrifices which you have made to your attachment for the religion of your fathers, and the duty you owe to your Sovereign, whose loss we now deplore, that it is unnecessary to exhort you to redouble your zeal and fidelity towards our young and unfortunate Monarch. I cannot doubt of your eagerness to revenge the blood of his august father. We cannot doubt the concurrence of those powers who have so generously embraced our cause; and, in so terrible a misfortune, it is possible to receive comfort, it can only be found in avenging our King, in replacing his son on the throne, and giving back to our country, that ancient Constitution, which alone can establish its happiness, and its glory. It is the only object of my wishes, and those of my brother. Our titles are changed; but our union is, and will always be the same; and we are going to labour with the greatest ardour, to fulfil what we owe to God, to honour, to the King, and to you.
 At Hamm, in Westphalia,
 the 28th January, 1793.
 (Signed) LOUIS STANISLAS XAVIER.
 P. S.
 I have employed the Prince of Conde, and Marshal Broglie, to make known to you the declaration which I made on taking the Regency.

PARIS, FEB. 26th.
 There appears to be in this capital every disposition towards greater anarchy and confusion than ever on account of the high prices of the necessities of life. In vain has a proclamation been issued to prevent the meeting of mobs. Some of the members of the legislative body have announced, that the Convention and the Municipality are threatened with destruction.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.
 By Field Marshal Prince de Saxe Cobourg, of the further operations of the Austrian Army.

March 20th.
 Lieutenant Field Marshal Benjoeffy drove the French from Tirlemont, and pursued them to the distance of a league and a half beyond that town. The enemy covered their retreat with much order and coolness. Exactly at noon our army advanced on the right, and passed Tirlemont. Part of them encamped behind that town, having in their rear the large rivulet of Gethe, on their center the calway which conduits to Louvain, the body of reserve on the right, and the village of Hongard behind them.

C. Baron de Mylius, who was detached from Kempen, with two battalions of the regiment of Wallis, had received orders to dislodge the enemy on the 20th from Dieft; which he happily executed, and with much skill, as appears by the following account.

"At seven o'clock in the morning, Colonel de Mylius attacked Dieft, and was at first repulsed; but on the second attack he entered the town on two sides, took 50 prisoners, and seized one cannon besides several carriages. Our loss amounts to 50 men killed and wounded, one of whom is a Captain. The enemy having been cut off from the calway of Louvain were obliged to retire towards Heerenthal, on the 21st the army refiled.

TIRLEMONT.—March 22d.
 At break of day our Army set out in three columns, the first advanced on the right of the calway of Louvain, the second on the left, and the third, which formed the van Guard, directed its march towards Tourin.

When the second column arrived at the heights, where it was to encamp, it found them covered with numerous bodies of French Cavalry, and the village of Blamden, which was intended to cover their left Wing, and occupied by a great number of their Infantry.

The enemy were attacked on all sides, but they made an obstinate defence, procuring reinforcements, and supplying, by fresh troops, whom they brought from Louvain, and their Camp behind that town, those who had been repulsed.

The battle was bloody, our second column lost above 400 men, and the enemy more than 2000. They were, however, overcome by the bravery of the Imperial Troops, driven from all their posts, and forced to evacuate the town of Louvain towards Brussels.

The first column fell in, near Belemberg, with a body of the enemy, who occupied the heights between the village and Louvain in order to cover the latter. The enemy defended themselves there, for seven hours with the greatest obliquity, but they were at length overcome and driven beyond the rivulet Dyle.

This battle was still more bloody, than that of the second column, and we reckon our loss, which is not yet properly ascertained, at more than 500 men; the enemy lost above 2000. Our column took possession of three cannons and one carriage.

The enemy abandoned at Louvain a considerable magazine. Terror and disorder have again increased among their troops. They have quitted the advantageous post which they occupied on the Iron Mountain, and have encamped before Brussels, between the canal and the Forcitt of Saignes.

HAGUE.
 TUESDAY, MARCH 25th.

Advices is just received here of a brisk Engagement having taken place on the 23d between the Austrians, and French at a place near Breibeck, in which the latter were again defeated.

The French Army retreated beyond Louvain, pursued by the Austrians through that City. They took post however behind the Dyle, between Louvain and Brussels.

Prince Frederick of Brunswick has taken possession of the small town of Waayek, occupied by the French, in which he found seven pieces of cannon; and he is now before Gertruydenberg, which place, if it does not surrender upon summons, he means immediately to attack. Breda must likewise soon fall, if the French do not evacuate it.

The French evacuated Brussels on Saturday, and the Austrians entered it on Sunday morning. Dumourier, is retreating by the way of Ghent and Courtray, and the Austrians pressing on his rear continually.

Dumourier attempted to make a stand last Friday, but with no better success than before. The number killed is not known, but it must be great on both sides.

The Garrison Gertruydenburgh offered to Capitulate to Prince Frederick of Brunswick, but he returned for answer, that they must surrender at discretion, as there were many Dutch Patriots in the place.

General Clairfait is promoted to the Rank of Field Marshal and the Arch-duke Charles invested with the grand Cross of Maria Theresia for their military exploits.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York has gone from the Hague to conduct the Troops under his Command to Bergen op Zoom.

We expect soon to hear of the French being driven from Ghent. The Prince of Saxe Cobourg is advancing towards Walle, where by the last accounts Dumourier had taken post with the shattered remains of his Army.

LETTER OF GENERAL DUMOURIER,
 COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE
 NORTHERN ARMY,
 TO
 THE NATIONAL CONVENTION
 Louvain, March 18, 1793.
 Second Year of the Republic.

CITIZEN PRESIDENT,

THE safety of the People is the supreme Law: and to this consideration I have just sacrificed an almost certain conquest, by quitting the victorious part of the Army ready to penetrate into the heart of Holland to come to the succour of those of the Troops of the Republic, who have just sustained a check. This check has been owing to the physical and moral causes I am about to develop to you with the frankness which is more necessary than ever, and which would invariably have wrought the safety of the

Republic, had it been employed, in the accounts they gave in, by all the agents by whom she is served, and had it always been listened to with as much complaisance as has been bestowed on deceptions flattery.

You know, Citizen Representatives, into what a state of disorganization and suffering the Armies of Belgium have been thrown, by a Minister, and by the Committees that have brought France to the brink of ruin. This Minister and these Committees have been changed; but, very far from punishing them, PACHE and HASSENERATZ have succeeded to the important post of the Mayoralty of Paris; and hence has the Capital witnessed the renewal, in the Rue des Lombards, of scenes of blood and carnage.

In the month of December, I presented to you, in four Memorials, the grievances it was necessary to redress. I pointed out to you the sole means which could put an end to the evil, and restore to our Armies all their energy, as well as to the Cause of the Nation all the justice by which it ought to be characterized. These Memorials were thrown aside; and you are perfect strangers to them. Cause them to be again presented to you, and you will find in them the prediction of all that has befallen us. You will also discover in them the remedy of the other dangers which surround us, and which threaten our growing Republic.

The Belgic Armies, united in the Territories of Aix-la-Chapelle and Liege, have there suffered privations of every description without murmuring; but gradually deprived at the same time, by disease, by skirmishes with the Enemy, and by the numerous desertions of Officers and Soldiers, of more than the one half of their strength. It was not till the entry of General DUMOURIER into the Ministry that the recruiting of these Armies, and the supply of their wants, were attended to. This was, however, so short a time ago, that we still experience, in its fullest latitude, the disorganizing scourge of which we have been the victims.

Such was our situation when, on the first of February, you thought that you owed to the National Honor the Declaration of War against England and Holland. From that moment I sacrificed all my chagrins, and thought no longer of my resignation, which you will find announced in my four Memorials. I now made the enormous dangers and the safety of my Country my sole objects; I fought to anticipate our Enemies; and the distressed Army I have described to you forgot all its sufferings to attack Holland. Whilst aided by new supplies of Troop from France, I took Breda, Klundert, and Gertruydenberg; preparing to push these conquests still further, the Belgian Army, under the command of Generals filled with courage and civism, undertook the bombardment of Maastricht. In this expedition every thing was needed; the new administration was not yet established; and the old one was both criminal and vicious. Money was in abundance; but the new forms established at the Royal Treasury prevented cash being forwarded to any Department of the service. I cannot as yet enter on a detail of the causes of the check our Armies have received, since I am but just arrived; the hope, however, of obtaining possession of Maastricht has not only been abandoned; but the Armies have retired with loss and confusion. The Magazines of every description, which we had begun to collect at Liege, as well as a part of the old Army and some new Battalions, have fallen into the hands of the Enemy. This retreat has drawn upon us new Enemies; and it is expedient in this place that I should develop to you the moral causes of our evils.

In human events there exist at all times a recompense for virtues, and a punishment for vices. Individuals may escape this providence, which you may term what you please, because such points are too delicate for our perceptions. Whilst our cause was just we have vanquished our Enemies! As soon as avarice and injustice guided our steps, we destroyed ourselves, and our enemies took the advantage of us.

You are flattered; you are deceived; and I will now remove the veil. We have oppressed the Belgians by every species of vexation; have violated the sacred Rights of their Liberty; and have impudently insulted their religious opinions. By a robbery; but little lucrative, the instruments of their sacred worship have been profaned; and their character and intentions have been misrepresented to you. The Union of Hainault to the Republic was effected by frauds and musquets; and that of Brussels by a handful of men who could exist in trouble only, and by a few sanguinary men assembled to intimidate the Citizens. Attend to the History of the Netherlands; you will there find that the Belgians are good, frank,

honest, and impatient under any yoke. The Duke of ALVA, the most cruel of the satellites of PHILIP the Second, shed eighteen thousand of them to perish in the hands of hangmen. The Belgians engaged their cause by thirty years spent in Civil Wars; and their attachment to the Religion of their Ancestors could alone subject them once more to the yoke of Spain.

Your finances were exhausted when we entered Belgium. Your specie had either disappeared, or was purchased by its weight in gold. CAMBON, who perhaps is an honest Citizen; but who certainly is in talents beneath the confidence you have placed in him in the Department of the Finances, saw no other remedy than the possession of the riches of this fertile country. He proposed to you the fatal Decree of the 15th of December; you accepted it unanimously; and, notwithstanding, each among you to whom I have spoken on the subject, has told me that he disapproved of it, and that the Decree was unjust. One of my four Memorials was directed against this Decree—it was not read in the Convention; and the same CAMBON endeavoured to render my remonstrances odious and criminal by observing at the Tribunal, that I opposed a veto to the Decree of the Convention. This Decree you confirmed by that of the 3rd of December, and charged your Commissioners to see it strictly executed. Conformably to your orders, the Executive Power sent at least thirty Commissioners—the choice was bad, if we except a few honest men, whose civism is perhaps doubted, because they seek to lessen the odiousness of their functions. The greater part are either rich, tyrannical, or men without reflection, who a brutal and insolent zeal has constantly led beyond their functions. Agents of tyranny have been spread over the whole surface of Belgium. The Military Commandants, in obedience to the Decree, have been obliged to employ, at their request, the forces entrusted to them; and these exactions exasperated to the utmost height the exasperations of the Belgians. Hence terror, and perhaps hatred, were substituted to that mild fraternity by which our first steps in Belgium were accompanied; and, at the moment of our ill-successes our agents were most violent and unjust.

You have been misled with respect to the union of several parts of Belgium to France. You deemed it voluntary, because your information was untrue. Hence you thought you could carry off the superfluous Church-plate, without doubt to defray the expenses of the War. You regarded the Belgians from the time as Frenchmen; but had they even been so, it would still have been necessary to wait, until the abandonment of this plate should be a voluntary sacrifice, without which, to carry it off by force became in their eyes a sacrilege. This is just what has happened. The Priests and Monks have profited by this act of imprudence, and we have been regarded as robbers flying from our foes, inasmuch that the communalities of the villages are every where arming against us. This is not a War of Aristocracy, for our Revolution favours the peasants, and still the peasants are arming against us, and the tocsin sounds in every direction. To them it is a sacred War; to us a criminal one. We are at this moment surrounded by enemies, as you will see by my reports to the War Minister. You will at the same time see the first steps necessity has obliged me to take, to save the French Army, the National Honor, the Republic itself!

Representatives of the Nation, I invoke the sacred principles explained in the Declaration of the Rights of Man, and impatiently wait your decision. At this moment you hold in your hands the lot of the Empire, and I am persuaded, that truth and virtue will guide your decisions, and that you will not suffer your Armies to be tarnished by crimes of which they must become the victims.

The General in Chief of the Northern Army,
 DUMOURIER.

STATE PAPER.

REPLY TO THE MEMORIAL PRESENTED BY LORD AUCKLAND TO THEIR HIGH MIGHTINESSES ON THE 18TH OF MARCH, 1793.

March 20th, 1793.
 "Their High Mightinesses have already had an opportunity of testifying, some time since, to Lord Auckland, how sensible they were of the repeated and essential proofs of the affection of his Britannic Majesty for this State—they now renew these assurances with no less sincerity; and the immediate circumstances add to their satisfaction.

"In truth, Divine Providence has permitted the deliverance of the Cities of Maestricht and Venlo, by the arms of Austria and Prussia, from the most violent attack, courageously repelled by those to whom the defence of those places against the common enemy was confided. The bravery of the troops of the State has obliged the enemy to abandon the Fortresses of Williamstadt, after a bombardment kept up for three weeks. The Cities of Steenbergen and Heusden have resisted their attacks with equal valour; and the union of the succours of British troops and vessels, with the forces of the State, has prevented the enemy from penetrating farther into the Provinces of Holland.

"Their High Mightinesses will constantly preserve the most agreeable remembrance of the earnestness and promptitude with which His Royal Highness the Duke of York, invested with the Command in Chief of the British Auxiliary Troops, has been so very desirous of hastening to the succour of the Republic at this critical juncture. They will no more forget all they owe to the indefatigable activity of the Prince Hereditary Stadtholder, to the noble ardour and talents of the two Princes his Sons; to the good conduct and bravery of those who have been employed under other relations in defence of the Country, as well as to the services and good offices rendered so successfully by Monsieur the Ambassador, to the advancement of the common and inseparable interests of the two States so strictly united.

"However, notwithstanding so remarkable a change of circumstances, the enemy are still in possession of two cities, of which they have made themselves masters in a manner as unexpected as inconceivable, and in this way they constantly have it in their power to excite uneasiness in this Province. Their High Mightinesses therefore find themselves obliged to demand with earnestness, that the succour of the British troops and vessels which has already reached the Republic, as well as that which was immediately expected, may not be withdrawn before the complete evacuation of the Frontiers of the State, and that in every case this succour, united to the forces of the Republic, may serve to pursue the common enemy, and to act ulteriores against them.

"Their High Mightinesses seize on this occasion to give to his Britannic Majesty, and to the other amicable Powers and Allies of the State, the most solemn assurance, that they will employ all their means to combat an enemy, they regard, not only as the enemy of the human race, seeing that they have formed the project of destroying the happiness of Civil Society, by the annihilation of all the principles of religion, justice, and good order.

"With respect to what regards the Embargo, mention of which is made in the above-cited Memorial, THEIR HIGH MIGHTINESSES do not dissimulate regret they feel at finding themselves in the indispensable necessity of subjecting the Commerce and Navigation of other Nations to a clog which has not been less prejudicial to their own inhabitants. They will hasten to remove this obstacle as soon as the circumstances shall permit, and they flatter themselves that such will be the case within the space of a few days."

EAST INDIA CHARTER.

GLASGOW.

DEC. 25. 1792.

At the Meeting of the directors of the Chamber of commerce and manufactures, established by Royal Charter in the city of Glasgow.

HENRY RIDDEL, Esq. in the Chair.

Having taken into consideration the propriety of an application to parliament for laying open the trade to the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, upon the expiration of the present East India Company's Charter, they came to the following Resolutions.

1. That confiding in the wisdom of the Legislature to determine the particular mode by which the Countries in India, now under the dominion of Great Britain, shall be possessed, after the expiration of the present Charter, we can entertain no doubt that the East India Company will be liberally indemnified by Government in some shape or other for any sacrifice of actual rights which they may then make.

2. That whether the East India Company shall then obtain the territorial revenues of these countries in India, as at present, or not, there can be no good reason for granting them an exclusive right of trading either to these countries or to all the other

extensive and populous kingdoms beyond the Cape of Good Hope and Straights of Magellan.

3. That whatever good reasons may have existed for granting this monopoly to the East India Company at a former period, we apprehend that no such reasons exist now, because the enterprise and capitals of individuals, as well as of private companies of merchants in Great Britain, are at this time sufficient for carrying on trade and commerce to those distant regions: and it is the situation of this country now, not what it was formerly, that we humbly hope, will regulate the decision of a British Legislature, in the event of any application by the East India Company for a renewal of their charter.

4. That if so large a Capital as the East India Company possesses be absolutely necessary for carrying on a lucrative trade to these distant countries, there will be nothing to prevent their enjoying the advantage thereof hereafter without any renewal of an exclusive Charter. But if not, there can be little doubt that the industry and economy of individuals will draw from thence a multitude of raw materials necessary for the manufactures of this country, as well as other articles of commerce, upon better terms than they are now stipulated, either by the East India Company or by the French, Spanish, Dutch, or Portuguese nations; and it may be presumed that the same industry will push a much greater proportion of British manufactures into these regions, than are now exported thither.

5. That an extension of this commerce, when placed under liberal regulations by the united wisdom of the Legislature, will not only increase the Marine of Great Britain, but also the Revenues to Government; and every argument therefore, both in point of freedom and of sound policy, is in favour of an open trade to the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope; and of course, against a renewal of any Charter to the East India Company, or a grant to any other Company whatever, to the exclusion of other British subjects from this commerce.

6. That for these reasons, the Directors of this Chamber ought to unite with other legal Societies of the Kingdom, in petitioning Parliament, if need be, for liberty to be heard by their Council against the renewal of any such exclusive Charter.

LETTER FROM MR. DUNDAS TO THE CHAIRMAN, DATED THE 24th MARCH, 1793.

SIR,

I have this afternoon received your different packets at this place; I came here for two days to arrange my ideas on the whole of the India subject, before submitting it to Parliament on Tuesday next, but on an attentive perusal of what you have transmitted to me, I do not think it right for me to bring forward any thing as the measure of Government, till we are more at a point than we seem at present to be; I shall therefore move nothing at present in Parliament, but I shall transmit to you, without delay the resolutions I meant to have submitted to the House of Commons, and I shall require of you to submit them to the opinion of a Court of Proprietors, that they may determine whether they wish to proceed further on the idea of an exclusive Charter. I am not anxious about what their decision may be, being of opinion, that the grant of an exclusive commerce to India, is not very material to the interests either of the East India Company or the Public. Willing, however to be perfectly explicit on the whole of this business, I think it right to observe, that in so far as respects the participation claimed in behalf of the Public, I do not consider it in any manner connected with the question of exclusive trade; for I am decidedly of opinion, that both the Proprietors of India Stock and the Public, under due administration of the territorial revenues of India, would be enabled to receive a participation equal to the amount of what I have ever suggested, although no exclusive Charter of trade existed. If there shall be occasion for the discussion, I have no desire to avoid it, but it would be premature till once it is finally ascertained by the opinions of the Proprietors, whether they think it for their interests to petition for an exclusive trade, under the restrictions which appear necessary for putting to the experiment the ideas which the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain have been led to entertain on the subject of the Indian trade.

I have the honour to be,

Yours most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) HENRY DUNDAS.

Wimbleton,
March 24, 1793.

DATED THE 27th MARCH, 1793.

SIR,

I did not get from the House of Commons till one this morning, and am obliged to go to Whitehall early, so that I shall have no opportunity of seeing you before the Court meets today. Indeed it does not appear material that I

should, for if the East India Company are not in any hurry to bring the arrangement to a close there does not seem to be any other person interested in pressing it. A sum of 500,000l. cannot create any material inconvenience to the Public under the extensive provision Mr. PITT has made for the services of the year; and although I have met with the greatest candour and fairness in the discussions I have had with the Manufacturers and others interested in this extensive business; and I believe they are disposed to acquiesce in the different propositions I have transmitted to you in my Letters of Saturday last, still they will not feel any disappointment, but the reverse, if the issue of the business shall be such an end of the exclusive charter, as to allow them all to try their experiments on their own bottom, and independent of the shipping of the Company. I have an opinion that they will find themselves mistaken in the prospects they have formed, but they very naturally are disposed to confide more in their own speculations than in mine.

I am likewise free to declare to you, that I think the East India Company greatly over value the advantages of an exclusive trade to India; for the same reasons that induce me to be satisfied that the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain and Ireland are under a delusion in their expectations from a freedom in trade, induce me likewise to believe that the East-India Company, under all the advantages they must continue to possess, and if they think proper to act on the true principles of commercial economy, put by much too high a value on the exclusive right at present act under. I think it may admit of a doubt, how far in another view the exclusive charter may not be material for the public service, as affording known and effectual means of consolidating and collecting together the various interests of Great Britain respecting its Empire in India; and I am not finally prepared to decide whether this can be done equally well through any other means. At the same time, if I was obliged to form an immediate decision on so important a question, I should rather be disposed to think, that through the East-India Company, as the medium of Government in India, and the channel of remittance from it, the purposes of the public may be effectually served without the aid of an exclusive trade to India.

You will observe, that in all I have said, I desire to be understood as speaking of India properly so called, exclusive of the China Trade, for a very superficial view of the subject must satisfy any body, that a different mode of reasoning is applicable to these two channels of trade.

Upon these grounds you will perceive there is no necessity for hurrying either yourselves or the Proprietors one moment faster than you find convenient. The propositions I conveyed to you are such, as I think myself warranted to recommend to Parliament, as conformable to the principles I stated to you in my original Letter, which has been the basis of my interviews with the various classes of persons I have conversed with; after all the trouble I have had I may be supposed personally to entertain a wish that it should lead to a final arrangement; as to that circumstance, however, I feel very little anxiety, and am perfectly ready, when the time comes, to take up the consideration of a new arrangement on a new system; but on the system of an exclusive Charter being renewed to the East India Company, I do not feel any grounds to depart from the suggestions I have already transmitted to you.

You will of course lay before the Proprietors the Correspondence and Resolutions I have transmitted to you. The subject will then be fully before them, and they will judge as they think best for their interest, always recollecting that the exclusive Charter at any rate expires on the 1st of March 1794.

I am, Sir,

With great regard,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
HENRY DUNDAS.

Wednesday Morning, 8. A. M.
27th March, 1793.

LONDON.

JANUARY 23.

Yesterday a Board was held at the Admiralty-Office, when the Leviathan, of 74 Guns, was put in Commission, and the Command given to the Hon. Captain Conway.

Advices are received at the War-Office, that the 45th and 59th Regiments were safely landed on Saturday morning in Jersey and Guernsey.

Orders are received at the Dock-yard at Portsmouth to put all the gangs that can possibly be spared, on the Prince of Wales, of 98 Guns, intended for the flag of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.

A great number of flat-bottomed boats are ordered to be got ready immediately.

The French fleet in the Mediterranean have met with a violent gale of wind, which has dismasted some of their ships.

Recent accounts from Gibraltar mention with certainty, that the Emperor of Morocco has sent orders to Salée, Safsa, Marmora, Larache, Araille, and Saffernia, to equip, with all possible expedition, at each of these ports, a number of Xebecques and Row-gallies; and at Tetuan three men of war are ordered to be prepared for sea, and it is

supposed, to act against the French fleet in the Mediterranean and Archipelago.

22d FEBRUARY.

His Majesty has made a proclamation, announcing all those English Subjects, that shall serve on board of French Ships as Traitors to their country, and will be proceeded against accordingly.

Sir Alexander Hood takes command of the Naval force destined for the life of Venus he is to hoist his flag on board the Royal George.

Admiral Gardner is to command the fleet in the West Indies, his flag is hoisted on board the Queen of Gun Ship, accompanied by six Ships of the Line.

Harwich and Yarmouth, have received from Woolwich, a considerable number of heavy Cannon.

A Packet has been established at Fal-mouth for Spain, for the more ready communication during the present war.

The English have already captured a great number of French Vessels.

It is reported that a fleet of eighteen ships of the Line, with a suitable number of Frigates are destined for India, under the command of Admiral Parker.

Policies are opened in the City, with a very great balance of opinion that there will be an end to the war with France, and a Regal Government again established in that kingdom in twelve months from Lady-Day 1793.

The 16th Dragoons having received orders from the War-Office to leave the duty at Windsor, marched on Thursday last to Barnet, and places adjacent.—They have been relieved by a detachment of the 3d Regiment of Foot from the Town duty, where the principal part

of the present remains. The 11th Regiment of light Dragoons, quartered in Suffolk, has received orders for holding itself in readiness to embark for foreign service. The 16th regiment of light dragoons has received the like order; and they are both to be commanded by Major General Ralph Dundas. Their destination is supposed to be Holland.

Tuesday last the 37th regiment marched from Edinburgh Castle to Leith, where they embarked on board transports bound for Holland. Same day the 53d regiment arrived in the Castle, from Ayr; and on Wednesday morning also went on board the above transports. Next day the 19th regiment arrived in the Castle from Glasgow.—They will be stationed there for sometime.

The detachment for Holland is under the command of General Abercromby.

The following is a correct list of the line of battle ships ordered under the command of Vice Admiral Lord Hood, who is to give laws in the Mediterranean:

Ships	Guns.	Commanders.
Victory	100	Lord Hood, Comd. in Chief.
Britannia	100	Vice Adm. Hotham 2d do.
Boyne	98	Vice Adm. Aff ck, 3d do.
Prince Royal	98	Rear Adm. Goodall, 4th do.
St. George	98	Rear Adm. Gell 5th do.
Alcide	74	Captain Linzee
B. oford	74	Mann
Courageux	74	Walgrave
Edgar	74	Bertie
Edmont	74	Dickson
Montague	74	Montague
Ganges	74	Mulloy
Illustrious	74	Frederick
Terrible	74	Lutwidge
A. lent	64	Sutton

Letters from Caen, in Normandy state, that department has refused to send any men to the German frontiers; and that Rouen, and other places have come to a similar resolution, giving as a reason, that being opposite to the English Coast, their men might be wanted for their own defence.

Upon the subject of the Loan, Mr. Pitt stated in the House of Commons that he could have borrowed the Sum of two Millions Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds in the three per cents; (which would have been the whole of the Public Loan, if the Commissioners of the National Debt had subscribed) at 73; whereas he borrowed the whole sum of Four millions five hundred thousand pounds in the same Fund at 72. The advantage, however, of borrowing the whole sum upon the higher terms, is, upon calculation, evidently in favor of the Public; because it leaves the sum in the hands of the Commissioners applicable to the reduction of the National Debt, of which, when twenty-five millions are paid off, the Five per Cents, become redeemable. The periods whenever this may arrive, is advanced one year, by applying the sum in their hands to the liquidation of the Debt, instead of applying it to the subscription on to the Loan; and upon the most moderate computation, the advantage gained by the Public, in leaving the sum in the hands of the Commissioners for the Reduction of Debt, is considerably more than One per Cent.

It certainly would be an excellent plan to make a diversion somewhere upon the Coast of Normandy. It would tend to distract the French, and would effectually prevent them from attempting any thing against Guernsey or Jersey.

The Emigrants now in England would doubtless be very happy to embark on any expedition that might hold out the probability of re-establishing a regular and just Government in France, by the overthrow of the present iniquitous tyranny practised there. In Normandy, we are certain too, the Emigrants would be joined by many friends.

The Chinfaiah cause so long depending is now finally decided. On Wednesday the Treasurer of the Company paid into the Court of Admiralty the Capital sum of 67,000 and odd pounds, in consequence of the award of Sir James Marriot.

Yesterday a report was current in the higher Circles, that a Revolution had taken place at Paris—that the Convention had been dissolved and the Queen had been declared Regent, and removed from the Temple to the house of one of the late King's Council. This we state merely as a report that gained credit from several. It is indeed supported by probability; for we may safely conclude, that the news of Dumourier's overthrow in the Netherlands would excite the most violent ferment in the French Capital, and lead to the most important consequences.

POLITICAL REVIEW OF AFFAIRS ABROAD.

WE observed in one of our late reviews, that the career of the French victories was stopped, the glory of their arms tarnished, and the course of their successes checked. This prediction has been since more than verified. At that time the republics they

met with were confined to Germany, which caused the concentration of their troops, as if they intended to make a stand. But since that we have seen them driven from Aix-la-Chapelle, Liege, Trier, Ruremonde, Gertruydenberg, Maastricht, Klundert, Williamstad, Doeveren, Sardinia, &c. &c. Even the strong castle of Konigstein could not withstand the continued efforts of Prussian valour; and the desperate resistance of the Emigrants at Maastricht, with the steady opposition of the Dutch at Williamstad, have given a check to the Gallick angor, which they will scarce be able to recover this campaign.

For Dumourier, Custine, Miranda, and the other heroes of the French army, we shall now hear of the Prince of Saxe-Coburg, Clairfait, Prince of Hesse, the Prince of Brunfwick, Prince of Orange, &c. Even Ajax Bourbonville, so lately redoubted in battle, must now give way to greater names, and be content to sink his own, with those of other warriors of infamy, into apertations, as the song says, "for hounds," or at best for gamblers and running horses. In this sad reverse in the state of the French affairs, it will not be arrogance to

say that the timely arrival of the British forces has greatly contributed. Their unexpected appearance on the Dutch coast, gave fresh strength to Batavian valour; and tho' it cannot be said that they have hitherto been engaged in real action, yet their presence has not been a little serviceable to the Dutch, by inspiring them with new courage; and by taking the defence of Dordt, and other places into their hands, left the Dutch at leisure to attend to more distant quarters, where the forces of the enemy seemed to threaten the first attacks.

As to our seamen, never happier than when in action, the fine tough old fellow, who commanded at Williamstad, will acknowledge the services received from them. Their activity in the gun-boats gave the first repulse to the French before that town, and by obliging Dumourier to change his position, may be said, in a great measure, to have saved the place. The Hollanders who know this, will doubtless be ready to reward it, and be no less thankful for the countenance given them by our soldiers, who will be as forward to fight for them, if an opportunity should offer.

In the midst of these transactions, the most unbiassed praise is to be given to our Ministry for the very effectual measures adopted by them, to assist the States in opposing the rapid incursions of the French. Nor do their views seem to be confined alone to the preservation of Holland. By a very spirited memorial lately delivered, they have most explicitly declared against any further partition of Poland, even by two allies whom they highly value, the Courts of Petersburg and Berlin. If any nation, therefore, is to be called the *Defender of Freedom*, it is surely the English, who thus exert themselves for the protection of liberty and property in the most distant parts. It cannot be the French, who, wherever they come, conduct themselves like savages and robbers, and leave the poor ill-fated inhabitants to deplore the moment when they entered their territories.—Englishmen, learn to profit by their example, and know the value of a good King and wife Government; which, though you are now involved in a war, has happily contrived to add to your glory, and keep all the horrors of Bellerophon at a distance!

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THE CHINESE AND THE DUTCH

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ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT:

MONDAY, 19th AUGUST, 1753.

MADRAS:

MONDAY, 20th August.

The EDITOR having been just favored with the subsequent Copy of a Letter, transmitted by Commodore Ley of the Berrington, to the Hon. SIR CHARLES OAKLEY, Bart.—Governor of Fort St. George—he lose not a moment of time, in communicating to the Public: for though many of the circumstances mentioned therein, have been already noticed in the COURIER of the 15th Instant, and the SUPPLEMENT of the 17th following; yet as this account—forms a more accurate and authentic *Epitome* of important European Intelligence, than any hitherto stated, he with pleasure submits to the additional trouble of publishing the whole, especially as it leads to a much later date of Continental transactions, than could be conveyed to the Public by any other Channel.

LORD HOWE Commands the Channel Fleet—Six Vice Admirals to serve under him—His Flag to be hoisted in the Queen Charlotte, Sir Roger Curtis Captain of the Fleet—Lord Hood to command in the Mediterranean in the Victory:—Four Vice and Rear Admirals to serve with him: Sir Hyde Parker as Captain of the Fleet.

Rear Admiral Gardner in the Queen lay before Brest, with a detached Squadron of six sail of the Line and several Frigates part of the grand Fleet. Rear Admiral Gell in the St. George was cruising between Cape Finisterre and Madeira, with four sail of the Line and one Frigate part of the grand Fleet.

The Channel and North Sea full of English Frigates.

Rear Admiral M'Bride commands in the Downs, and has the Management of the cruising Frigates: French Privateers are fitted out, but generally captured before they get half across the Channel.

The *Powerful* of 74 Guns, Capt. Thomas Hicks, came with the outward bound Fleet of Indiamen, consisting of nine Sail, to Latitude 34° South and Longitude 14° West: she then returned to St. Helena, to take to England the homeward Ships at that Place. The *Princess Royal*, Store-ship, in Company with the *Powerful*.

The *Bayne* of 98 Guns, Capt. Otway, accompanied the *Powerful* as far as Latitude 23° North and Longitude 23° West—from thence she returned to Spithead to receive Rear Admiral Afleck's Flag.

The British Fleet were sitting out with the greatest exertions, every town in En-

gland, granting Bounties to Seamen, and vying with each other who could obtain the greatest number.

No alteration in the Administration, the Opposition reduced to a mere Faction.—the people of England firmly attached to the Constitution, as it now stands of King, Lords, and Commons, and declaring their sentiments in the most public manner.—The Duke of Portland with the leading Men of that Party also supporting Administration against the *Levelling* faction, which had nearly broke out into Rebellion.

The Duke of York, with the Guards 2000 Volunteers! and several Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry serving in Holland.

The Army consisting of the Militia and Regiments in England mostly stationed on the Coasts of Sussex, Kent and Norfolk, with a tremendous train of light Artillery, part of them being used on horse back, and travel eight miles an hour,

The Prince de Cobourg, commanding the Allied Army, had defeated Dumouriers in two Actions, destroyed his Artillery and killed 30,000 Men. This slaughter was occasioned by Cobourgs Dragoons breaking in upon their rear. The French had been defeated in several other skirmishes and were driven back into their own Country in great distress.

Williamsstadt held out a siege against the whole French Army, who were obliged to leave it precipitately. Breda was given up treacherously by Count Byland without making any defence—the French had besieged *Maeftricht*; but were obliged to raise it in great hurry on the approach of the Allied Army.

The French Fleet in the Mediterranean under Admiral Trouget, totally defeated before *Cagliari*: Culline was surrounded, and an action was hourly expected.

The People of Ireland full of Loyalty, and highly gratified at the *Repeal of the Roman Catholic Laws*.

Lord Amherst, Commander in Chief—twelve other Generals on the British Staff—General Medows, one of the Staff. The Prince of Wales appointed Colonel of his own Regt. of Light Dragoons and serving with them.

France had declared War, against England, Spain, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Holland, Sardinia, and all the Princes of Germany. They beheaded the King most cruelly on the 21st of January, and would not allow him a Burial, nor did they suffer him to speak before they butchered him.

Monsieur Basseville the French Ambassador was murdered by the Populace at Rome, on the 13th of January—he had imprudently worn the National Cockade, and had

endeavoured to publish the French *Levelling* Doctrines.

The King of Prussia was serving in the Allied Army under the Prince of Cobourg.—A promotion of Admirals had taken place down to Captain Allen Gaidner.

Several of our Frigates had captured many valuable Prizes. The *Ganges* was arrived from Bengal, the Lord Thurlow for China, and the Prince William Henry for Coast and Bay; were left at St. Helena, their Packets not being down.

The convoy sailed from St. Helens the 5th of April, after waiting at Spithead nine weeks, consisting of the Berrington, *Princess Amelia*, Francis, Rodney and Britannia for Bengal; the Exeter for Bombay; the *Princess Royal* for St. Helena; the Worcester for Bencoolen, and the *Milnerva* for China; escorted by Admiral Gell's Squadron to the Southward of Cape, Finisterre, but under the charge of the *Powerful* and *Byne* until near the Cape when the *Powerful* gave up the charge to the Berrington Captain Ley, who since that period acted as Commodore of the Fleet.

On their Passage, he spoke the Fair American, Robert Gellis, Master who sailed from Bourdeaux the 13th of April bound to Saint Thomas; prior to her departure, letters were published at Bourdeaux written by General Dumourier, after a severe defeat at Bruxelles, wherein the loss on the French side was esteemed 30,000 Men, and 30 Millions of Livres value.

Dumourier menaces the National Convention, and uses every Epithet that could be made use of to the worst of People:—he says that no Force then in France, can prevent the united Armies to be at PARIS in three Weeks, and that he would with his Army move in Advance, to establish the Dauphin on the Throne.

The Berrington spoke the *Sugar Cane* in Latitude 5° North and Longitude 18° 30' West from Cork to Botany Bay: she left Cork the 14th of April, when the same Accounts which were received from the Fair American had reached Ireland and was generally believed. The whole Kingdom was preparing to illuminate on the Occasion.—This was not Gazetted, but had been received in such various Forms, that no Doubt was made of its Authenticity.

Passengers in the *Rodney*, Captain Chatfield.

FOR BENGAL:

Mrs. Showers, Mrs. Rose,
Mills Daniel, Mr. Chatfield,
Mr. Innis.