

CIVIL DEPARTMENT

Fort St. George, November 11th, 1785.
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 shall be deemed to convey official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same Manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or to any, to whom such Orders and Regulations have a Reference.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.
In Order to obtain, in future, all accounts in the Collection of Duties at the Presidency—This is to give Notice that the Proprietors of Houses and Gardens having Duties at the Presidency, who may be in possession, at the time of the Annual Duty Fall due, have until the 10th April of each Year, to fall due, to pay the same to the Proprietors, and may accrue from the 10th instant, without reference to any preceding Proprietors, as in all Purchases and transfers of such Property, any Sum due on this Account should be settled between the Parties.
Published by Order of the Board of Revenue, with the Authority of Government.
Fort St. George: W. HARRINGTON, Sec.
10th April, 1793.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Committee for carrying on the Amicable Navy Society, re-established the 10th Mar, 1793, having transmitted to the President in Council the Proceedings of that Society, and requested the support of Government to be valuable an institution, he has in consequence resolved to publish the Proceedings, and the Public are hereby acquainted, that Subscriptions, to be received by the Treasurers of the Society, will be received by their desire, at the CAR-MATIC BANK.

AT A MEETING OF NAVAL OFFICERS AND GENTLEMEN HELD AT THE STAR AND GARTER TAVERN, IN FINE MALL, ON THURSDAY THE 10TH OF MAY, 1793.

PRESENT.

Sir Francis Geary, Bart. Admiral of the White, in the Chair, Hon. Sir John Jervis, K. B. Rear Admiral of the White, Lord Shuldham, Admiral of the Blue, Matthew Barton, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, Matthew Barton, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, Honorable Samuel Barrington, Admiral of the Blue, Richard Edwards, Esq. Vice Admiral of the White, John Jervis, K. B. Rear Admiral of the White, Samuel Corry, Esq. Rear Admiral of the Blue.

Capt. John Crookshanks, — Sir George Collier, — J. Macbride, — Samuel Marshall, — Skeffington Luridge, James Hanksin Whitehead, — Sir Joseph Andrews, Bart. — Peter Andrews, Esq. — James Ferguson, — William Locker, — Cornthwaite Ommanney, — Thomas Pringle, — W. Bentinck, — George Lindsey, — Edward Ommanney, Esq.

It was Resolved, that a Society Instituted in the Year 1739, for affording Relief to Distressed Officers of the Navy, and to Widows, Children, Mothers, and Sisters of such Naval Officers, as might be found deserving Objects, should be Revived, under the Name of,

THE AMICABLE NAVY SOCIETY.

and that the different Classes of the Naval Officers, who have not already Subscribed, as well as the Public at large, should be invited to contribute their aid to an Institution founded for such Benevolent Purposes.

And it being the Sense of the Meetings, that We, whose Names are hereunto Subscribed, should be appointed a Committee to regulate such Proceedings, as may be necessary to be adopted in consequence of the foregoing Resolution; We feel it incumbent upon Us, to make known to the Officers of the Navy in particular, and the Public in General, the Objects of the AMICABLE NAVY SOCIETY have in view, in soliciting their Contributions: and We request, that Persons inclined to Promote the Purposes of the Institution, will be pleased to pay their Subscriptions in London into the Hands of the following BANKERS, viz.

Messrs. Child and Co. Temple Bar; — Drummonds, Charing-Cross; — Vere, Leadenhall, and Co. Lombard Street; — Harcourt and Co. Lombard Street; — Griffiths, Chaldecott, and Co. Portsmouth; and Harris and Co. Plymouth.

In the Names of Vice Admiral Edwards, Capt. Locker and Capt. Ommanney; who in compliance with the Wishes of the Meeting, have taken upon themselves the Office of Treasurers of the Society.

Shuldham, Matthew Barton, Peter Parker, Samuel Barrington, Richard Edwards, John Jervis, William Locker, Samuel Marshall, Cornthwaite Ommanney.

AMICABLE NAVY SOCIETY.

At a Meeting of this Society, held at the Shakespeare Tavern, Covent Garden, the 10th of January, 1792.

PRESENT.

Right Hon. Lord Shuldham, Admiral of the Blue, in the Chair,

Vice Admiral Edwards, Vice A. Hotham, Rear A. Braithwaite, Capt. Parker, Capt. Crookshanks, — Harmond, — Hartwell, — Baile, — Lindray, — Gnyot, — Allwright, Lieut. W. Daniel, Lieut. R. S. Daniel.

SIR JOSEPH ANDREWS, Bart.

J. P. ANDREWS, Esq.

The Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee, since the last Meeting of the Society, were read.

The Committee then Reported they had received additional Subscriptions to the Amount of £1007. 19. 6.

And that many Applications having been made to them for Relief from Officers, Officers' Widows, &c. who were in the utmost Distress; they had made Enquiry into the Truth of their several Cases, and being satisfied that the Persons referred to, in the undermentioned List, were proper Objects of the Society's Bounty, they have Ordered the following Sums to be Paid them, viz.

To a Daughter of a Lieut. } lost in the Racehorse	10	0	0
To a Lieut. with a Wife and eight Children	20	0	0
To a Widow of a Surgeon, with six Children	10	0	0
To the Widow of a Capt. with three Children	5	0	0
To the Daughter of a Lieutenant	5	0	0
To the Widow of a Purser with three Daughters	10	0	0
To the Widow of a Surg. with three Daughters	10	0	0
To the Daughter of a Rear Admiral	10	0	0
To three Children of a Lieut. } lost in the Royal George	15	0	0
To the Widow of a Capt. with two Daughters	15	0	0
To the Widow of a Surgeon	10	0	0
To three Daughters and an Infant Son of a Lieut.	10	0	0
To a Lieut. under particular circumstances of Distress	20	0	0
To the Widow of a Lieut. with three Children	15	0	0
To a Chaplain in the Navy	10	0	0
To a Lieut. with a Wife and five Children	15	0	0
To the Widow of a Surgeon with six Children	15	0	0
To the Widow of a Capt. with one Daughter	15	0	0
To the Widow of a Master	5	0	0
Thigh on the 12th April, 1782	15	0	0
	£256	16	0

The Committee further reported, that in addition to the Sum of £1624 in the five per Cent annuities, there is a Balance, belonging to the Society, in the Hands of the Treasurers of £504 11 5.

Resolved, that the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Committee, for the Trouble they have taken in carrying on the Business committed to their Care.

Resolved, to renew the Invitations to the several Classes of Naval Officers, who have not already Subscribed, and to the Public at large, to contribute their aid to an Institution, founded for the relief of such distressed Officers of the Navy, of Officers' Widows, Children, Mothers, and Sisters, who may be found deserving objects.

The Committee feel it incumbent upon them, agreeable to the wishes of the Society, to make known to the Officers of the Navy in particular and the Public in general, the Object of the Amicable Navy Society have in view, in soliciting their Contributions; and to request, that such Persons as may be inclined to promote the Purposes of this benevolent Institution, will be pleased to pay their Subscriptions into the hands of Messrs. Child and Co. or Messrs. Drummond, in the Names of Vice Admiral Edwards, Captain Locker and Ommanney, the Treasurers.

Shuldham, Matthew Barton, Peter Parker, Samuel Barrington, Richard Edwards, John Jervis, William Locker, Samuel Marshall, Cornthwaite Ommanney.

Adjourned to the first Tuesday in March, at the Shakespeare Tavern.

AMICABLE NAVY SOCIETY.

At a Meeting of the Committee of this Society, on Saturday the 2d of February, 1793.

PRESENT.

Admiral Lord Shuldham, Vice Admiral Edwards, Vice Admiral Allen, Capt. Ommanney, Capt. R. R. Bligh.

Resolved, to lay before the Society at their next General Meeting, a farther List of Subscribers to the Benevolent Institution, between the 1st Jan. and the 31st of Dec. 1792. viz. the Amount being £. 964. 19. 6.

List of Persons relieved between the 1st January and 31st December, 1792.

Of what Description	No. of Children	£	s.	d.
A Lieut. with a Wife & A Lieutenant's Widow	8	10	0	0
The Wife of a Lieut.	5	5	0	0
A Lieutenants Widow	9	15	0	0
A Carpenters ditto	3	5	0	0
A Cannains ditto	2	10	0	0
A Lieutenants ditto	3	5	0	0
A Captains ditto	5	5	0	0
A Gunner	5	5	0	0
A Lieuts. Wife	5	5	0	0
A Master in particular diff-	5	5	0	0
A Lieut. and	16	5	0	0
A ditto ditto	10	5	0	0
A Masters Widow	5	5	0	0
A Lieuts. Daughter	5	5	0	0
A Cannains Daughter	5	5	0	0
A Lieuts. Sister	5	5	0	0
A Surgeons Widow	5	5	0	0
A Carpenters ditto	1	10	0	0
A Purfers ditto	5	5	0	0
A Carpenters ditto	3	3	0	0
A ditto ditto	2	2	0	0
A Boatwains ditto	3	3	0	0
A Lieuts. ditto	2	10	0	0
A Gunners ditto	4	10	0	0
A Carpenters ditto	3	6	0	0
A Boatwains ditto	3	4	0	0
A ditto ditto	2	3	0	0
A Surgeons Children	4	15	0	0
A Purfer and	3	15	0	0
A Lieut. and	5	10	0	0
A Purfers Widow	5	10	0	0
A Lieuts. ditto	5	5	0	0
A Captains Daughter	5	10	0	0
A Rear Admirals ditto	5	5	0	0
A Boatwains Widow	3	5	0	0
A ditto ditto	2	2	0	0
A Gunners ditto	3	3	0	0
A Lieuts. ditto	5	10	0	0
A ditto ditto	5	10	0	0
A Carpenters ditto	5	3	0	0
A Lieutenants and	5	2	0	0
A Gunners Widow	3	10	0	0
A Boatwains ditto	3	2	0	0
A Surgeons ditto	5	5	0	0
A Purfers ditto	3	3	0	0
A Carpenters ditto	5	5	0	0
A Boatwains ditto	3	3	0	0
A Gunners ditto	1	3	0	0
A Lieut. under particular	15	16	0	0
A Gunners Widow	1	3	0	0
A Boatwains ditto	1	3	0	0
A Carpenters ditto	7	20	0	0
A Lieut. & large Family	4	5	0	0
A Gunners Widow	4	4	0	0
A Boatwains ditto	3	4	0	0
A Gunners ditto	3	4	0	0
A Purfers ditto	3	4	0	0
A Boatwains ditto	3	3	0	0
A Carpenters ditto	3	4	0	0
A ditto ditto	3	4	0	0
A ditto ditto	2	4	0	0
A Lieutenants and	4	10	0	0
A Gunners Widow	6	10	0	0
A Captains ditto	2	2	0	0
A Surgeons ditto	1	5	0	0
A Boatwains ditto	2	3	0	0
A Masters Son	7	5	0	0
A Boatwains Widow	7	3	0	0
A Lieutenant and	7	15	0	0
A Lieutenant and	4	15	0	0
A Boatwains Son	2	2	0	0
A Carpenter under parti-	20	0	0	0
cular circumstances	5	4	0	0
A Lieutenant	3	10	0	0
A Carpenters Children	6	6	0	0
A Gunners Widow	6	6	0	0
A Lieut. under particular	5	5	0	0
circumstances of Distress	5	5	0	0
A Master under the same	5	5	0	0

And the Number of each Class of Officers relieved by the Society since its Revival on the 10th of May 1791, to the 31st December 1792.

Admirals	Capt.	Lieuts.	Ward Room, Warrant Officers	Standing Warrant Officers
2	10	35	22	26

It being found, that the Resources of the Society are not yet sufficient for the Purposes of relieving so many deserving distressed Officers Widows, Children, &c. as have applied; we wish it to be made known to the Public at large, and to the Admirals, Captains, Lieutenants, and Warrant Officers of his Majesty's Navy, that Subscriptions equal to their abilities will be received from them; and as Widows &c. of Lieutenants and Warrant Officers have been considerably benefited, it is expected they will contribute to this laudable Institution.

SHULDHAM, EDWARDS, J. CARTER ALLEN, R. R. BLIGH.

The Fund of the Society on the 31st of December, 1792 was, Spoken in the 5 per Cent £1624 0 0 Balance in the Hands of the Treasurers 504 11 5

Amount of Subscriptions and Dividends received, between the 1st January and 31st of December 1792. 498 16 0 Expended in Donations, purchase of Stock, &c. 657 14 5

Augmented the Stock in 5 per Cent to 1694 0 0 Balance in the Treasurer's Hands on the 31st of December, 1792. 825 3 4

R. EDWARDS, } Treasurers
C. OMMANNEY, }

It is requested, that Persons inclined to promote the Purposes of this Institution will be pleased to pay their Subscription in London, into the Hands of the following Bankers: Viz. Messrs. Child and Co. Temple Bar; — Drummonds, Charing Cross; — Vere, Leadenhall, and Co. Lombard Street; — Harcourt and Co. Lombard Street; — Or Griffiths, Chaldecott, & Co. Portsmouth, Harris and Co. Plymouth.

In the Names of Vice Admiral Edwards, Captain Locker and Captain Ommanney, Treasurers of the Society.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council. ROBERT CLERK, Sec. Fort St. George: 9th November, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION was this Day made in the Honorable the Mayor's Court of Madras, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Peangal Padmanabha Mastry, deceased, to be granted to Mauchavalla Venkiah, as a Mortgage Bond Creditor of the said Deceased.

WILKINSON, Proctor.

Town Hall: 16th November, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Paper writing purporting to be the Will of the late Mr. John Hall, having been set aside by the Honorable the Mayor's Court, and the said John Hall pronounced to have died Intestate—Notice is hereby given, that an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary in the said Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the said John Hall, to be granted to Marianne Hall, the Widow and Relict of the said Deceased, and in Conjunction with Henry Chichey Mitchell, and John De Fries, Joint and Co-creditors of the said Deceased, and for the Interest of other Creditors, by their Attorney Henry Chichey Mitchell, John De Fries, Junior Thomas Stephens, and Edward Watts, as well as for the Interest of such other Bond Creditors as shall or may come and claim the Benefit of the said Will.

Fort St. George: GILB. RICKETTS, Proctor.

Nov. 26th 1793.

ESTATE OF THE LATE JAMES FELL.

LETTERS of administration having passed the Seals of the Honorable the Mayor's Court, to John Card, of the Estate and Effects of the late James Fell, deceased. It is requested that all persons indebted to the said Estate, do make immediate payment of the same to the Administrator, and all persons having any claims on the said Estate, are requested to deliver their Claims to the Administrator at his House in North St. Fort St. George, on or before the first day of January 1794, after which no Claims will be attended to.

Fort St. George: November 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 Endign Street of the aforesaid Corps, I have disposed of his Effects by Public Auction, and have lodged the Amount in the Carnatic Bank, which will be paid to any Person on Application, who may be legally authorized by the Mayor's Court to receive it.

JOHN HULLEY SYMONS, Lieut. 4th Batt. Amboor: 2d Dec. 1793. Native Infantry.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Mr. Paul Le Melunier deceased, having been granted to Mr. Robert Dalwood, Notice is hereby given, that all Persons, who have claims upon the said Estate are requested to make the same known to Mr. George Chalmers of Fort St. George, Attorney to the Administrator, and all Persons indebted to the Estate, are requested to pay to him their respective amounts.

Fort St. George: Nov. 5th 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons who have Demands on the Estate of late Mr. Johannes Schunemann, are requested to bring in their Claims with necessary Proofs before us, within the expiration of three Months from the date hereof, as the Estate will be closed at that period, and no Claims thereafter received.

JOH. FRID KOENIG, JAK. LUX. SCHMIDT. Tranquebar: 1st December, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. R. and J. HENDERSON, respectfully Inform the Public that from the Disappointment of the HICARRAY Press in the Disappointment of the Catalogues the Sale of Books, belonging to the Estate of the late Captain GEORGE MAULE, is postponed until Thursday the 2d of January next. Previous to that Day, Care will be taken that Catalogues shall be forwarded to different Stations, in time to Enable Gentlemen to forward their Orders to their Friends at Madras.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our Correspondent has had much to say of the Non-Interference of their various Productions; as the Delay in the Publication of their Favours, is accompanied by the preface of Communications of a more urgent and temporary Nature.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS,

FRIDAY, DEC. 6, 1793.

FROM the present appearance of the Weather, we may conclude the Monsoon to be at an End—and which on the whole has been very favorable.

The coming Crops, however, would be advantaged, rather than deteriorated by a further fall of Rain.

Report, as to Domestic Intelligence, has been silent in the past Week, owing perhaps in a great measure to its having been so fully occupied on European Topics.

In addition to the Passengers on the Coote, mentioned in the Extraordinary Courier, we have to infer the Name of Miss Gordon.

RICE.—The market price of Rice this day, is, from the fulness of the stores, both public, and private; and the reasonable, and justly formed expectations, of the coming crop being most happily abundant, reduced to the following corrected statement:—

Fine Table Rice,	85	Page. the Garce.
First Cargo ditto,	80	ditto.
Second ditto,	70	ditto.
Inferior ditto,	60	ditto.

WHAT.—In the Bombay Market, is at the reduced price of twenty-nine Rupees the Candy—at this Presidency from eighty to eighty-five pagodas the garce.

The Pelligerent Squadron fitted out by the Bengal Government, it is said, would fall on the 28th instant, consisting of the following ships:—

WILLIAM PITT—PIGOT—BRITANNIA—HOUGHTON, and NONSUCH.

The Nonfuch mounts 32 guns, and continues to be commanded by Captain Canning.

The Military addition, to this respectable Squadron, consists of 275 Europeans, and 230 Light Infantry—the whole of the Military, to be commanded by CAPTAIN CAMPBELL, of the 76th regiment.

MADRAH has arisen 20 per cent. within the last two weeks.

GOA.—The Portuguese Government of this place, we learn, are slowly attempting to put the dilapidated fortifications, into some show of defensive importance: and are also attempting to discipline their European Troops; of whom report states the number to be nearly four thousand—but the same report also adds, that the Troops, with the other INHABITANTS, (Nuns, Monks, and Friars, excepted) are, from the scarcity of provisions, lately experienced, nearly starved into a state of *Demencia*—and are endeavouring, with military drills, *exercising parades*, or the *exhibition* of exertions, necessary to the warlike appearance, to which the mouldering redoubts, are to newly defined.

EARTHQUAKE.—A slight shock of an Earthquake, was lately felt at Calicut, on the Coast of Malabar; its direction was from south to north and attended by an unusual and hollow sound—two shocks, still more violent than the former, have been since felt at the same place; provisionally little damage, we are informed, has been experienced by this novel visitation.

The ship Hunter, Captain Galloway, which got ashore upon the Rangasallah Sand, has been since got off, and arrived at Calcutta, under jury masts.

We are sorry we have not had opportunity to lay before our Readers a CONNECTED DETAIL of European Intelligence in our immediate Paper: but we have endeavoured at the Selection of such Heads from the English Prints, as appeared most interesting and important.

INDIA HOUSE.—At a Court of Proprietors held on the 29th of June last, it was resolved, that an annuity of 5000 £. should be offered to the Marquis of CORNWALLIS, and for his Heirs for ever.

At the above Court, Mr. Lushington, Mr. Jackson, and Major Scott, prayed the attention of the Court, to the small rewards of the army, in respect to their distinguished service, and urged the propriety of an allowance to Officers, obliged to leave the country on account of ill health.

LORD HENRY FRASER is the new British Minister at Stockholm, in the room of Mr. Lytton.

The Hon. HENRY DUNDAS has obtained the Lieutenancy of the County of Middlesex—to render the efficiency of the new Police more certain. The appointment of Justices for the County, &c. &c. which was lost: The Arts have to lament the loss of Webb, who died in June last.

WILLIAM BEECHER, Esq. is appointed Portrait Painter to his Majesty.

Capt. J. TWISDALE is appointed to the command of the EARL FITZWILLIAM Indian ship, vice Capt. JAMES DUNDAS, deceased.

Mr. GRATTAN, in the Irish Parliament, on the 24th of June, proposed an alteration in the POLICE BILL, for the regulation, &c. of the city of Dublin, &c. &c. which was lost: there appearing for the Bill 30, against it 82.

A traitorous correspondence Bill, similar to that in England, had passed the Irish House.

THE COMBINED ARMY.

From the latest accounts from the Continent, we collect the following particulars with respect to the movements, situation and success of the Combined Army.

On the Northern frontiers of France scarcely any thing appears to have occurred worth note, further than we have before mentioned.—Mr. Clairfayt it seems, had invested, though not besieged Condé—the Dutch retained their post towards Lille, and on the road leading to Ostend—the British, Austrian, Prussian, Hanoverian and Hessian forces entirely surrounded Valenciennes, and had covered their besieging parties. The French, under M. Cuyssne, though some say that they had been recalled, had still their position near Bouchain. The siege of Valenciennes had been so far favorable to the Combined Armies, that they had lost fewer men, than might have been expected in the first operations, and they appear to have executed, with considerable success and speed, their plans for further approaches. We do not learn, that those operations and approaches had produced any important effect upon the enemy. The bombardment had set fire to the town in many places, and it is said had destroyed the church.

The French, since their irruption, on the 9th of June, into the Province of Luxembourg, had not made any attack upon the Austrians in that quarter. The magazines of Arlon fell into the hands of the enemy—amongst which were eight thousand sacks of Oats. Of the comparative force of the allies and the enemy on this and on the eastern frontiers of France we have no accounts: if we may judge from facts, the enemy probably were the stronger—for they appear every where the assailants, and almost always victors; and what may strengthen such a conclusion, is, that the inhabitants of France have thought it prudent to remove their effects to the other side of the Rhine.

In the environs of Metz; the Prussians from continual attacks, seem to have met some difficulty in maintaining a blockade. Further Eastward, towards Mannheim, the French threatened the country with continual movements, and in the neighborhood of Savoy, they had taken possession of a difficult pass, which was said to ensure the communication between two of their armies.

On the South, and thence upward to the West, the prospect of the allies, though not entirely reassuring from their own movements, promised very favorably. The King of Spain continued to advance through a defenceless and distracted country; and M. Gallas, without pressing immediately for further advances in battle, was ensuring his future success, by encouraging desertion from the Conventional Army. And on that side there was every prospect of an approaching overthrow to Republican outrage and delation.

ADMIRAL COSBY commands the fleet, off Gibraltar.

ADMIRAL RIGBY, the commandant of the Guardian, is made a Post Captain, and appointed to the command of the Rose, of twenty-eight guns.

When *Le Montaigne*, raised a towing boat, On British GUARDIAN RIGBY, kept his post; Britain applauds—and from her sea-girt Throne, Points out the Post of Honour—as his own.

The salary voted to Mr. DUNDAS as President of the Board of Control, is 5000 £. per annum.

The salaries to the other Members of the Board, are 2500 £.

We have it from respectable authority, that the President of the United States, had ordered one of the Privateers, fitted out by the Officers of the L'Ambycade frigate, to be stopped on her coming into that port, as it was considered illegal to fit her out there.

Two Privateers, which were fitting out at Boston, having French Commissions, to be named, part with French, and part with American Seamen, were forbid to proceed by Government.

On the 19th of May, Admiral Gell was preparing to go up the Streights, in quest of twenty-five sail of French ships.—The Spanish fleet, and ten Portuguese ships were laying there.

Accounts of the 26th of May, from Barbadoes, advise that Admiral Gardner's Squadron was anchored at Martinique, and waiting for Troops, before they began the attack on the Island.

JULY 2.—Letters were received in London, from Halifax, stating, that the French Islands of St. Pierre, and Miquelon having been taken possession of by the British Troops.

The EMPRESS had in the Baltic, in June, eight ships of 100 guns each—nine of 74—two of 70—and several of 66—besides nine frigates and six Cutters.

The NYMPH frigate, since her taking the Cleopatra, has also captured the *Saint Caliste*, of 18 Guns, and 95 men, and sent her into Falmouth.

By the Capture of *Tobago*, *Marquis de Bouille*, and General Dillon, will be eventually restored to the greatest part of their property, which lays in that Island.

DEATHS.—Carlington Bowles, of St. Paul's Church Yard.—Dr. ROBERTSON of the University of Glasgow.—LADY HAWKINS relict of Sir J. HAWKINS.—2d July, LORD FOLLY.

General Washington on having heard of the Misfortunes of LA FAYETTE, sent him a Thousand Pounds, as a Token of his Friendship.

Correspondence in France wholly suspended. At Rouen and Caen the most violent Insurrections had taken place, and much blood spilt.

KING'S SPEECH.

On Friday June 21st His Majesty in State went to the House of Lords, and delivered the following most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

The firmness, wisdom, and public spirit, by which your conduct has been eminently distinguished on the many important occasions which have arisen during the present session, demand my peculiar acknowledgements.

Your firm determination to support the established Constitution, and the zealous and general concurrence in that sentiment, which my subjects have so strongly and seasonably manifested, could not fail to check every attempt to disturb the internal repose of these kingdoms; and you will, I doubt not, in your several counties, encourage the continuance of the same vigilant attention to that important object.

The rapid and signal successes which in an early period of the campaign, have attended the operations of the Combined Armies; the respectable and powerful force, which you have enabled me to employ by sea and land, and the measures which I have concerted with other powers, for the effectual prosecution of the war, afford the best prospect of an happy issue to the important contest in which we are engaged.—It is only by perseverance in vigorous exertions, and by endeavouring to improve the advantages already acquired, that we can hope to obtain the great end to which my views are uniformly directed, the restoration of peace on such terms as may be consistent with our permanent security, and with the general tranquility of Europe.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I return you my particular thanks for the cheerfulness and disinterestedness with which you have granted the necessary supplies; and I am happy to reflect, that you have been enabled liberally to provide for the exigencies of the public service in a manner so little burthenome to my people.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

The arrangements which you have formed for Government of the British territories in India, and for the regulation of our commerce with that part of the world, will, I doubt not, secure and augment the important benefits which we have already derived from those valuable possessions. It has been impossible for me to see without concern the embarrassment which has lately arisen in the state of commercial credit; but the steps which you have taken to prevent the progress of that evil appear already to have been productive of very salutary consequences; and while they have afforded a striking instance of your attention to the interests of my people, their effect has furnished additional reason to believe, that the distresses which have been felt proceeded from a concurrence of temporary causes, and not from any diminution of the real wealth, or any failure in the permanent resources of the country.

I have much satisfaction in reflecting on the effectual protection which I have been enabled to afford to the trade of my subjects, since the breaking out of the war; I am at the same time persuaded, that if our commercial interests had unavoidably been affected to a more considerable extent, it would not have been forgotten, that we are contending for our own preservation, and the permanent preservation of advantages the most striking, and the most valuable which any nation has ever, by the blessing of Providence, been permitted to enjoy.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen.

It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the 13th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the 13th day of August next.

NAVAL ACTION.

The NYMPH frigate, Capt. Pellew, and the VENUS frigate, Capt. Jonathan Faulkner, sailed from Spithead the 19th May on a cruise to the Southward. On the 25th they separated in chase, and on the 27th the VENUS, about daylight, fell in with a large French frigate of 36 guns, besides cannonades, who after many manoeuvres to get the wind, the VENUS was prevented bringing her to close action before eight o'clock in the morning, which continued very warm and close until half past eleven o'clock; the French frigate was then perfectly silenced, had been making off for some time, and did not fire a gun for the last half hour; but the VENUS still kept following her close, and repeatedly raked her on both quarters. The French frigate's deck was totally deserted, her ports lowered down, several of them beat into one, and without a doubt, in a few minutes, must have struck her colours, but for her consort being discovered working up to her assistance, on seeing which, the French frigate the VENUS was engaged made a private signal, which was immediately answered by the other, who hoisted French National-colours under a great press of sail: the frigate engaging then bore up and run down to her. Capt. Faulkner kept his wind, and got ready to receive the other French frigate, who continued to stand after him. The VENUS was very much damaged in her masts, yard, sails, and rigging, all her lower shrouds were shot away except one, her main and every other stay shot afunder, the fore, main and mizen-masts considerably wounded, the main-top-sail shot clean out of the bolt-ropes, the mizen stay-sail had more than one hundred shots thro' it, with the loss of two men killed and twenty wounded.

This brilliant action, without a marine on board, twenty men short of compliment, and with only three petty officers of the quarter deck, is an additional proof of the gallant conduct of Capt. Faulkner, his officers and men; and had the NYMPH fortunately joined the VENUS, there cannot remain the smallest doubt but both these French frigates would have been captured; they had been seen twice before during their cruise, but could not get near enough to bring them to action.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

The following are the Heads of the Articles concluded on at the Convention at London, between the respective Ministers of the two Courts. The Preamble states that "the persons who have exercised the powers of government in France, after having plunged their own country into the most dreadful miseries; having adopted towards the other powers of Europe, measures equally unjust and offensive; conducting themselves in that respect by principles, incompatible with the security and tranquility of all independent states; and even with the existence of all social order."

And having actually rendered themselves guilty of the most unjust and injurious aggression by laying an embargo, on all British and Russian Ships, which were in the ports of France; An aggression followed by a declaration of war, against his Britannic Majesty, and his Ally, the Republic of the United Provinces.

Their Majesty's the King of Great Britain, and the Emperors of all the Russias, have thought proper to concert together upon the means of opposing a sufficient barrier to the dangers which threaten all Europe, in consequence of such principles, views, and conduct.

Article 1st.—Stipulates for mutual assistance and cooperation in the war; to procure peace and security, and to insure the future tranquility and safety of Europe.

Article 2d.—In order to carry the above intentions into effect—engages that the two contracting powers, shall not lay down their arms, but by common consent—and not without restitution of all conquests made by France on either of the territories of the two Countries, or of those of their friends and allies.

Article 3d.—Engages that the ports of both Countries, shall be shut against French Ships, and that no stores shall be allowed to be shipped from either to France, during the war.

Article 4th.—Stipulates for the efforts of the contracting powers to prevent other States, in neutrality, from giving any direct or indirect protection to French Property and commerce.

Article 5th.—Provides for the confirmation and consolidation of friendship and commerce between the contracting powers—and authorizes an immediate and instant formation of a definitive treaty of alliance and commerce—and renews, provisionally, until the new Treaty can be arranged, the Treaty of 1766.

(Signed) GRENVILLE (L. S.)

S. COMTE WORONGOW. (L. S.)

•• The Heads of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, concluded at St. Petersburg, in the Year 1766—shall be inserted in our next.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

Letters from Barbadoes, down to the 1st of May, received in London, confirm the account of Wednesday, that Admiral Gardner's Squadron, consisting of the *Queen*, *Galliedon*, *Rich*, *Hannibal*, *74* Colpoys, *Monarch*, *74*, Wallace, *Centurion*, *30*, *Experiment*, *44*, *Iphegenie*, *38*, *Heroine*, *32*, *Duke*, *98*, *Murray*, *Orion*, *94*, *Duckworth*, *Hector*, *74*, *Montague*, *Trident*, *32*, *Drew*, *Woolwich*, *Chiron*, *44*, *Winchelsea*, *32*, *Rattlesnake*, *16*, *Porcupine*, of 16 Guns.

Even if the French should have a fleet of nine sail of the line in the West-Indies, we have nothing to apprehend: Admiral Gardner sailed with a Squadron of seven ships of the line; and the *Vengeance*, of 74 guns, has by this time joined him: so that he will have altogether, with the *Triffid*, a fleet of eighty sail of the line, and a fifty gun-ship—equal, at least, we will venture to assert, to all the force of the enemy in that quarter.

LIST OF HIS MAJESTY'S FLEET, IN THE WEST INDIES.

Queen, 98, Gardner, Duke, 98, Murray, Galliedon, 74, Rich, Orion, 94, Duckworth, Hannibal, 74, Colpoys, Hector, 74, Montague, Monarch, 74, Wallace, Trident, 32, Drew, Centurion, 30, Woolwich, Chiron, 44, Winchelsea, 32, Rattlesnake, 16, Iphegenie, 38, Heroine, 32, Porcupine, of 16 Guns.

The most reasonable expectations of the West India Islands being in our possession, may be founded on the foregoing list.

ANECDOTE.

AMONGST the Prisoners who were captured in the Gallion, in the year 44, by the then Commodore Anson, was the Governor of Guam, who had thirty-six years before in the battle of Almanza, taken Mr. Crowder, (at this time Captain of Marines on board the Centurion) Prisoner, and treated him with great civility; recollecting each other, they renewed their acquaintance, and were equally affected with this remarkable instance of the mutability of fortune, and uncertainty of human affairs.

X. Y. Z.

HEAD OF THE BILL FOR THE SUPPORT OF MERCANTILE CREDIT, &c.

The advances to Individuals, or Houses, of Exchequer Bills, to be made only on two species of Security.

First. On the Security of responsible Persons, binding themselves as Sureties for double the Amount of the Sum requested, provided such Sum be not for a smaller Amount than 4,000*l*.

Secondly. On the deposit of Wares and Merchandizes, as low as 2,000*l*.

On the first Species of Securities.

The party applying, is required to give his Bond, to the King, with Penalty in double the Amount of the Sum borrowed; and also to procure Sureties to execute Surety Bonds, in double the Amount of the Sum advanced.—No one Surety to be tendered for a larger sum than 1,000*l*, if the Advance required do not exceed 10,000*l*; nor for more than 10,000*l* if the Advance be for a larger Sum.

The Applicant to appoint an Agent in London, qualified to give account of the Responsibility and situation of the Applicant, and of the Sureties tendered; and the Agents is expected to answer, before the Commissioners upon Oath, as to those Particulars.

On the second Species of Securities.

The Applicant to apply to one of the principal Officers of Customs or Excise at Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, Glasgow, Edinburgh, or Leith, and place in the Custody of such Officer the Goods he wishes to deposit, who is authorized to receive the same, and will appoint a Broker to value them; and the Applicant is to procure Certificates of the Deposit from such Officer, and of the Value, from such Broker. The applicant must make Oath before a Magistrate, that the Goods deposited are bona fide his own Property, or are in his Possession and Disposition, and that he has a specific interest therein, to entitle him to pledge them, for an Amount equal to the Lodgment required by the Act, as Security for the Loan asked for.

Wares and Merchandizes may be deposited for a Loan, although not the actual property of the Applicant, if such Wares and Merchandizes be deposited with the Consent of lawful Owners thereof: such Consent, and the Interest of the Owners in the Goods, being proved to the Satisfaction of the Commissioners.

The Goods must be insured from Fire, at some respectable public Office, to their full Value, and for one Year certain.

The Applicant is required to give his Bond to the King, with penalty in double the amount of the Sum borrowed, in like Manner as when the Loan is borrowed on the Bonds of Sureties; and to have such Bond attested in the same Manner: and in both Cases all the Partners, interested in the Firm of the House, applying, are to execute the Bond.

Bonds and other Securities taken, to be exempted from the Stamp Duties.

PARTITION OF POLAND.

The hard fate of Poland is almost forgot, in the great events now passing in Europe. To two causes may the Poles ascribe the loss of their Freedom, and their Rights: to a Faction in England, and to the French Revolution—an Event that, instead of extending, has already proved fatal to the Freedom and Happiness of Millions.

The following is the exact state of the different shares of Poland seized by Russia and Prussia, besides what remains to the Republic:

RUSSIAN SHARE.

Extent of Country	1061 square leagues.
Towns	262
Villages	3274
Inhabitants	1,186,281
Taxes	3,594,410

RUSSIAN SHARE.

Extent of Country	4553 square leagues.
Towns	455
Villages	10,081
Inhabitants	2,011,688
Taxes	8,691,073

REMAINDER OF POLAND.

Extent of Country	1016 square leagues.
Towns	637
Villages	10,539
Inhabitants	3,512,710
Taxes	3,559,131

The Duke of Portland was installed, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, on the 1st of July.

At the convocation held immediately on the installation, the following Noblemen and Gentlemen were admitted to the degree of L. L. D.

The Duke of Devonshire,	Lord Viscount Grimstone,
Marquis of Titchfield,	Lord Viscount Fiddings,
Earl of Darley,	Lord Malinsbury,
Earl of Oxford,	Lord George Cavendish,
Earl of Darnley,	Lord W. Russell,
Earl of Bute,	Lord Nass,
Earl Fitzwilliam,	Bishop of Down,
Earl of Mansfield,	Mr. F. Montagu,
Earl Spencer,	Mr. Wyndham.

The endearing appellation of "Dilectissime Juvenis" with which the Chancellor distinguished his son, the Marquis of Titchfield in conferring the degree, excited a warm gratification on the hearts of the audience.

EDMUND BURKE attended his long and valued friend in this happy occasion, and addressed not a little of the pride of the day.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF TOBAGO,

From the London Gazette, 2d June.

Capt. MATLAND, of the 60th Regiment, arrived this afternoon with a dispatch from Major General CUYLER to Mr. DUNDAS, of which the following is a copy:

HEAD QUARTERS, TOBAGO,
April 18, 1793.

SIR,

In my letter of the 4th Instant, I had the honor to acquaint you, that I then only waited for the arrival of Vice-Admiral Sir John Laforey to carry into execution the contents of your letter of the 10th of February last.

Having previously ordered to be embarked the necessary artillery, stores, provisions and camp equipage, on board of some fast sailing Schooners hired for the purpose, I acquainted the Admiral, upon his arrival at Barbadoes on the 10th Inst. at noon, that we were ready to proceed.

His Majesty's ships the *Trusty* of 50 guns, and *Nautilus* of 18, being equally so, the embarkation of the detachment of Royal Artillery, and of nine companies of the 4th battalion of the 60th regiment, took place on the 11th Inst. These, with the two flank companies of the 9th regiment, under the command of Major Baillie, which were brought from St. Kitt's by the Admiral's ship, composed the whole of the force for the expedition, a return of which I have the honor herewith to inclose to you. The *Trusty*, *Nautilus*, and Hind Schooners being insufficient for the reception of the troops, I accepted of the voluntary offer of Capt. Spencer, of the Merchant ship *Hero*, to convey a part of the 4th battalion of the 60th regiment.

The 12th of April we sailed: The 14th Inst. at one o'clock in the afternoon, we arrived in Great Courland Bay.

The necessary orders having been given for the disembarkation and disposition of the troops on landing, the whole was on shore by three, together with twenty-five Marines from the *Trusty*, commanded by Major Bright, which the Admiral most readily granted upon my application.

We immediately advanced within sight of the enemy's fort, whence I sent a summons to Monsieur Montell, Lieut. Col. of the 3rd regiment, and Commandant of the Island, to surrender. He refused.

The situation of the enemy's works, which they had lately been strengthening to the utmost of their power, was evidently much stronger than I had been taught to believe, and every day increased this strength. Our numbers were unequal to the operations of a Siege. Seeing there was no time to be lost, I determined to assault the Post that night.

The Troops lay upon their arms at the place where we had halted until one o'clock, at which time we formed, and marched at half past one, leaving the Artillery under the care of Lieut. Hope and the Detachment. We had more than two miles to proceed.

The men were positively forbidden to fire, but to trust entirely to the bayonet; the smallness of our number not justifying a diversion to favour the general attack, which was determined to be on the North-West side, where I had reason to believe the Work was most imperfect.

We reached the Town of Scarborough undisturbed; but here we were fired upon from a house by some of the French inhabitants, which gave the Garrison the alarm; however no return of fire or delay was made.

In consequence of a Negro, who served as a Guide to the Grenadiers, running away, a part of the Column separated in mounting the Hill, this occasioned a delay and separation that could not be rectified during the night, which was extremely dark. Separated, however, as they were, the Troops approached the Fort; the Light Infantry and a part of the Grenadiers, on that side where the Fort was most defenceless, and where the whole were to have made their effort.

The other part of the Troops having taken the road which led directly to the Barrier, and the Enemy's fire commencing on the flank Companies, the former advanced to attack the Barrier under a heavy fire of round and grape shot, and musquetry, which drew the attention of the Enemy to this part of the Work; and the flank Companies at that moment pushing forward, very gallantly entered the Work, upon which the Enemy surrendered; and the humanity of the British Troops accepted of them as prisoners of War.

Great praise is due to the Officers and Men for their behaviour, and particularly to Major Baillie and Major Gordon, the latter of whom left the command of his Battalion, and solicited to lead the two Light Companies.

I cannot sufficiently express the obligations I am under to Vice-Admiral Sir JOHN LAFOREY, for his ready and zealous exertions and assistance to us in every step of the business. I am also greatly indebted to Lieut. Colonel MYERS, of the 15th Regiment, and to Lieut. Colonel LLOYD, of the Royal Artillery. I had sent for the former from Dominica, as being an Officer of known abilities, and had chosen him as a proper person to be at the head of the Quarter-Master General's Department in this Country, to which I have appointed him Deputy until His Majesty's pleasure be known.

Inclosed I have the honor to send you a return of the killed and wounded, and of the prisoners taken in the Fort.

This Despatch will be delivered to you by Capt. MATLAND, of the 60th Regiment, ac-

ing Deputy Adjutant General, who has been with me these five years, and is well qualified to give you much information relative to this Country. With the greatest respect, I have the honor to be Sir,

Your most obedient,

and most humble Servant,

C. CUYLER.

Admiralty Office, June 1,

Capt. LAFOREY, of His Majesty's Sloop the *Fairy*, arrived this afternoon at this Office, with a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir JOHN LAFOREY, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships at the Leeward Islands, to Mr. STEPHENS, of which the following is a Copy;

Trusty, Great Courland Bay, Tobago,
April 22, 1793.

I beg leave to acquaint you, for their Lordship's information, with the capture of the Island of Tobago.

I sailed with part of my Squadron from Barbadoes the 12th Inst. accompanying Major General CUYLER, with the Land Forces destined for the Expedition, and put them on shore in this Bay on the evening of the 14th, where General CUYLER, having received intelligence that rendered it necessary to lose no time in his advances, marched immediately across the Island to Scarborough, and at three o'clock on the next morning, after having summoned the Fort to surrender, ineffectually, stormed the Works, and carried them against a strong resistance, with some loss, the number of the Enemy that defended them, being fully equal to that of His Majesty's Troops who made the Attack.

I despatch Capt. LAFOREY, Commander of His Majesty's Sloop *Fairy*, with this account.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN LAFOREY.

Philip Stephens, Esq.

TOBAGO,

Perhaps the following short description of the late acquisition may be no uninteresting.

Tobago is about 32 miles in length and nine in breadth. It is a very valuable Island, producing every sort of article that the West-Indies feel to Europe.—By the Treaty of Peace in 1763, it was yielded to England; and in 1781 was taken by the French, to whom it was ceded by the Treaty of 1783.

Besides the military stores taken at Tobago, mentioned in the Gazette, Rear-Admiral LAFOREY has captured several French Merchant vessels in the Harbour.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 22.

Whitehall, June 22.

THE King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, the Right Honorable William Wyndham, Baron Grenville, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, the Right Honorable William Pitt, Chancellor of His Majesty's Exchequer, his Grace James Duke of Montrose, Knight of the most ancient order of the Thistle, the Right Honorable Richard Earl of Mornington of the kingdom of Ireland, the Right Hon. Robert Grosvenor, (commonly called Viscount Belgrave, the Hon. Henry Bathurst (commonly called Lord Apsley,) the Hon. Edward James Elliot, and the Hon. Robert Banks Jenkinson, to be His Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of India.

The King has also been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. William Pitt, the Right Hon. Richard Earl of Mornington of the kingdom of Ireland, Knight of the illustrious order of St. Patrick, the Right Hon. John Jeffries Pratt (commonly called Lord Viscount Bayham,) Richard Hopkins, Esquire, and the Hon. John Thomas Townshend, to be Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of His Majesty's Exchequer.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF THE FRENCH FRIGATE, *CLEOTRA* ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JUNE 22, 1793.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Edward Pellew, of His Majesty's Ship *La Nymphe*, to Mr. Stephens, dated off Portland, June 10, 1793.

I HAVE the honor to inform you, that, at daylight yesterday morning, I was so fortunate as to fall in with the national French frigate, *La Cleopatra*, mounting forty guns, and manned with 320 men, commanded by Monsieur Jean Mullon, three days from St. Maloes, and had taken nothing.

We brought her to close action at half past six, and in fifty-five minutes took possession of her; the two ships having fallen on board each other, we boarded her from the quarter-deck, and struck her colours; and, finding it impossible to clear the ships, then hanging head and stern, we came to anchor, which divided us, after we had received on board 150 prisoners. The enemy fought us like brave men, neither ship firing a shot until we had hailed. Her Captain was killed, three Lieutenants wounded, the number of men not yet ascertained; but, from the best accounts, about sixty; her mizen-mast overboard, and her tiller shot off.

I am extremely concerned she was not purchased at a less expense of valuable officers and men on our part, whose loss I cannot sufficiently regret, and to whose gallantry I cannot possibly do justice. We had twenty-three men killed, and twenty-seven wounded, of which a list is enclosed.

I am very particularly indebted to my First Lieut. Mr. Amherst Morris, and no less to Lieutenants George Luke and Richard Pellew, and I was ably seconded on the quarter-deck by Lieutenant John Whitaker, of the Marines, and Mr. Thomson, the Master; and I hope I do not presume in recommending these Officers to their Lordship's protection and favour: And I should do injustice to my brother Capt. Isaac Pellew, who was accidentally on board,

if I could possibly omit saying how much I owe him for his very distinguished firmness, and the encouraging example he held forth to a young ship's Company, by taking upon him the directions of some guns on the main deck.

A List of the Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Ship *La Nymphe*, Edward Pellew, Esq. Captain, in an engagement with *La Cleopatra*, a French frigate, off the Start, on the 10th of June 1793.

KILLED.

Mr. Tobias James, Boatwain.
Mr. Richard Pearle, Master's Mate.
Mr. George Boyd, Midshipman.
Mr. John Davis, ditto.
Mr. Samuel Edsall, ditto.
Together with fourteen Seamen and four private Marines.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. George Luke, Second Lieutenant.
Mr. John A. Norwood, Midshipman.
Mr. John Plaine, ditto.
Mr. John Whitaker, Lieut. of Marines.
Together with seventeen Seamen and six private Marines.

GENERAL DUMOURIER.

The following letters which passed between him and Lord Grenville, immediately on his arrival in London, may not be unacceptable to the public:

Extract of a letter from General Dumourier to Lord Grenville.

Saturday, June 15, 1793.

"My Lord,

"I charged Monsieur de Lacoste, a Merchant of Brussels, to deliver to your Excellency this letter, and two passports from the Archduke Charles, the one under the name of Charles Peralt, the other under my real name. I found great inconvenience in travelling through Germany without this precaution; and it was by the advice of Messrs. de Metternich and de Mercy, together with their friends, that I took an Italian name.

"My intention is not to stay in London, being too well known here to make my situation agreeable; I seek a house at a distance from London, where I can remain quiet, and wait the end of the troubles of my unfortunate country. If the greatest Statesman in Europe, Mr. Pitt, and you, my Lord will agree to this, so necessary for my safety and repose, I shall remain in the greatest privacy.

"My Lord Auckland will acquaint your Excellency of what the Chevalier de Maudel informed him during the negotiation, My Lord Gower will also give you an account of my conduct towards England, during my Ministry; but it is not for these that I claim the generosity of the English nation.

"Your Lordship will see that it was necessary alone that made me change my name, when I came to seek an asylum in England. I respect the laws. The fiction I made use of when at Dover was merely local, and I hasten to repair it by a true declaration of myself.

"If my request can be granted, I will comply with whatever the prudence of the Minister shall require of me. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) "DUMOURIER."

Lord Grenville's Answer.

"Whitehall, June 16.

"I received, Sir, this morning, the letter you did me the honor to address to me. It is the business of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to take the orders of His Majesty, relative to the residence of strangers in this Kingdom, and to notify the same officially; but as it is to me that you have addressed yourself on this occasion, I could not do otherwise than acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and answer the demand contained therein.

"Your stay in England will be subject to too many inconveniences, to make it possible for the Government of this country to permit it. I cannot but regret, that you had not gained information in this particular before you came to England. If your wish had been made known to me before you undertook the journey, I would have informed you, without reserve, that it would have been a useless one. It remains now with me to point out to you my opinion, that you must conform, without delay, to the decision I have been under the necessity to communicate to you by this letter.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

M. DUMOURIER (Signed) "GRENVILLE."

In consequence of LORD GRENVILLE's answer, Dumourier retired to Ostend—and thence was conveyed in private to some German frontiers.

The Mos of Ostend would have intervened in the end to his exile, but for the interference of Sir W. Eyre, who commanded there.

Whatever may have been the private character of Dumourier, his public conduct must demand attention, if not esteem; so long as extraordinary valour shall meet with its admirers. To such the following enumeration of the battles fought by Dumourier, may not be unacceptable.

Sept. 20th—he fought the battle of Valmy, 26th—comelled the Prussians to raise their camp.

Nov. 3d—entered the Low Countries.
6th—battle of Jemappes.
7th—taking of Mons.
12th—battle of Anderlecht.
14th—taking of Brussels.
17th—battle of Tivernmont.
18th—taking of Malines.
27th—battle of Varoux.
30th—entrance into Liege.
28th—taking the Citadel of Antwerp.
Dec. 1st—taking of Namur.

The People of Paris have deified the revolutionary Committees, and have sealed up their papers; in short, the people of Paris are firmly determined to re-establish order once more in their long distracted capital.

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.