

MADRAS



COURIER.

THURSDAY, 22d

AUGUST, 1793

17

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 Others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

FORT ST. GEORGE, CIVIL DEPARTMENT, Nov. 11th, 1783.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

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 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 his very gallant and important Services he has thus rendered to the East India Company, also,

"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, also.

"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 desirous 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.

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 Tellicherry, 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.

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 Coufe Viswanada Moodelliar, deceased, to be granted to Comor Soobayya Moodelliar, as Creditor to the said Deceased.

H. DU FUY, PROCTOR.

Town-Hall, 13th Aug. 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 71st Regiment, deceased, to be granted to Lieut. Francis Stuart of the 73d 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 Lieutenant Colonel George Maule, deceased, to be granted to Josias Du Pré Porcher and Benjamin Roebuck, as Bond Creditors to the said Deceased.

J. S. HALL, PROCTOR.

Fort St. George: 20th 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 Nattoo Seentiasayengar, deceased, to be granted to Munga Nauchar Ammah, as Widow and Relict to the said Deceased.

J. S. HALL, PROCTOR.

Fort St. George: 14th May, 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.

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 Executors and Executrix, and that all Persons indebted to the said Estate, will be pleased to pay the Amount of their respective Debts to the Executors and Executrix above named.

Fort St. George: 7th August, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Lieut. John Lenart deceased, late of his Majesty's 3d. 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 68th 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.

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 sold 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.

IT is hereby required that all Persons indebted to the late Mr. Abraham Samuel, of Cochinchina, Merchant, will pay the Amount of their respective Debts to Messrs. Solomon Norden and Co. of Cochinchina, Administrators to the Estate, or to their Agents here, Messrs. Balfour and Co., and who will transmit to the Gentlemen at Cochinchina any Claims that may be on the said Estate.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. Henry Chicheley Michell and Josias Du Pré Porcher, Administrators to the Estate of Mr. John Hall, deceased, request that all Persons indebted to the Estate for Articles purchased from the Shop, under the Management of Mr. Franch, will be pleased to order the immediate Payment of such Debts to Mr. Franch.

Fort St. George: August 21st, 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.

FOR SALE

AT BLYTH'S LIVERY STABLES, IN THE BLACK-TOWN:

A elegant Chariot, completed with Claffles, &c. with or without Horfes.

N. B. Neat Post Chaise and Horfes to let; also Carriages of all Denominations made and repaired in the neatest Manner and on most reasonable Terms.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WILLIAM LEAMY intending to sail 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 Shindue 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.
Graf's Cloth,
Account Books,
Ground Batten,
Canes, &c. &c.

CHEAP FRENCH CLARET.

MR. CHATER'S CLARET, at three Pagodas per Dozen having met with universal Approbation, he begs Leave to recommend it to his Friends.

JAMES BROWN,

NORTH CORNER OF COUNCIL-HOUSE-STREET, FORT ST. GEORGE.

HAS for Sale excellent flavoured Claret, Madeira and Vin de Grave at 4 Pags. per Dozen, Claret of a very superior Quality at 4 Pags. excellent Coniac Brandy and Jamaica Rum at 4 Pags. Gin in Cases, of 12 Bottles each, at 4 1/2 Pags.

Also a large Quantity of good Claret and Madeira at 2 1/2 Pags.

FOR SALE,

ON COMMISSION:

SPERMACETI Wax Candle at 5 Pags. per Mound, Piece Goods of every Denomination, ten Per Cent cheaper than the general Price, a Number of Boots, shoes and Saddles, and a very elegant Ladies' Side Saddle to be sold cheap.

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 Coniac Brandy at 3 1/2 Pagodas per Dozen, not less than 12 Dozen.

A quantity of the first Sort of China Sugar Candy at 6 1/2 Pagodas per Tub, at 6 Pagodas if a quantity is taken.

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.

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 or Tickets at 10 Pagodas each.

	Star Pags. 10,000
1 Prize of	50,000
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
2500 Do. 20	50,000

1 Do. allotted to the left drawn Ticket } 500
1 Do. allotted to the left drawn Ticket } 5,000

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

The Tickets are now issuing at Mr. Cassin'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. Palchal De Silva, c 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

LOST.

THE beginning of June last, a Bank Note, Letter H. No. 1535 dated 12th August 1790—any Person who will bring it to Mrs. Johnston shall be rewarded.

MRS. HUTTON

REGS leave to offer her most grateful thanks to the Public, for the many Favors 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.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ROBERT AND JOHN HENDERSON her leave to inform the Public that on the first Day of September next, they intend to open a private Commission Ware House under the Auction Room on the West-side, where they will receive all kinds of Country and Europe Goods for Sale on Commission; they likewise beg leave to inform the Public that no Goods will be delivered without Ready Money and that no Custom will be allowed to Disturb.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BY R. AND J. HENDERSON

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
NEAR THE WALAJAW GATE,
On Monday the 26th Instant.

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
NINE Hundred Gallons of Brandy and seven Hundred Gallons of West India Rum just imported, two Capital Saddle Horses belonging to an Officer of the Cavalry lately Deceased, and two Elegant Looking Glasses. The Brandy will be put up in single Casks for the Convenience of the Public.

BY R. AND J. HENDERSON,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS,
ON THE PREMISES

On Saturday the 31st Instant:

AT 5 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

TWO Upper roomed Houses situated in Anderson's Street Black-Town, belonging to the Estate of the late Captain Kiffelback, deceased.

CONDITIONS OF THE SALE. Ten per Cent to be immediately paid down and the remainder of the Purchaser's Money to be paid within fourteen Days after the Sale, (when possession will be given) in default thereof the Premises will be resold and the first Purchaser to stand Good to any loss or expense on a second Sale. The new Bill of Sale to be at the Expense of the Purchaser.

BY R. AND J. HENDERSON,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
NEAR THE WALAJAH GATE,

On Thursday the 5th September next:
PRECISELY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

THE Finely situated upper-roomed House and Extensive Garden on Choultry Plain, belonging to Moses De Castro, Esq. between the Houses of Colonel Malcolm and Doctor Raine, and now occupied by Robert Clerk, Esq. on a lease of three years from the 15th August 1792, at the rate of fifty Pagodas per Month, where all persons will be free to bid and buy for ready Money only.

N. B. Ten per Cent of the Purchase Money to be paid in hand and the remainder in a fortnight after, and in Default, the Premises to be put up to Sale again, the first Purchaser to make Good the Deficiency if there should be any, the Charges of the Bill of Sale to be on Account of the Purchaser.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS COURIER.

SIR,

I BELIEVE it is the fashion now to be an Aristocrat—consequently (as I am a strict adherer to every thing that is fashionable) you may for me down, if you please, as one of the Bunch, tho' I have been converted according to the old saying *Willy Nilly*—for I find, here, as well as every where else, that it were in vain, nay, even dangerous to contend on the opposite side, so loyal are we all so suddenly become. Now, Sir, as this is the case and I am become one of the staunchest of them all, it is highly necessary I should give a few hints, in support of the cause, and which I beg leave to recommend to the perusal of some very loquacious Bigots of my Acquaintance, who, however clear they in general find the field, meet now and then, with a vile Democrat, who in spite of the terrors of a very formidable Majority, will dare to argue against an unlimited Aristocracy, or perhaps presume so far as to pronounce Mr. Fox a great and a good man, and the Duke of Portland a zealous Supporter of his Virtues, Abilities, and above all his unshaken resolutions. In such a situation,

therefore, I would, humbly beg these my dear Partisans, to observe, that opposition, however well grounded, as to the principles of equity, or however urged on from motives of policy, should never interfere from the urbanity of public manners, and should invariably be displayed in mild and logical disquisition:—it is on all occasions, but a wretched and debasing resource, to abuse, amidst a Volley of declamation nor could I be brought to suspect the firmest Aristocrat that ever breathed, if he could only support his cause by calling Mr. Fox a S—, and the Duke an Ass.

I remain, Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
QUONDAM DEM.—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

MR. EDITOR,

IN looking over a Courier, the other Day, not of very recent Date, I saw a Letter from a Correspondent, desiring to be informed of the Meaning of the Word *Lotus*. I am not often troubled with the *Scribani Cancellari*, but shall on the present Occasion, with great Pleasure, comply with his Request. The Lotus is a Tree in Africa, bearing red Berries, which the Egyptians formerly made use of, instead of Bread, Hence they were called Lotophagi, or Lotus-Eaters. It is likewise the Name of a Fruit, described in the Odyssey, the Flavour of which is said to have been so delicious, as to make the Followers of Ulysses, forget all the Sweets of their Native Soil.

CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Verses signed *Omicron* will have a Place, if possible, in our next Courier.
The Poetry transmitted by a Constant Reader, is under Consideration.
Others shall not be overlooked at a future Day.

MADRAS:

THURSDAY, 22d August.

YESTERDAY anchored in the Roads the Queen Charlotte, Captain Fairfax, with a Paquet from England. The Queen Charlotte, we understand was one of the Dover Paquet Boats, and purchased by Government for the purpose of conveying the news of the French War to St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope and India: Capt. Radcliffe to whom the command was first given, and whose instructions were not to be opened till he had arrived at a certain latitude, on finding he was bound to India, put back into Falmouth and declared himself inadequate to the task of Navigating the Vessel to such a distant clime: Capt. Dunbar was reappointed to the Command, and the left the Landend in March—arrived at St. Helena the 25th of May; left it the 29th of the same Month, and arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 1st of July.

On Capt. Dunbar's arrival at St. Helena, he and his whole Ships Company were ill of a very violent spasmodic complaint of the Bowels, owing to was supposed to bad water which had been kept in a leaden Cistern in the Cabin.—The whole Party were sent on shore at St. Helena, and the present Commander, Officers and Crew were taken from the Ships then in the Roads.

The following Ships sailed from St. Helena, before the departure of the Queen Charlotte.

Ponboorne,

Lacelles and,

Duke of Buccleugh.

The Ships then remaining at the Island were.

The Busbridge, Rose, and Valentine.

Also Two Whalers.

The Queen Charlotte brings nothing new, having left England about a Month previous to the departure of the Indianmen mentioned in last Courier.

On the 2nd Instant arrived at the Presidency, Lt. H. Q. Brownrigg of his Majesty's 75th Regt. after twelve Months suffering, since the Loss of the Winterton East-Indianman off the South End of Madagascar on the 19th August, 1792. During the Residence of those saved from the Wreck, on this Island for seven Months, they received every humane Attention from the Natives.

Having already detailed the Narrative of Mr. De Souza one of the Passengers, in a former Courier—we shall in this Place subjoin the following Particulars as explanatory, of what we have before delivered on this Subject.

LIST of People on board the *Joaquin Brig*, when taken by Le MUTIN French Privateer, July 7th, 1792, in Lat. 5—40, N. and Long. 63 East of London.

PASSENGERS

FOR BENGAL.

Mrs. Cullen, Miss M. Britton,
Miss Cullen, Miss Baillie,
Miss Britton,

WRITERS:

Mr. Hamilton, Hon. A. Ramsay,

Mr. Gordon, CADET:

Mr. McGowan. Native returning to Bengal.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR MADRAS.

Mr. McLean, Mr. Colquhoun,

Mr. Buchan, WRITER.

FREE MARINERS.

Mr. Silk, Mr. Gibbs,

Mr. Collier,

CREW OF THE WINTERTON.

John Dale, 3d. Mate,
William Dun, Purser,
John Slater, Boatwain,
William Rowland, Carpenter,
Charles Morray, Mid. and Coxswain,
Hon. H. Ramsay, Midshipman,
Thomas Long, Boatwain's Mate,
Henry Rozier, Quarter Master,
James Bisset, Captain's Cook,
James Hill, Baker,
David Porteus, Seaman,
Benj. Hammond, Do.
William Anderson, Do.
James Herring, Do.
James Berwick, Do.
Michael Connolly, Do.
Samuel Wood, Do.
Thomas Dean, Do.
Andrew Knox, Do.
William Beaumont, Do.
Robert Inglewright, Do.
John Gaddes, Capt's Servant,
Thomas Osborne, Chief Mate's do.
William Foster, Purser's do.
John Kindlair, Boatwain's do.
James Rowland, Carpenter's do.

Lieut. H. I. Brownrigg of his Majesty's 75th Regiment.

Thirty-three Recruits,

One Woman and Child.

The Passengers &c. were sent to the Mauritius, after receiving on board the Privateer Lieut. Brownrigg, Mr. Dale and twenty-two Seamen and Soldiers, who were taken at Tutecoria July 15th by the *Ceylon*, Dutch Indiaman, CAPT. MENTZ.

Our advice from the camp before Pondicherry can due to state the progressive forwardness of our operations before that place, and the increased exertions of the different working parties employed in the trenches.

Since our last accounts, the engineers have been busily employed in complicating the different batteries, and particularly in enlarging the enfilading battery erecting against the North-face of the Fort, for the reception of six additional guns, which was happily perfected with inconsiderable loss on the 21st when our last intelligence was dated. This battery intended for eight twenty-four pounders, and six eighteens would, it was understood open next day, and great expectations were formed of it's utility in destroying the defences and keeping down the fire from the fort.

The eight gun battery opened on the twentieth, at half past twelve o'clock in the afternoon, in a most masterly style of Military execution, & the effects from it on the enemy's works were observed to be very important: The guns from the fort however, still kept up a very heavy fire on it, which did some damage; but from the impression made by this single battery, there was not a doubt but that on opening the enfilading battery of fourteen guns next day, very material alterations would take place, and that the enemy's fire hitherto so well directed and constant must suffer a considerable and speedy diminution.

Since the advancement of our batteries towards completion, but few casualties had occurred—the spirit of the Troops was as usual manifest, in performing their various duties with vigour and alacrity, and their chief with being that of avenging the losses they had hitherto sustained, on their enemies, there can be no doubt but a speedy opportunity will occur for its complete gratification.

The Editor in conformity to his former intention of publishing a succinct and authentic account of the operations of the army before Pondicherry—thinks it his indispensable duty to state to the public, that he had accordingly arranged all the materials necessary for fulfilling his promise, to the extent of his power, when he received official intimation, that all detailed accounts

of the siege had at present better be avoided.

It being therefore impossible for the Editor from the nature of his instructions on this head, to proceed in the same manner as hitherto, he is induced to hope that the necessary allowances will be made, especially as his best endeavours shall be exerted, to give such general information on this important subject, as may serve to exhibit, from time to time, a sufficiently comprehensive view of the operations of our army.

This day the much admired Historical Portraits of the Most Noble Marquis Cornwallis, and Major General Sir William Meadows K. B. were placed in the great Room of the New Exchange.

When the unanimous vote of this Settlement passed for procuring the Pictures of these eminent Persons, and consigning the the chosen talk to Mr. Home, it was intended that they should have been displayed in the Town-Hall of Madras: But as it was apprehended that the present state of the walls might have injured the work, the New Exchange is preferred in the mean time.—The Execution of these excellent performances has satisfied the most sanguine expectation, and the exhibition cannot fail to give satisfaction to every admirer of Public ability and virtue—to all, who, in the emphatical and sympathetic words of a venerable member of the community, "love to see honest men."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

G. O. 1st August, 1793.

Lieutenant Abraham Hughes, of Infantry Invalids, to command at Chingleput during the absence of the Honorable Captain Munton.

The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to direct that whenever European Troops are ordered to move from one Station to another they be always victualled to their destination by the Commissary who stands appointed to the Garrison from whence the Detachment is to march.

3d August, 1793.

The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to direct that a Monthly report be made to the Town Major of Fort St. George of all Prisoners of War, whether on Parade or not at the different Stations under this Presidency, noticing the casualties that may occur.

7th August.

The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to notify, that order have been given to the Military Paymaster General to discharge the arrears of Gratuity due to the King's and Company's Field Officers from the 1st May 1792 to the 30th April 1793 inclusive.

Ensign John Campbell Henderson permitted to resign the Hon. Company's Service.

Ensign Richard Barrell, of Infantry, not having been heard of for upwards of six Months—ordered, that his name be struck off the List of the Army.

Cornet Maclean of the 4th Regt. to act as Adjutant to the 4th in the absence of Lieut. Walker, appointed Brigade Major to the Cavalry Brigade.

Cornet A. D. Monteath posted to the 1st Regt. of Native Cavalry, but to do duty with the 4th until further Orders.

14th August.

Ensign George Fischer, of Infantry, to be a Cornet of Cavalry; vice, Hasley, deceased—date of Commission 16th June 1792.

Lieut. Fireworker John Gourlay to be Lieut. of Artillery; vice, Nelson, deceased—date of Commission 6th August 1793.

Mr. George Steel, Cadet, to be Lieut. Fireworker; vice, Gourlay; promoted—date of Commission 17th June 1793.

Mr. Macmahon Surgeon, to join Major Vigors's Corps in Camp without delay.

Mr. Gallaway, Assistant Surgeon, appointed to do duty at Condapillie; vice, Duncan removed.

BENGAL MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

August 2

Major D. Woodburne, having resigned the service, his name is to be struck off the list of the Army from this date.

Major R. Bruce comes on Full Pay of his rank from the 2d inst. and is appointed to the 2d bat. of Artillery, in the room of Major Woodburne.

The following Field and Staff Officers are appointed to the Detachment of Artillery under order for the Coast.

Major Bruce, to command,
Major Montague,
Lieut. Fleming, Quarter-master,
Lieut. Fireworker R. Brown, Adjutant,
Mr. J. G. Henderson, Surgeon,
Messrs. Ore, and Adam Mitchell, Assist. Surgeon.

ADDRESSED TO THE

CORPS OF AMAZONS.

FAIR Amazons, be this your only Pride,
Guard well your Virtue, and in that confide.
Let Innocence become a *green fold Shield*,
Yield to your Swains the Glory of the Field.
Like Procris' Dart, your's shall unerring prove,
But know, your Weapons are the Arms of Love.
Love conquers those, whom Force could never subdue,
And reigns, where Roman Eagles never flew.

POETRY.

Oh! that the Chemist's magic Art
Could crystallize this sacred treasure!
Long should it glitter near my heart,
A secret source of pensive pleasure.
The little Brilliant 'ere it fell,
His lustre caught from Anna's Eye;
Then trembling left its coral cell,
"The spring of sensibility."
Sweet drop of pure and pearly light!
In thee the rays of Virtue shine:
More calmly clear, more mildly bright,
Than any gem that gilds the mine.
Benign reverter of the soul!
Who ever flyest to bring relief,
When first she feels the rude controul,
OF LOVE or FURY JOY or GRIEF.
The Sages and the Poets theme,
In every clime, in every age,
Thou charm'st in fancy's idle dream
In reason's PHILOSOPHIC PAGE.

X. Y. Z.

FROM THE BENGAL PAPERS.

The detachment of Artillery, ordered to hold themselves in readiness for service, will we understand, embark about the 10th or 12th instant, on board the *Jane*, *Chichester*, and *Success*, country ships, taken up for that purpose. These ships to take guns & warlike stores from hence for the siege of Pondicherry. Our latest accounts from the Coast, confirm the deficiency of the Madras Arsenal in those articles.

Orders were yesterday issued for the embarkation of the detachment of Artillery, on Thursday next, of which the following is an extract.

On the *Woodcote*, 150 Europeans, 1 Field Officer, 1 Captain, 3 Subalterns, 30 Followers.—Total 185.

On the *Chichester*, 47 Europeans, 213 Lascars, 1 Captain, 7 Subalterns, 1 Surgeon, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 47 Followers.—Total 305.

On the *Jane*, 74 Europeans, 252 Lascars, 2 Captains, 8 Subalterns, 1 Quarter-master, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 60 Followers.—Total 398.

On the *Success*, 74 Europeans, 252 Lascars, 1 Field Officer, 1 Captain, 8 Subalterns, 1 Adjutant, 64 Followers.—Total 401.

On the *Bien Ami*, 25 Europeans, 25 Lascars, 4 Followers.—Total 54.

Besides five hundred 18 pound shot sent on board the *Woodcote* as ballast, she will take most of the small stores, necessary for the siege, such as Pick axes, Shovels, Mattocks, iron Crows, &c. She also takes a proportion of heavy ordnance, with their carriages, limbers, and other appendages.—It is presumed the Marquis Cornwallis, and his suite, will embark on board the *Woodcote*.

Lieutenant Manning, of the *Concorde*, lately arrived with dispatches from Admiral Cornwallis, for this Government, it is reported, will return in charge of the *Bien Ami* armed ship, to Pondicherry: She is then to be put in Commission as a ship of war, and we hope, we may hereafter add, under charge of the Officer who takes her round, with the additional rank of Master and Commander.

Tuesday, August 6th.

Yesterday news was received in town, that a seventy-four gun-ship, two frigates, and the *Exeter* Indiaman, had arrived at Bombay.

By these ships we learn that Lord Hood had an engagement with the French Fleet in the Mediterranean, and had nearly destroyed the whole of them.

On Sunday, at two P. M. the *Concorde* Frigate, Lieut. Manning, arrived off the Bankshall.

By her we have been favored with the following list of promotions by Rear Admiral Cornwallis, viz.

Captain Whitby made a Post Captain into the *Minerva* frigate.

Lieut. Gosselin made Master and Commander into the Dispatch brig.

Lieut. Gifford gone home sick.

Captain Gosselin and Lieut. Austin have likewise left the fleet for Europe, on the same account, but whether these gentlemen

will be so fortunate as to reach the place of their destination speedily must depend on fortuitous circumstances, as they have taken their passage on a ship bound first to Mauritius; so that should not adverse winds prevent her touching there, they will most likely become prisoners of war.

Lieut. Manning made Master and Commander of the *Concorde*.

And Lieut. Ede First Lieutenant.

The following is an accurate list of the present officers of the *Minerva*, viz.

Rear Admiral Cornwallis,
Capt. Whitby,
Lieut. King, 1st Lieut.
Lieut. Robinson, 2d ditto.
Lieut. Ricketts, 3d ditto.

BIRTH.

Monday last, the Lady of Mr. Avicth Seth of a Son.

DEATH.

Malaputnam, on the 15th Inst. Ensign Beasley Baldwin, of the 12th Batt. Native Infantry.

BENGAL BIRTH.

On Thursday last, the Lady of Lieut. C. C. Wilson, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On Friday last, Miss Charlotte Brightman.

On Monday last, Mr. John Stephenson.

On Saturday last, Mr. William Doston, Surgeon's Mate to His Majesty's 76th Regiment.

At Chinsurah, Mrs. Verner.

Lately at Patna, Mr. James Elphinstone, formerly Coach Maker in Calcutta.

A few days ago at Chandernagore, Mr. John Adie.

ARRIVALS.

15th Ship *Betty*, Captain Lennon, Vizagapatnam.—16th Ship General Elliot, Ferguson, Calcutta.—17th Ship *Aurora*, Vignale, Cuddalore.—Ship Prince of Wales, Robinson, Cuddalore.—19th Ship *Favourite*, Meares Calcutta.—20th H. C. *Snow Drake*, Marjory, Pondicherry.—Ship Elizabeth, Stewart, Calcutta.—Brig *Minih*, Shean, Coringa.—21st Ship India, Alhmeid, Philadelphia.—Packet *Queen Charlotte*, Fairfax, England.—22nd Ship *Dolphin*, Hunter, Calcutta.—*Snow Adventure*, Godfrey, Calcutta.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEBRUARY, 26.

INDIA BUDGET.

The House resolved into a Committee on the Accounts and Paper relative to the income and expenses of the East-India Company, both abroad and at home.

Mr. Secretary DUNDAS said, the practice of bringing before the House annual statements of the revenues and expenses of the Company in India, had been productive of all the good consequences expected from it. It had produced regularity and accuracy in the mode of making up the accounts of the Company's servants abroad, and a vigilant superintendence of the expenses in the civil, military, and commercial departments. Hitherto the annual statement had been confined to the territories, receipt, and expenditure, from a comparison of which a balance was struck to shew the sum applicable to commercial purposes, or the payment of debts. He was now to take a more extensive survey of their affairs; to state their income and expenditure, assets and debts in India and at home, and to combine the surplus of territorial revenue with their commercial profits in one general view. First, he should state the revenue, expenses, and annual surplus in India, estimating the amount, and allowing for the interest of the debts in India; next, he should consider the commercial surplus arising from the profits on the sales in Headenhill-street, so as to come at the general result of the surplus applicable to any purposes that might be thought proper; and last of all, how this surplus might be most advantageously applied. The subject was intricate, but important; and such as he trusted would afford those who should favour him with their attention, no inconsiderable share of satisfaction. By the paper on the table, No. 5, the Revenues of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, on an average of three years, viz.

From 1787-8 to 1789-90, amounted to — £. 6,877,730

The charges on the same average, allowing 50,000, for Prince of Wales's Island — 5,283,717

Nett annual Revenue, on average of these 3 years, — 1,614,013

An account lately made out by the Directors of the East India Company, on grounds similar to those of his, viz. on an average of three years, previous to the late

war in India, gave a less favourable result; but he did not mean to find fault with it on that account. He meant only to say, that as far as it presented a fair aspect of the company's affairs; it was from that very circumstance the more entitled to credit. He had formerly said, that estimates by the Directors were very little to be depended upon, this was an estimate of a very different nature from the estimates to which that expression was applied, for it took every thing at the lowest possible rate, and far from exceeding, was considerably below the truth. The reason was obvious, the company on the expiration of their Charter, saw that the public would look for a share of their territorial revenues: they were not therefore likely to inflate the account of these revenues, and accordingly every article was brought forward with the greatest caution and reserve. To prove this he entered into a general comparison of the several articles of his estimate of the revenue with the estimate of the Directors, and shewed, that although his was formed on the revenue of the territories of which we were in possession before the war, and theirs included the revenue of the territory ceded by Tipoo, computed by themselves at 390,000, their sum total exceeded his only by 65,851. As the several articles of revenue in their estimate were sunk below their real value, the several articles of charge were raised above it; and yet he was willing to rectify all the calculations which he meant to lay before the Committee on the result of this estimate by the Directors. To do so would be attended with this good consequence, that Gentlemen seeing that he had not calculated on any sanguine estimate of his own, but on an estimate in which every thing was stated in the most unfavourable point of view, would have the greater confidence of their being confirmed by experience, of their being more likely to fall short of than to exceed the truth.

Taking, therefore, the surplus in India applicable to the payment of interest on, or discharge of, debts, and to Commercial advances or remittances to China, at 1,621,050, as by them stated, the total amount of debts in India by an account made out January 1792, was 9,084,550, of debts bearing interest 6,935,945, and the amount of that interest, 592,251, but both the debt bearing interest, and the interest payable upon it, was somewhat less than this. Money borrowed during the war, at 12 per cent. had been paid by money borrowed at 8 per cent. The debt bearing interest might therefore be stated, at 6,669,082, and the interest at 561,923. This account was made up in January 1792, and the war continued a month longer. This would necessarily add to the ordinary charges, and the expense of sending back the troops to their several peace stations was considerable. Still, however, he had stated the amount of the debt and interest, rather over than under the truth; for against the addition that might be supposed to arise from the continuance of the war a month beyond the time of making up the account, several material articles of income might be taken, upon which he had not reckoned. The three months from January to April, in which latter month the accounts ought to have been made up, were the most productive of the whole year in point of revenue, and the extraordinary surplus would go a great way to defray the extraordinary expense. Tipoo Sultan had engaged to pay 1,200,000, which after deducting 500,000, paid to the army, would leave 700,000, to the Company; and Tipoo's payments were regularly made. By accounts received yesterday by the Ganges, which he had looked at and believed correct, but had not yet had time to examine, so as to lay them before the Committee, he was still further persuaded that the debts were less than he had stated them.

From the annual surplus revenue 1,611,050
Deducting the interest of debt — 561,923
3,069,127

Would remain applicable to the reduction of the principal debt, and commercial purposes. But this was not all. The profit on the sale of stores, &c. to India, as estimated by the Directors, and their estimate as in all the rest was too low, amounted to 350,000, which would raise the above sum to 1,409,127. This article of profit was improving, by the suggestions of a Member of that House, well acquainted with the commerce of India (David Scott, Esq.) it had been raised in one year from 260,000, to 330,000 l. The exports to India in 1784, amounted only to 400,000, they were now increased to more than 1,000,000, and were still increasing.

He came next to speak of the application of the surplus to the purposes of an invest-

ment. The Directors proposed to apply 1,127,000, to the home investment, and to send 250,000, to China. To shew that this was the most profitable mode of remitting the surplus revenue from India, he went through an account of an investment to the amount of revenue to be remitted from India, which after paying customs and all charges, produced at the sales a profit of 351,831. The prime cost and sale amount of goods for six years, viz. from March 1787 to March 1793, would shew the great improvement of the import trade during that period. On an average of the first three years, the sale amount exceeded the prime cost and charges by 434,811, annually, on an average of the three following years, the sale amount exceeded the prime cost and charges by 7916,497, and between the two periods there was very little difference in the prime cost. Much of this improvement in the profit on the sales was owing to the better management of the investments both in India and in China. Many both within and without the House had heard of Lord Cornwallis's military achievements, and his moderation in victory; but few perhaps had heard of his merit as connected with the commercial regulations he had made in India for the judicious purchase of investments and the putting an end to fraudulent practices. To these it was owing that the profits had arisen as above stated. The Directors at home had paid great attention to the same objects, and they had been ably seconded by some of their servants abroad, particularly by Mr. Charles Grant, a gentleman not more respectable for his talents, than for every virtue that adorns private life. The Directors had estimated the future prime cost, and charges of goods at 4,244,698, The annual sale of goods at 4,988,300, exceeding the prime cost and charges by 743,602, a sum considerably less than the average of the three form years, as above stated. To this was to be added, the profit on the private trade, which was estimated by the Directors at 70,000, although on average of the last three years, it had produced 83,393. On the whole of their trade and revenues, the nett annual surplus disposable in England, after the payment of the dividend of 8 per cent. on this capital, would be 1,259,241.

He came now to consider the appropriation of their surplus, part of it he should propose applying to the discharge of debts. The total debt in India he had already said amounted to 9,084,550, the debt bearing interest, for the sake of even sums, he should call 7,000,000, this he considered as the only debt which it was necessary to reduce; the 2,000,000, and over, not bearing interest, must continue a floating debt while the Company continued to carry on trade in India. If they were to leave off trade, their debt due by them, would be provided for by a floating debt of between 3 and 4,000,000, which was due to them in India, making ample allowance for part of it never being paid. He should also shew, that if it were not so provided for, it could be answered by the Company's assets. The Company's debts at home were 14,247,019, from this was to be deducted their capital, because it was not to be paid while the Company continued a trading Company. Their assets, by treasure and goods in India, amounted to 4,980,405, in treasure or goods at home, 8,816,489, making together 12,923,904. Now, supposing the Company to wind up their affairs, this sum would be to pay off their debts, after deducting their capital, and their floating debt amounting to about 7,700,000. Deducting therefore from their debt at home, as stated above their capital, their floating debt, and the debt due to them by Government, and adding the debt transferred from India, and not yet paid, the whole of their debts, payable while they continued a Trading Company would be 3,936,440, and this was again to be lessened by 1,500,000, of Bonds which it was fit for to have constantly allotted, which would reduce the sum to 2,436,440. In paying their debts it was to be considered whether it was more proper to pay debts due in India there, or to transfer and pay them at home, the latter he thought preferable, because they had the advantage of the trading profit on the money, and, because by facilitating the transfer of private fortune from India to England, they prevented their servants from employing their acquisition in fraudulent trade by means of foreign bottoms. For these reasons 5000,000, at least of the India debt ought to be transferred annually. To their Sinking Fund for the diminution of the debt in India would come in aid the reduction of interest from 8 to 6 per cent. the rate at which it had been before the war, and at which it would soon be again, so that the debt in eight years would be reduced to 3000,000, below this it would

not be wise to reduce, for to suffer the natives of India to have property in our funds there, was a sure means of attaching them to our government. The debt at home might be paid either by instalments or by increasing their capital, which would be attended with the further benefit of enabling them to extend their trade, this was a measure which he would recommend, and a meeting of the proprietors held this day he understood had unanimously adopted that opinion. The sum that might be raised by adding 1,000,000l. to their capital would bring down the debt at home to their Bond debt, which he had already said ought not to be paid off, so that their affairs at home would be immediately liquidated.

The next question was should the whole surplus from India be brought home or not? He thought it should. The Proprietors of India Stock would think they had a claim to an addition of dividend, he should propose to give them 10 instead of 8 per cent. The public also had a fair claim to a share in the territorial revenues. He should not examine to what extent that claim might be carried, because that would lead to a variety of questions, not easy to be resolved. He should only recommend to make the public a sharer, after the surplus was brought home by means of commerce. To draw revenue from India in any other way, would be injurious to India, and injurious to this country. On the ideas that had got abroad respecting the propriety of putting an end to the Company's exclusive trade, he meant to say nothing. But he requested Gentlemen to prepare their opinions upon that subject, for when the proper time came, he thought there was nothing which he could more clearly demonstrate, than that no severer blow could be given to the manufacturing interest of this country, than by laying open the trade. At the end of a war, of which neither the expenses nor the consequences had been so injurious, as some gentlemen predicted, the surplus of India Revenue would afford 500,000l. a year, in aid of the Revenue of this country. After allowing this sum to the public, the sum appropriated to the reduction of India debt, and 2 per cent. increase of dividend, there would be still a surplus of about 100,000l. and all this on the most unfavourable estimate; for the Directors in the estimate on which he had calculated had taken 400,000l. too little for the produce of the revenue, and 100,000l. too little for the profit on the sales.

After all that he had proposed was done, he should recommend to the Proprietors not to aim at any further increase of Dividend; but to lay out the surplus, which this year would amount to 100,000l. in some public fund, as a guarantee for their capital, to be at no interest, and not to be called for at any time; but in support of their dividend, or to meet any unforeseen exigency that might occur. He entered into a calculation of the accumulation of this surplus increasing every year, as the debts in India were reduced, or the revenues exceeded the estimate, to show that in 14 years it would amount to more than twelve millions sterling. By this plan they would secure their capital in the days of their prosperity, and, in a great measure, put an end to the fluctuations in the price of their stock, which at present exposed the unwary proprietor to be duped of his property by persons more adventurous, or better informed than himself. The Public also, having the use of this accumulating guarantee, without interest would derive the same advantage from it in the mean time as if it were public property, and have the less reason to grudge the proprietors the advantage they enjoyed.

He had now opened the grounds and the result of all the propositions which he had intended to submit to the Committee, without taking into his view any probable increase of the territorial revenues or the commercial profits which he might have been justified in doing; and so convinced was he that his statement was unattackable, that he meant not to call for the decision of the Committee on any one of his propositions till they had full time to consider: and more adventurous as it might seem, he meant to print them all together, with the remarks he had now made upon them. It might be said that all his calculations were founded on the prospect of peace, and that we were now actually at war; but the enemy with whom we were now at war was not very likely to disturb the peace of our East India possessions, and our naval strength was such

as to prevent, if not all accidents, at least any considerable evils.

Mr. HUSSEY said the triumph at the India-House was, perhaps, dearly bought at the expense of two per cent. additional dividend; and, as he understood, a renewal of the charter for 20 years.

Mr. Secretary DUNDAS then read his propositions, which it was agreed should be printed, and taken into consideration on Tuesday night.

Read a first time a Bill for preventing frauds and forgeries in the Transfers of Stocks, transferable at the Bank of England.

Also read a first time a Bill to authorize the Governor and Company of the Bank of England to purchase certain houses and grounds adjacent to the Bank.

IMPRESS SERVICE.

Mr. BRANDLING presented a Petition from the seamen of the port of Shields, stating that, if the pay of able bodied seamen in his Majesty's navy, was raised to 40s. per month, there would be no occasion for impressing, and that the expense attending the impress service would be sufficient to defray this advance.

The SPEAKER observed, that as the prayer of the petition went to the suggestion of an advance in the pay of the Navy, it could not, consistently with form, be allowed to be brought up without a recommendation from his Majesty, properly signified to the House.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he did not feel himself called upon to give any opinion on the general question; but, considering the place from whence the application came as well as the nature of it, and in the present existing circumstances of the country, he surely could not consider himself as authorised to give that recommendation from his Majesty, which alone could enable the House to take up this petition, or to advise his Majesty to give any such recommendation.

The Petition was of course rejected.

Deferred the Committees of Supply and of Ways and Means till Wednesday.

Adjourned.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FRIDAY, FEB. 1.

The Directories and Councils General of the Departments des Cotes du Nord, of Morbihan, of Upper Maine, of Loir and Cher, felicitated the Convention on the execution of Louis.

Decreed, that Nicot, the Editor of the Journal Francois, apprehended by order of the Committee of Surveillance, on a charge of calumniating the memory of Pelletier shall be set at liberty.

REPORT OF BRISOT ON THE CONDUCT OF ENGLAND TOWARDS FRANCE.

The Court of England wishes for war, the hope cherished by those who regard with horror a war between two free nations is now no more; the hostile views of the Court of London are at last discovered. A perfidious mask of neutrality still covered them.—Your Republican firmness has caused that mask to fall off.

GEORGE has debauched the opinion of the English nation; he has disturbed commerce he has given orders to Parliament; he has menaced the Ministers, and upon this coalition, he now declares war against you, because he believes the moment arrived when he may with safety and impunity employ his forces against your liberty; he has declared war against you, by ordering your Ambassador to quit England within eight days; he has declared it by publicly testifying marks of sorrow for the fate of the Conspirator, who you had justly condemned to punishment, upon the intelligence of his death, a considerable addition of force by land and sea. To dismiss ignominiously the Agent of the Republic, and to arm on the intelligence of the death of a traitor, is it not to say to Europe, to the universe, France has condemned Louis as a traitor, and I believe him innocent? I see in France only rebels and sacrilegious persons? France no longer wishes for a King or Royalty, and I wish to avenge the King and Royalty? Rather may England perish than behold the establishment of the French Republic?

Such is the barbarous wish of the King of Great Britain. If he did not immediately and openly declare war against you, it was

because his Ministry did not second with sufficient activity his orders of vengeance, because his forces were not yet prepared to destroy our commerce, to take from us our colonies, and ravage our country. Undoubtedly if the English people had not allowed themselves to yield to the forcible impulse of their Ministry, they would have considered the offences, with which we are reproached, only as the crimes of some individual; they would have regarded the punishment of Louis as a great act of justice; and, convinced of these truths, would have been of opinion, that to declare war against us, because we do not wish for a King would be an act of injustice, and violation of the law of nations, and that we might have continued to have been brothers, though under a different form of Government.

Such, without doubt, is the sentiment of a great part of the English, and which would have already displayed itself if it had not been for the terror of bayonets; but the English Nation once enlightened by our example will at last do justice on its Ministers, on its conspirators in place. The force of the eternal Trial of Haltings, will not be renewed, and scaffolds will once more be of use for the Straffords and Lauds of the present Government, as well as for private ruffians.

Citizens, it would not be proper to diffuse to you the dangers of the new war; we have all the tyrants of Europe to combat by land and sea. All the people alone are our allies; but these people are nothing to you, for they are in chains, and these chains must first be broken. All your means then must depend upon yourselves alone. Your foil, your industry, your courage, must supply what nature and circumstances refuse you.

The trader, forgetting his commerce, must become a warrior, those who have capitals must employ their funds to support our assignats, and supply the want of money. The proprietor of land and labourer, renouncing all speculation, must furnish the means of abundance during the operations of war, every citizen, like a Roman soldier, must march, not only with his arms but with provisions for a given time; and thus you will defeat the calculations of your enemies with respect to the emptiness of your magazines. The great family of Frenchmen must compose only one army, and all France must form only one camp, where nothing but war is talked of where no object is pursued but war. Above all, you must expect distress, and prepare yourselves for suffering every species of want; shortly indeed, it must be a crime for a citizen to have a change of cloathing, if there is one of our brothers who is destitute of a covering.

To declare that France is at war with England, is likewise to declare war against the Stadtholder of Holland. The Stadtholder who is rather the Subject than the Ally of the Court of St. James's, who has been and still is a passive instrument in the hands, who in subservience to all their inclinations, has in the course of the Revolution favoured the Emigrants and the Prussians, harassed the French, and treated with insolence the French Government. I here allude to the circumstance of releasing the persons guilty of forging Assignats, arrested in Holland. The Stadtholder arms in the mean time to support the war of the Court of London, joins his ships to the English fleet, favours our enemies by putting obstacles in the way of our exportation of grain.

After all these considerations, your Committee of General Defence has charged me to present to you the plan of the following

DECREES:

"The National Convention after having heard the Report of their Committee of General Defence, on the conduct of the English Government.

"Considering that the King of England has perjured, especially since the Revolution of the 10th of August, 1792, to give proofs of his being evil disposed towards the French nation, and of his attachment to the coalition of crowned heads.

"That at the period aforesaid, he ordered his Ambassador at Paris to withdraw, because he would not acknowledge the Provisional Executive Council, created by the Legislative Assembly.

"That the Cabinet of St. James's has ceased, since the same period, to correspond with the French Ambassador at London, on

pretext of the suspension of the heretofore King of the French.

"That since the opening of the National Convention, it has refused to resume the usual correspondence between the two States and to acknowledge the powers of this Convention.

"That it has refused to acknowledge the Ambassador of the French Republic, although provided with letters of credit in its name.

"That it has endeavoured to impede the different purchases of corn, arms, and other commodities ordered in England, either by French citizens or the agents of the Republic.

"That it has caused to be stopped, several boats and ships loaded with grain for France, contrary to the treaty of 1786 while exportation to other foreign countries was free.

"That in order still more effectually to obstruct the commercial operations of the Republic in England, it obtained an act of Parliament prohibiting the circulation of assignats.

"That in violation of the Fourth Article of the Treaty of 1789, it obtained another Act, in the month of January last, which subjects all French citizens, residing, or coming into England, to forms the most inquisitorial, vexatious, and dangerous.

"That at the same time, and contrary to the 1st Article of the Peace of 1783, it granted protection and pecuniary aid not only to the Emigrants, but even to the chiefs of the rebels, who have already fought against France; that it has maintained with them a daily correspondence, evidently directed against the French Revolution; that it has also received the chiefs of the rebels of the French West Indian Colonies.

"That in the same spirit, without any provocation, and when all the maritime powers are at peace with England, the Cabinet of St. James's has ordered a considerable naval armament, and an augmentation of the land forces.

"That this armament was ordered at a moment when the English Minister was bitterly persecuting those who supported the principles of the French Revolution in England, and was employing all possible means both in parliament and out of it, to cover the French Republic with ignominy, and to draw upon it the execration of the English nation, and of all Europe.

"That the object of this armament, intended against France, was not even disguised in the English Parliament.

"That altho' the Provisional Executive Council of France has employed every measure for preserving peace and fraternity with the English nation, and has replied to calumnies and violation of treaties, only by remonstrances founded on the principles of justice, and expressed with the dignity of free men, the English Minister has persevered in his system of malevolence and hostility continued the armaments, and sent a squadron to the Scheldt, to disturb the operations of the French in Belgium.

"That, on the news of the execution of Louis, he carried his outrages to the French Republic to such a length as to order the Ambassador of France to quit the British territory within eight days.

"That the King of England has manifested his attachment to the cause of that traitor, and his design of supporting it by different resolutions adopted at the moment of his death, both by nominating Generais of his Land Army, and by applying to Parliament for a considerable addition of Land and Sea Force, and putting Ships of War in Commission.

"That his secret coalition with the enemies of France, and particularly with the Emperor and Prussia, is confirmed by a treaty concluded with the first in the month of January; that he has drawn into the same coalition the Stadtholder of Holland; that Prince, whose servile obsequiousness to the orders of the Courts of St. James's and Berlin, is but too well known, has in the course of the French Revolution, and notwithstanding the neutrality which he professed, treated with disdain the agents of France, received the emigrants, harassed the French patriots, counteracted their operations, released, in opposition to established usage, and notwithstanding the demand of the French Minister, persons who had been guilty of forging assignats; that in the mean time, with a view to concur in

For the remainder vide Supplement To-morrow.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE ORIENTAL STAR CALCUTTA.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

FRIDAY, 23rd August, 1793.

(Concluded from our last Page.)

the hostile designs of the Court of London, he gave orders for a naval armament, named an Admiral, appointed Dutch ships to join the English fleet, opened a loan to defray the expenses of the war, put a stop to exportations to France, while he favoured sending supplies of provision to the Prussian and Austrian magazines.

"Considering, in fine, that all these confidences no longer tend to the French Republic any hope of obtaining by means of amicable negotiation the redress of their grievances, and that all the acts of the British Court, and of the Stadtholder of the United Provinces, are acts of hostility, equivalent to a declaration of war. The National Convention decrees as follows:

Article I. The National Convention declares in the name of the French Nation, that, considering the multiplied acts of hostility and aggression of the above mentioned Nations.

THE FRENCH NATION IS AT WAR WITH THE KING OF ENGLAND AND THE STADTHOLDER OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

II. The National Convention charges the Provisional Executive Council to call forth such forces as may appear to them necessary for repelling their aggression, and for maintaining the independence, the dignity, and the interests of the French Republic.

III. The National Convention authorises the Provisional Executive Council to dispose of the naval forces of the Republic in such a manner as the interests of the State may appear to them to require; and it revokes all particular dispositions ordered in this respect by preceding decrees.

FAVER-EGANTINE moved that an address to the English people might be drawn up to inform them of the real motives which have brought on the war between the two Countries; and that the Convention would decree that all English and Dutch merchants and other individuals who may be travelling in France on business, shall have every protection, provided they conform to the laws of the Republic. Both these propositions were decreed.

SATURDAY, FEB. 2.

The following letter from the Executive Council was read:

Feb. 2, 1793.

"A great crime has been committed. The blood of French Patriots has been shed in unworthy Rome. Citizen Basseville, in vested with a public character, has fallen a victim to the fury of a misled people, doubtless through the fanatical incitement of the Government. The annexed extract of a letter from the French Convention to Rome to the Minister of Marine, will give the Convention a detail of this horrible event. It is confirmed also by a letter from our resident at the Court of Florence. That citizen writes that Tuscany expresses its indignation against this crime; and all Europe, perhaps, when they hear of it, will congratulate themselves that the French Republicans have now so memorable an opportunity of avenging, at the same time, their own injury and those of mankind, so long insulted by the hypocritical insolence of Rome.

"The measures to be pursued for obtaining this striking and speedy vengeance, must become the immediate object of the deliberations of the Executive Council.

"The same men who have carried liberty to Nice, and terror to Naples, will know also how to punish the assassins of their brethren. In the mean time the Executive Council have charged the Minister for Foreign Affairs to write to the widow of Citizen Basseville; to offer her every consolation in their power; and to assure her that she will not be abandoned in her misfortunes by the representatives of the most feeling and most generous of nations."

TUESDAY, FEB. 19.

DUKE OF RICHMOND,

DUKE OF AUBIGNY, AND PROPRIETOR

OF THE DUCHY OF AUBIGNY IN

FRANCE.

FOUCHER, Deputy of the Department of Cher, in the name of the Committee of Domains, made the following Report:—

A Decree of the 16th of this month enjoins all the Receivers of Princes and Governments, Proprietors in, but at war with France, to pay to the Nation such sums as they shall receive from such estates. But there are Proprietors or Possessors of Estates of a different nature, which ought to fix the attention, and call for the solicitude of the National Convention.

LORD CHARLES LENOX, Duke of Richmond, a Peer of England, possesses the estate of Aubigny, situate in the Department of Cher.

The following is its origin of this possession, and of its being annexed to the Lord of Lenox:

In 1442, Charles the Seventh, as a recompence to John Stuart, Constable of Scotland, for the services done him in France by the said John Stuart, at the head of an armed force, granted to him the estate of Aubigny, to hold to him and his heirs male, in direct line, with remainder to the Crown, on failure of issue male as aforesaid. The Reversionary Clause had its effect in the 16th century, by the decease of Charles Stuart without issue. Louis XIV. made a new grant of the Estate of Aubigny in favour of Charles II. King of England, the descendant of John Stuart, the first Donee, to hold to him and his Heirs Male for ever. Louis XIV. also made this Estate a Duchy, with a Peerage annexed to it, in favor of Charles of Lenox, Grandfather of the actual Possessor, and illegitimate son of Charles II. King of England; and of her Grace the Dutchess of Portsmouth.

The Treaty of Utrecht guaranteed the right of Peerage to this Estate, and by that, seems to have placed it in the class of things, relative to the Rights of Nations. But since all right of Peerage has disappeared in France, together with all other feudal dignities, the guarantee can no longer have any effect, since the object of it has ceased. The question, which we are to examine, since we are now at war with Great Britain, is, whether the Duke of Richmond can, or ought to hold enjoyment of the Estate of Aubigny? I move, that the examination of this question of Public Right shall be referred to the Diplomatic Committee and the Committee of Domains united, that a report may speedily be made on it. Next, that the National Convention shall decree, that the Procureur Syndic, of the District of Aubigny, shall cause, with all due diligence, the rents of the said estate to be sequestrated, and the seals placed on the articles and deeds of the Castle, except on such leases as are necessary for the enforcing payment of the rents.

The National Convention decreed this proposition in the same terms, and referred to the above Committees, the following question.—

"Can the Lord Duke of Richmond retain, or ought he to retain possession of the estate of Aubigny?"

The remainder of the Sitting was occupied with a discussion on the Military rewards, and the mode of recruiting the Army.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20.

Major FLOTTE, the unfortunate companion of Basseville at Rome, gave the Convention some farther details respecting the atrocities committed in that city. He said that two more Frenchmen had been massacred at Rome, and demanded vengeance against the Pope and his subjects.

The Convention invited him to the honours of the Sitting.

INDIA HOUSE.

GENERAL COURT OF PROPRIETORS.

Yesterday, a General Court of Proprietors was held at the India House, pursuant to advertisement, at 12 o'clock precisely.

After the usual forms, the Chairman stated the proceedings had with his Majesty's Ministers relative to the renewal of the Company's Charter, since the last Court.

A letter from Mr. Dundas was then read; an abstract of which has already been published in this and the other papers; and the reply of the Directors, together with the proceedings of the Secret Committee, by which it appeared, that the Court have offered to furnish every season, four ships for Bengal, two for Madras, two for Bombay, of 800 tons each, for the express purpose of receiving any of the manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland, at the freight of 10l. per ton, reserving an exclusive permission of sending recruits on them in time of war, in preference to every article of merchandise, provided the Company shall not have room on board their other ships of the same season; the whole of the remaining space, however, to be reserved for manufactures.

That the presidencies be authorized to grant bills on the Company in Europe, at the exchange of 2s. per rupee, from Bengal 2s. 3d. from Bombay, and 8s. the Pagoda from Madras, or should circumstances not justify such a measure, then individuals to send home articles equal in tonnage to their exports, at the freight of 12l. per ton.

That all goods outward and homeward pass through the Company's warehouses in England.

That the opening of the trade to China, proposed by Ministers, had been resisted by the Directors, but that in case Lord Macartney should obtain any cession from the Emperor of China, to the Crown or the Company, distinct and separate from the continent of China, individuals, subject to proper restrictions, would be permitted to export British and Irish manufactures, on freight, on the Company's ships consigned to the Company's Treasury, for bills at the actual rate of exchange.

And that the term of the charter be 20 years.—In time of profound peace, the annual surplus was stated, rather to exceed, than to fall short of 1,200,000l.

Mr. Serjeant Warfon concluded a very able speech, by a motion of thanks to the Gentlemen behind the Bar, for their great exertions in behalf of the proprietors and candid communication, requesting them to pursue the business, and report progress from time to time; which being seconded by Mr. Montgonerie Campbell, a debate ensued, in the course of which, Mr. Randle Jackson moved an amendment, on the ground of the Proprietors no having time to consider seriously the several accounts yet wet from the press.

Mr. Henchman seconding the amendment the original motion and amendment were withdrawn by consent, on the Chairman expressing his willingness to allow time for consideration, and to permit the letter of Mr. Dundas, and the reply of Directors, to be printed for the use of the Proprietors, which he hoped would be ready for delivery by Sunday evening. The Chairman then moved adjournment to Monday next, which passed unanimously.

The speakers in the debate, were the Chairman, Messrs. Bosanquet, Montgonerie Campbell, William Lushington, Twining and Henchman.

The General Court broke up at three o'clock.