

CIVIL FUND.

The Subscribers are particularly desired to Meet at the Court House on Saturday the 14th Instant at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, to determine upon some method of disposing of the Cash thereto belonging, as well as to deliberate on other Matters for the further benefit of the Fund.

By Order of the Trustees.

T. B. HURDIS, Secretary.

Fort St. George: 4th Sept. 1793.

**TO BE LET OR SOLD,
AT THE 1/2,**

An elegant House, the upper Part consisting of four Rooms and a large airy Hall—the lower Part consisting of four Godowns, out Offices complete.—Enquire of Mr. John James Durand on the Premises.

Luz: Sept. 11th, 1793.

BOOK BINDING.

ANY Gentlemen who may wish to have Books bound, will send their Orders to Mr. Duckworth, at the Printing Office, Exchange, may depend on the greatest Care being taken in having them done properly.

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.

1 Prize of	Star Page 10,000	
2 Do. Star Page	5,000 each	5,000
3 Do.	1,000	4,000
8 Do.	500	4,000
38 Do.	250	4,500
40 Do.	100	4,000
80 Do.	50	4,000
2550 Do.	20	59,000
1 Do. allotted to the 1st drawn Ticket		500
1 Do. allotted to the 1st drawn Ticket		5,000

3105 Prizes amounting to Star Page 100,000
6895 Blanks

30,000 Tickets

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

The Drawing will positively commence on Monday the 16th of September 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 30 per Cent.

P. M. CASSIN, Sec. to the Ex. Co

Madras Exchange: 30th May, 1793

SALES BY AUCTION.

BY R. AND J. HENDERSON

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
Near the Walajah Gate,

On Saturday the 14th Instant:
At 5 o'Clock in the Forenoon,

WEARING Apparel and Sundry other Articles belonging to an Officer Deceased, likewise a handsome Saddle Horse Sound, very quiet, will Suit a Lady or a light Rider, an Excellent Manilla Horse, Sundry Bandies and Palanquins, Looking Glasses, Saddles, two Capital Watches &c. &c.

The same Day will be fold the following Stores belonging to the King:—
One Stream Cable 104 Inches 83 Fathoms,
One Messenger in 3 Pieces 11 do. 40 do.
One hundred-thirty-eight Fathoms of 5/8 Inch for Fore and Main Sheets,
Thirty-four Fathoms of 7/8 Inch for Fore Tacks.

BY R. AND J. HENDERSON,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
Near the Walajah Gate,

On Monday the 16th Instant:
At 11 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

A Piece of Ground Situated in Mount Pettab in Mr. Popham's Broad Way, and when the Houses of Mr. Franficia Xaviers, be the Ground of Mr. Mark, the Ground measures from East to West Eighty Feet, and from North to South Fifty One Feet.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BY Order of the Administrators, *Pendente Lite*, of the late MR. JOHN HALL Deceased.

On Monday the 16th Instant, and the following Days, will be Sold by Public Outcry, at the Godown in St. Thom's Street, the ARTICLES Remaining in the Shop, Consisting of,

Shoes	Piece Goods
Boots	Pictures
Harness	Books
Saddles	Haberdashery
China-Ware	Furniture
Liquors	Jewellery

Cloth and Casimeres.

At the same Time will be Sold, by the Invoice To the Highest BIDDER

The following Articles, Imported from Europe, by the last Ships, and in the best Condition—Samples to be seen on Application to MR. FRANK.

Dutch Clarified Quills—Irish Wafers, Pocket Compasses, Spectacles, Spying Glasses, Glass-Ware, Packed in Casks adapted to the Pegue Market, Coatse Cutlery—Reeves's Colours, Pocket Books, Morocco Post Folios, Essence of Pepper-Mint, Doe Skin Gloves, Feathers, Thread Edging and Lace, White Ivory Handled Knives and Forks, Pen-Knives, Razors and Scissars, Vegetable Essences for Soup.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

The Goods to be Paid for, and taken away within Ten Days from the Sale, or in Default thereof, to be Re-fold at the Risk of the First Purchaser.

MADRAS:

THURSDAY, 12th September.

YESTERDAY the following Ships anchored in the Roads from Europe, after a fine passage of three Months and a half. The Hon. Company's Ships William Pitt, Captain Mitchell, Houghton, Captain, Hudfon, Earl of Oxford, Captain White and Prince William Henry, Captain Dundas.

The Fort William, Hillsborough and Marquis of Landdown bound also for the Coast, failed in Company with the above, and may be shortly expected.

The remainder of the fleet, which consisted at first of 16 East Indiamen, have proceeded to their respective destinations, Bengal, Bombay and China.

Their accounts reach down to the 22d May; and tho' they do not absolutely gratify us with the news of Peace, they present us with a happy prospect of an early and honorable termination of the War, in the late successes and manifest superiority of our Navy, aided by the co-operation of the powerful land force that interiorly assails the scarcely resisting remains of denocracy.

Major General Sir Robert Abercrombie arrived yesterday morning at the Presidency.

This Settlement has seldom witnessed a group of dignified personages such as now enlivens it.—We contemplate with pleasure the happy completion of the important purposes that convened the illustrious assembly; and while we exult with natural pride in the triumphs of the British arms, we value those triumphs doubly when viewed as the rescue of oppressed Reflexibility, and the restoration of degraded Honor.

We prefer our Readers with a correct list of the Passengers on board the different Ships.

It contains a brilliant train of female names, whose conversation will not fail to lend its softening aid to the secluded inhabitants of India: too much estranged from the humanizing intercourse of their fair country Women.

PASSENGERS OF THE HOUGHTON.

- Colonel Nixon
- Lieut. A. Floyer
- Lieut. Hudfon
- Mr. H. Smith Writer.
- Mr. M. Corbett Surgeon
- Mr. J. Gardner
- Mr. R. Baker, Free Mariner
- Mr. Samuel Pendergrafs
- Mr. W. McDonald
- Mifs Nixon
- Mifs A. Nixon
- Mifs Eliza Nixon
- Mifs Mary Nixon
- Mifs Helen Nixon
- Mifs Jane Hannay
- Mifs Lucy Sydenham
- Mifs Bardagen

PASSENGERS OF THE WILLIAM PITT.

- Mrs. Mary Geils
- Mrs. Helen Sloane
- Mrs. Ann Pollard and Child
- Mifs Mary Geils
- Mifs Margaret Southall

- Mifs Louisa Muat
- Mrs. Chatherine Pine
- Thomas Bell, Esq. Sen. Mer. Bengal
- Thomas Lewin, Esq.
- Mr. Edward Stracey, Writer for Bengal
- Mr. Goodson Venis, do. Madras
- Mr. Charles Weatherall, do. Madras
- Mr. J. B. Haddow, Cadet
- Mr. J. Geils
- Mr. E. Geils
- Mr. W. Mackay, Free Mariner.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY.

- Mifs Collet
- Mifs Erskine
- Mifs Smith
- Anthony Montgomery, Esq.
- Mr. W. Doveton, Cadet
- Mr. D. P. Campbell
- Mr. Stewart
- Mr. Douglas, Free Mariner.
- Mr. Read
- Mr. J. Munroe
- Mr. A. Munroe
- 3 Black Servants
- 4 French Prisoners
- 63 Recruits
- 1 Woman

EARL OXFORD.

- Captain A. Campbell
- Mrs. Campbell
- Ensign G. A. Gordon
- Mr. Scott, Cadet.
- Mr. and Mrs. Brown
- Mr. Thomas and Child
- Mifs Powell

We have particular pleasure in announcing to the public, that the detachment under the command of Lieut. Col. Bilcliffe, arrived this day at the Presidency, with the French Prisoners, consisting of two Companies of regular artillery; forty three sailors (acting as artillery during the siege) and eighteen companies of infantry, amounting on the whole, to five hundred and eighty six men.

The very humane attention paid to those men, by the commanding officer and his staff, as well as by the whole of the other officers commanding corps or companies of this respectable and important detachment, reflects the highest honor on them individually, and must no doubt serve to establish, in the minds of those unfortunate persons, the highest Veneration for the British name and character.

We understand that no material casualties occurred, during the march from Pondicherry; though for the first three or four days, the march was attended with increase very rapidly, owing to the unusual heat and fatigue of a camp life: these circumstances were in some measure aggravated, by the dearth of water in the route of the detachment, which occasionally obliged the commanding officer, to make longer marches than he intended; and the prisoners being heavily laden with knapfacks containing most probably, part of their late deprivations at Pondicherry, were from this circumstance also unable to proceed with that vigour they might otherwise have accomplished: the four last marches were however, very satisfactorily performed, the weather proving particularly cool and pleasant; and the only concern we hear expressed by the prisoners, on their near approach to Madras was, the want of materials to employ their *Friseurs*, being very desirous of appearing among their English friends, in as complete a style of Military dress as possible.

It is with infinite satisfaction that we are enabled, from good authority, to speak in favorable terms, of the general peaceable and orderly behaviour of men, whose conduct previous to their becoming prisoners of war, was absolutely disgraceful to the French character:—This however, may fairly be attributed to the example set before them, of British discipline and clemency—and we sincerely hope, that the same invariable display of social manners, may effect a total change in their sentiments, and that they consequently may become, good members of that constitution, which we trust, is by this time happily established in their native country, under the auspicious reign of the hereditary successors of the late unfortunate King of France.

Instead of the 1st battalion, mentioned by mistake in our last, as composing one of the native corps of Col. Bilcliffe's detachment—the 3rd battalion should have been inserted: this corps is commanded by Capt. Flint; as the eighth native battalion is, by Capt. Dunwoody.

On Monday last, a new periodical publication, entitled the *Hercules*, made its first appearance at this Presidency under very favorable advantages, from the excellent model of literary composition therein exhibited

for the entertainment and instruction of the public; and as the Editor whose varied abilities are well known to the republic of letters, has communicated the general outline of his future plan for arranging and illustrating his foreign and domestic intelligence, in terms highly interesting and commendable; there is not a doubt, but his powerful exertions, in commencing this undertaking will meet that countenance and support, which a generous and enlightened public are ever ready to afford, as the just rewards of INDUSTRY and GENIUS.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

September 8, 1793.

G. O.

The most Noble the Marquis Cornwallis, K. G. Governor-General of Bengal, Lieutenant General, and Commander in Chief of the King's and Company's Troops in the East Indies, having arrived at Fort St. George, all Officers and Soldiers under this Presidency are hereby directed to obey him, as Commander in Chief in India accordingly.

NORTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

A Correspondent to the Northward transmits us the following distressing account. The Snow Hope, Capt. Peterfen, bearing Danish Colours, and bound from the Malay Coast to Madras, was unfortunately lost off Point Guadawar.

The Capt. Lieut. Lewis of the Bengoelen Artillery, and all the Europeans were drowned, except the Chief Mate and Gunner who with the Lascars escaped.

The Chief mate of the Hope gives the following information.

That on the 10th of August (to the best of his recollection) the Snow was boarded at Pedir, by a French Privateer called the General Du mourier, mounting 28 Guns 18 and 12 pounders, and having on board 260 men all Europeans.

They kept Possession of the Hope for three days, and took all the English property out of her. The Capt. of this Privateer declared that there were 12 more fitting out at Mauritius, of which three or four were destined to Cruise in the Straits of Sunda.

The General Du mourier had taken a Bombay Ship Commanded by Capt. Beacher a French Commanded by Capt. Hinds and the Danish Snow Christiana, Capt. Light-bourne.

The latter She still kept possession of, probably for the Purpose of receiving some part of the Prisoners.

We are in hopes the following description, by helping our Maritime Friends to recognize this depredator, may enable them to avoid so dangerous an acquaintance.

She has Yellow sides, Fluff Deck, Ports painted but mounts her Guns on her upper Deck, a white painted Womanhead, and no windows abaft; but something resembling Dead lights, and a very straight Sheer.

ARRIVALS

Sept. 6. H. M. Ship Minerva. 7th Ship La Bien Aime, Blair, Calcutta. H. C. Ship Woodstock, Blair, do. H. C. Ship Triton, Burnjat, do. H. M. Ship Minerva, 3th, Ship Chickster, Cook, Calcutta. Ship Indian Queen, Falkland, do. Ketch Alice Wharston, Manipalnam. 9th, Ship Success, Smith, Bengal. 10th, Ship Ganjaver, Jameon, Pondicherry. 11th, Ship Prince William Henry, 17th, Dundas, London. H. C. Ship William Pitt, do. H. C. Ship Houghton, Hudfon, do. H. C. Ship Earl of Oxford, White, do. 11th, Ship Maria Gordon, Calcutta. 12th, Snow Begum Shaw, Hamilton, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

5th, Snow Adventure, Godfrey, Calcutta. 6th Ship Catharina, N. Torn, do. 7th, H. M. Ship Minerva. 8th, Ship India, Ashmead, do. Ship Dolphin, Hunter, do. 10th, H. C. Ship Royal Charlotte, Pryce, China. H. C. Ship Triton, Burnjat, do. H. C. Ship Waverley, Wilson, do. 12th, Ship Hercules, Jones, Calcutta.

BENGAL EXTRACTS.

Died, on Thursday, at his house in old Court House street, much regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintance—after a short, but severe illness, W. Chambers, Esq. Prothonotary of the Supreme Court:—he was a man of profound erudition, and up-right character.

ARRIVALS.

August 15, Ship Mary, Stephenson, ballast, Masulipatam.—16, Ship London, Eggleston, ditto. Madras.—17, Ship London, Eggleston, ditto. Madras.—17, Ship Bangalore, Wilson, ballast, Madras.—18, Ship Laurel, A. Foggio, ditto Bombay.

AN INSCRIPTION

This Monument was Erected to the Memory of I. R. ALEXANDER GORDON, who departed this life on the 23d August 1793 By the Officers of the 1st Battalion Native Infantry, (To which he belonged for many Years) A Memorial Of his Amiable Virtues, and their Affectionate Regret.

STOP! Traveller stop—the ground with reverence tread, Which usurping friendship, hallows to the dead Here Gordon lies—these lines and tomb distinguish— The earth, sad tribute, kindness now can pay. With unassuming worth, through life he pass'd, Was lowly lov'd and lov'd until the last, So of his spirit, honor, dignified his thoughts, And goodness fill'd benignant of his faults, His friends were with labor'd pains, to tell, That he had friends, and that, they lov'd him well. Grief, in expressive glance, best conveys, The heartfelt pang, that gives the noblest praise. Year after year, still brings some new decay, That takes a part of happiness away. Prop after ruin, from friendship's temple falls, And ruthless ruin, shakes the crumbling walls. But sacred traces, of the past remain, Majestic fragments, of the awful fane. Stop! traveller stop—this solemn scene attend— Revere the dead, and love a living friend.

PETER PINDAR.

Mrs. ROBINSON'S HANDKERCHIEF and Judge BUTLER'S WIG.

A FABLE.

A HANDKERCHIEF, that long had prest'd The frowns of Laura's swelling breast, O'er which fair scene fell many a longing lover, With panting heart and frequent sighs, And pretty modest leering eyes, Had often often been observ'd to hover. This handkerchief to Kitty given, Was forc'd to length to leave its heav'n, And enter a few clothes man's ample bag— O what a sad reverse, poor soul! To sweat in such a horrid bag! With every sort of dirty rag! "Pray, who are you?" the plaintive kerchief cry'd, Perceiving a rough neighbour at her side: "You smell as though your master was a Pig: "What are you? tell me stinking creature." Ma'am, The hairy neighbour grave replied, "I am The most tremendous great Judge Butler's Wig." "Indeed, Sir! O how chang'd our fate! How different were we both of late! "Now to be lodg'd in this vile place— "What will become of us at last? O dear, "Something more terrible than this, I fear; "Something that carries huge disgrace." "Madam," sigh'd the Wig, "don't cry; "No cause have you indeed to sigh; "So trust for once a Wig's prophetic words— "My fate is to be hid in the same, I find; "Still for a Scarecrow's head design'd, "To frighten all the thieves—the birds. "But listen, you're chang'd will rise, "A favorite of ten thousand eyes: "Not burnt (as you suppos'd) to tinder; "Chang'd into the white paper—happy leaves, "For HIM, the Bird who like a God conceives, "The great immortal PETER PINDAR." "La, Sir, then what a piece of News! "God bless I see, God bless the Jews— "I with my dearer mistress did but know it: "Her hands then I shall happy touch again; "DAM always did maintain "MISTER PINDAR was a charming

Anxious to give our Readers the essential part of the late received intelligence; but under the necessity of compressing it in a small Compass, we hope it will prove more satisfactory to give a short view of affairs as they now stand, than to detail by slow degrees the Events that have led to the present interesting crisis.

We therefore extract from a paper of the 21st, of May, the column of London News, containing as usual the state of affairs at head Quarters; and in justice to the Royal Soldier and his brave followers, who are earning Laurels for themselves, and Glory their Country in the Netherlands, we add a short detail of the operations of the allied Army, of which they make so distinguished a part.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, MAY 27.

Yesterday the king, with his usual attendants, took an airing on horseback in Windsor-forest, and in the evening returned

to the queens lodge. The queen and princesses spent the greater part of the day at Frogmore lodge.

The Royal Family will return to town to-morrow.

Yesterday the Spanish Ambassador, the Neapolitan and Sardinian Envoys, transacted business at the Secretary of State's office, Whitehall.

Yesterday le Comte Dubens and Baron Gier arrived in town from Stockholm.

The Duke of Richmond arrived at Dover yesterday morning, and surveyed the batteries.

Yesterday a full board was held at the Admiralty-Office, when two frigates were ordered to be got ready for commission.

Yesterday afternoon one of the king's messengers in waiting was dispatched from the Secretary of State's office for the foreign department with letters to Charles Whitworth, Esq. his Majesty's Envoy at the Court of Peterburgh.

Lord Hood has made the signal for sailing, and is expected to sail in a few days.

Yesterday five dozen of rockets were sent off from the Ordnance-Office to Lord Hood, at Spithead.

The account of a naval engagement in the West-Indies, between Commodore Gardner and a French squadron, is daily expected. The latter went out with orders to attack and plunder the Dutch islands. Strange are the vicissitudes that ten years can produce. Last war we attacked and took them; the French defended or took them. The case is now reversed. We hope the British forces in that quarter will find a BOVILLE to lead them to defend our possessions, protect those of our allies, and successfully attack those of our enemies.

It was yesterday reported, that the Count d'Artois was arrived in the Humber in a Russian frigate from Peterburgh; but that doubts were entertained on the expediency of his landing, as bills drawn in his name, to a considerable amount, are said to be in the hands of certain persons in this country, who might send a Sheriff's officer to demand payment.

Another report went father, and said, that the Count and his elder brother, Monsieur, had been in London incognito, since Friday, on their way to join the Royalists in Britain.

A great part of the prince's regiment is now at Kingston, in consequence of the economical arrangement, which prevents his Royal Highness from taking a station in the *Kentish Camp*. The prince was there the day before yesterday, to view the troops already arrived.

Eight officers of the Guards have arrived from Holland, who are promoted to the rank of Colonels in the new companies.

Lieutenant Colonel John Campbell, of the 9th foot, and Lieutenant William Myers, of the 15th foot, are appointed Colonels in the army in America only.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward Morrison, of the 2d. foot guards, is appointed deputy quarter-master-general to his Majesty's forces in South Britain, in the absence of Colonel Moncrief.

About eighty recruits, raised at Manchester, marched into town yesterday. They were met at the distance of two or three miles, by the Duke of York's band, who preceded them through Oxford-street, Bond-street, and Pall-Mall, playing "God save the King!"

In the late engagement on the Continent the French suffered severely from the rapid and well directed fire of the British artillery, and there is every reason to suppose that General Dampierre fell by a shot from one of their guns. After the action the Duke of York and the officers of the guards repeatedly expressed their warmest acknowledgments for the essential service and support they had received from them. Sir James Murray also wrote the following letter, expressing his approbation of their conduct, to his Grace the Duke of Richmond:

"Tournay, May 10, 1793.

"My Lord, I have the utmost satisfaction in informing your Grace, that the zeal and ability of Major Wright, Mr. Watson and Mr. Fenwick, have done them the highest credit. The guns of the enemy, by the officers were the only ones brought into action. I was myself a witness of the promptitude with which Mr. Watson's were served, and know that they had great effect. The gentlemen I have mentioned are entirely ignorant of my writing bro'

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) JAMES MURRAY."

M. Dumourier has transmitted to the States General of Holland the obligations of six Dutch merchants to pay him 4,000,000 florins, or 350,000,000 as soon as he should have taken Breda and Mastricht, for the purpose of producing a Revolution in

the United Provinces. Their offence in making such an agreement, and his in surrendering it, after he had attempted to benefit by it, are, at least, *visul treacheries!*

On examination of the dead who were killed by the fire of the British troops, no less than fourteen women were found amongst them dressed in men's cloaths.

Yesterday 20,000 tons of hay, and a very considerable quantity of grain, were purchased by the agents of Government, to be transported to Ostend for the use of the armies on the Continent.

The following advertisement appears in the Brussels Gazette of the 16th, received this morning.

"Sutlers are wanted for the English and Hanoverian army, commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of York. Those who wish to extend this undertaking to a general Cantine, might perhaps establish a general sutling house for this army. The speculation ought to be particularly directed to Rumm-punch, Bour-leaux wine, Port, Madeira, Sherry, English beer, Cheshire and Gloucester-cheese. Address to the office of the Gazette des Pays Bas, rue de la Madeleine, a Brussels."

NETHERLANDS.

OSTEND, MAY 18.

A fleet has just anchored in our roads, supposed to be the artillery from the river Thames. The French, who are in great force at Dunkirk, are again threatening us. Last night there was a long skirmishing between our advanced posts and their near Furnes; but as we have not heard any thing since morning, we suppose they have retreated again.

LUXEMBURG, MAY 9.

Yesterday an action took place near Longwi, between the French and Imperial Light-horse, supported by the Esclavonian Troops. The French were defeated, and driven into Longwi.—On this occasion, an Esclavonian soldier cut off, with one blow of his sabre, an arm of one of the French officers. He has brought the limb into this place as a trophy.

ANTES, MAY 11.

Yesterday the French, after having constructed a bridge of fascines over the Sambre, entered the village of Herqueline, at night, and proceeded to pillage. They set fire to the Chateaus, and to prevent any effort on our part to extinguish the flames, which are still raging, they have established a battery in an adjacent wood, from whence they fire on those who wish to rescue the village from the devastation of the fire. We are as yet ignorant of the issue of this affair, but are told that the French have been defeated, and that three of their number have been made prisoners in the Chateau of Herqueline.

TOURNAY, MAY 15—Eight o'Clock A. M.

Nothing fresh has transpired since the French were driven from the large woods between Condé and Valenciennes: The object of their attack last week, as well as the week before, was to relieve Condé. This place still holds out. It is said the trenches are preparing to be opened before it. All the first division of Hanoverian troops are now arrived; and we wait only a few days to see the second make its appearance. They are encamped within a short distance of this town, both horse and foot, The Guards still remain in their cantonments, their camp equipage not having arrived till last week. Twelve hundred of our cavalry enter this place to day from Ostend. Great quantities of forage and ammunition are hourly passing within these few days by water, through this place for the supply of the Combined Armies.

Scarcely a day passes in which we do not hear the firing of cannon. Yesterday evening there were grand illuminations in this town, partly on account of the safe delivery of the Archduchess, and partly on account of the success of the British and Combined Armies, in repelling the attack of the French on their lines on Wednesday and Thursday.

Great praise is said to be due to Major Wright, of the Second Brigade of Artillery, for his well-directed fire against the French, whose numbers were immense.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York is indefatigable in the duties of his high station. During the three days they were engaged in this expedition, he was with them almost the whole time. He generally visits the out-posts, which take a circuit of between twenty and thirty miles twice a day morning and evening.

Hitherto the Austrians and Prussians have not pressed the British troops forwards into any very exposed situations. The day on which the Coldstream was engaged the whole pressure of the battle lay till the evening upon the Prussians and Austrians. The Coldstream marched from this place that morning to the scene of action, about ten miles, long before sun-rise, and it does not appear that they were engaged till sun-set, when, perhaps, their own eagerness for attack hurried them too far into a wood in pursuit of the French, who had made their appearance in small parties; but who, it afterwards appeared, were strongly entrenched there.

The Coldstream behaved uncommonly well, and notwithstanding the fatigue they have undergone, they are in perfect health and spirits. One man, who was wounded with a ball through the knee, so as not to have been able to stand, is said to have fired no less than twelve times kneeling on the ground upon his other knee.

The Guards were yesterday regaled with wine and other liquors, at his Royal Highness's expense.

The 53d regiment has entered this place from Bruges, and is at present here in barracks, as is also the 14th.

For these last four and twenty hours, the cannon have ceased firing. The firing heard yesterday from three to five in the morning is said to have been from the garriſon of Condé, on the workmen who are opening the trenches. It is extremely probable that we shall be in possession of Condé or Valenciennes, either this week or by the beginning of next; nor is it at all improbable that within that period the French, who are very formidable in point of numbers, will make another desperate attempt to relieve the former of these places.

You may conceive what kind of discipline reigns in the French armies, when the French soldiers, the volunteers, threatened to hang their officers if they did not relieve Condé last week. Two or three of them deserted here, and gave that as the reason.

FRANCE.

Letter of General Custine to the President of the National Convention.

"Head Quarters General Weissenbourg, May, 7, 1793.

"Citizen President,

"I cannot command the armies of the Rhine and the Moselle, which have been entrusted to me, after having lost the confidence of Citizens Ruamps, Montaut, and Sobrani, the Commissioners of the Representatives of the People. I cannot doubt that the first has brought with him the most unmerited prejudices against me.

"These three Commissioners, on Saturday the 27th of April, brought me to trial before them, giving me, as antagonist, Lieut. Colonel Offenstein, one of the least respectable subjects of the Republic.

"At present, after returning from a journey which I was obliged to take to the Upper Rhine, for the interests of the Republic, I was violently accused by one of these Representatives, in presence of a number of the officers of the army, respecting a letter which I wrote to the Duke of Brunsvick; an exact copy I have here subjoined, with my private thoughts, by which it was dictated, explained in the margin. As long as I was obliged only to interpret my expressions, I answered with all that moderation which the Commissioners had a right to expect; but when one of them, whom the rest applauded, accused me of having displayed in that letter sentiments unworthy of a Republican, I can no longer after such an injury continue to command the armies of the Republic; and for its interest, I request that you will appoint some one to succeed me, for I cannot command the French troops after their Delegates announced to me that they refuse me their esteem; and it would be dishonouring the post to which your confidence raised me, and be shewing myself unworthy of that testified to me by my fellow citizens, if through ambition I should retain an office in which such language would deprive me of the means of being able to discharge the duties of it.

"The character which I had even before the Assembly of the States General, the opinions which at that epoch were in me the result of experience, and of mature observation, made in the midst of Courts, (an experience and observations which give rise to my republican principles) are the same at present; but as they are the result of principles long ago deeply studied, they have not produced that exaggeration which makes some despise all Kings, because they

have had the the misfortune to be born on the Throne.

"I beg the Representatives of the People to remember, that I demanded the restoration of a villain, and that I was not making an eulogium; but I will again repeat, let impartial men read my letter, and they will see whether I offer incense to the virtues of the King of Prussia—on the contrary they will read, that I hope not to be compelled to pronounce opinions so unfavourable to him, as those which would be excited in my mind by his granting protection to traitors.

"I shall not here mention the harsh expressions with which this charge was accompanied, because they concern myself personally. I insist only on the impossibility under which I am desirous to see taken from me. My wishes for the glory of the arms of the Republic are, however, not less sincere. I wish that another more fortunate than myself may unite the confidence of the Commissioners to the talents necessary for ensuring our success. Till the last moment I shall neglect nothing to attain that end, the object of all my vows; but I must inform you, Representatives of the People, that it is absolutely requisite that some one may be appointed to fill my place as soon as possible: I shall wait for my successor and give him an account of all plans.

(Signed) "CUSTINE."

STATE PAPER.

Declaration of the Emperor, as Chief of the Germanic Empire, relative to the war resolved on, and decreed by the Germanic body against France.

We, Francis II. by the grace of God &c. acquaint, by these presents, our beloved and faithful Electors, Princes, Counts, Barons, Prelates, Knights of the Holy Empire, &c. that after the multiplied acts of violence and hostility, committed by our neighbours the French against the Germanic Empire, against its States, and its subjects, it was determined, in conformity with the conclusion of the Diet, unanimously approved of by all the States assembled, and ratified by Us, under the date of this day; that, in order speedily to liberate some States of the Empire from the oppression they are under at this moment, and also for the safety and defence of the others, which are likewise threatened with an invasion from the enemy; the respective States shall furnish, in the same manner as it was fixed in the year 1681, the triple of their contingent in men, well provided with ammunition, arms, and provisions necessary for their subsistence, that they may be able, without delay, to march to the places of their destination, for the common defence of the Country. Moreover, as the preservation of the Empire necessarily requires that it should not be deprived, by exportations, of the means the most essentially necessary for its subsistence, we require and we order, beloved and faithful, in virtue of the Supreme Power which has been veiled in us, and under the penalties established by the executive regulations, that you take especial care that in all your respective States, no bargain, no deliverance, and no exportation; shall be made of the following Articles, which, in these times of general distress, that increases from day to day, can augment the Forces of the enemy; viz. arms of every kind, gun-powder, lead, brimstone, saltpetre, copper, and iron, woollen and linen cloth, leather, saddle and carriage horses, cattle, also all sorts of corn, vegetables, hay, straw, &c. &c. and to punish the infractors not only with confiscation and fine, but to inflict upon them still more rigorous penalties, according to the circumstances, and conformable to the ordinances and statutes, of the Empire. Such is our Supreme and Imperial Pleasure.

(Signed) FRANCIS.

(L. S.)

Done at Vienna, Dec. 19, 1792.

(And Louis)

VT. PRINCE COLORE O MANSFELD,
By express Order of His SACRED
IMPERIAL MAJESTY.

From the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

An account of the fate of Colonel Hardin, Major Trueman, and several persons, who were killed by the Indians, while bearing Flags of Truce to the Hostile Tribes—as contained in a Letter from William Goforth, Esq. of Cincinnati, Western Territory, to a Gentleman in this City.

"ON the 8th January, 1793, William Smally, who had accompanied Major Trueman on his embassy to the Indian nations, was before me, and gave me the following account of his journey, to wit.—That they left Fort Washington about the 26th or 27th of May, 1792—that they were bound to the Mannee towns, and fell about 60 miles below the said towns, near to the town of Glazie, which is situated on a point of land formed by the Mannee and Glazie rivers; that when they left Fort Washington, their company consisted of Major Trueman, himself, and the Major's waiter; that about thirty miles before they arrived at the aforesaid town of Glazie, they fell in with three Indians, one an elderly man, the other a young man, and the third a boy of about 12 or 15 years of age, who were encamped on their hunting ground by the side of a little tract; the Indians asked them to encamp with them (this was sun about two hours high, being the eighth day after they left Fort Washington) telling the Major they would go into the town with them the next morning; the Major agreed to encamp with them; they made a supper of Chocolate, and asked the Indians to partake with them; that all three of the Indians eat supper with them, and appeared very friendly; that Major Trueman informed the Indians of the business they were on, and read over the speech to them, which (Smally interpreted to them, and with which they appeared to be pleased; but said they were none of the Chiefs, and could not tell how it would be approved of, and that they must go into the town. Major Trueman and the oldest man sat and talked and smoked till near midnight;—that the Indian seemed very cheartful and jocular—after which the Major wishing to lay down, the old Indian spread a skin for the Major, and for each of them; the Major and the waiter laid down; he (Smally) himself sat up some time talking with them; after which the old Indian told him to ask his Captain if he would be willing that one of them should be tied, saying the two boys would be afraid, they could not sleep, seeing there is three of you and but two of us, counting the Indian boy as of no consequence; that he then informed the Major what the Indian had been saying, on which Major Trueman told him to inform them that they might tie his waiter; the Indian then tied the waiter, girding his elbows backward and made them fall with an old hopos, and then tied his feet across each other with a bridle; the waiter then lay down, after which the old man came and sat down by him and began to talk again with great seeming friendship and cheerfulness; that he then asked Smally to go and scrape some bark off a small beach bush which was about two or three rods from the fire, but with the lights of it, in order to mix with his tobacco for smoking; that he went and scraped the bark, and bro't it to him, and then laid down with his head within about a foot of the Indian's thigh; that the Indian then took up his gun and resting it upon the breech and was observing what an ugly gun it was, and said it was so bad he could hardly kill any deer with it, that he happened to turn his head about but cannot say for what cause, whether to look about or spit) that his head being turned, the Indian immediately brought down the muzzle and shot Major Trueman—the ball entered his left breast, and came out at the small of his back which killed him immediately; the Major only just turned; he heard him fetch one groan; that he himself jumped up and ran, and got behind a large sapling; the young Indian man then took up his gun to shoot him—that he stood behind the tree and begged and reasoned the cause with him the young fellow, for about two minutes, as near as he can recollect; that the Major's waiter who had been tied, started and broke the old hopos with which his arms had been pinioned, and got his feet loose and ran; that the old Indian ran after him, and bro't him back to the fire; a scuffle ensued, when the waiter cleared himself an

ran off again; the old Indian caught him, and brought him back a second time, during which time the young Indian was trying to shoot him (Smally). The old Indian then called to the young Indian man to come and shoot the waiter saying he was stronger than he was; that the young man after being called several times, ran up and shot him; the old man then ran up to the fire and called to him who was on the opposite side at but a small distance, and within the light of the fire; that he called to him to come up to him; that Smally told him if he came there he would kill him; he answered he would not hurt him; he told him that a little while ago he had told him he would not hurt any of them—but that now he had killed them; that he then went towards him about half way, when he said sit down—he answered he would not, for than he would run up and tomahawk him—the Indian answered he would not and persisted five or six times that he should sit down; that he still refused saying do you sit down; and then I will; that he then sat down and they reasoned the case for near a quarter of hour—when he asked him what he had killed them for? He answered, their horses, and what they had; if he had taken them to town he should get nothing—that now he should get all. That the old Indian then got up and went and stripped the Major, and the other went and stripped the waiter; the old Indian then told the boy to go and scalp them, which he did fetching the scalps to him, who threw them down by him and told the boy to go and get a couple of little sticks and bend them round like hoops and tie the scalps in and dry them. That he then took out all the things and looked them over, and burnt all the papers except the speech which was fastened to the belt. After which they divided the plunder, and sat down till day light when they threw the Major into an old blanket, and after carrying him about sixty yards, threw him down by the side of an old log.

Mr. Smally also informs me, that he saw some of Col. Hardin's things which were brought into the town of Glazie, which he deems the greatest of the Indian towns, (this Colonel Hardin, with a Mr. Flinn, had also been sent on an embassy to the Indian Nation;) but dispatched to the St. Dufky town among the Wiantots. The Indians informed Mr. Smally that they were out on a hunting when Colonel Hardin came up to them in a plain with the flag; that after they got to camp, where they were altogether, they consulted what to do with them; that they were all for killing them; but one, who insisted to take them to town and hear their message, and they could; but kill them when they got them there; but as they were for killing them, they shot Mr. Flinn, through the head as he was sitting by the fire cooking; on which Col. Hardin—an Indian pursued him—when the Colonel saw the Indian was like to come up with him, he turned and caught hold of the Indian's tomahawk; that while they were in the scuffle, another Indian came up and tomahawked the Colonel: that they brought the things into the town of Glazie and sold some of them to the English.

Mr. Smally is of opinion that much the greater part of the Indians are for war. He says he talked with Simon Girty near two hours, that he abused him a good deal about our army, that they were so easily defeated. He told Mr. Girty he had come out with a flag. Girty then asked him what Congress meant by sending out letters to the Girtys, offering them a pardon if they would come in; that he damned them, saying, I reckon when they get us in, they think to hang us. He asked Mr. Girty when he knew Congress to be guilty of such a treacherous trick as that? He answered, when they killed the Moravians.

On asking Mr. Smally what he thought respecting the numbers of the Indians at war with us, he said he could only form a judgment from the report of the Indians—they say they expect at the next battle to have 8000; but he much questions if they could raise more than 5 or 6000 among the confederate Nations at war with us. Mr. Smally is of opinion that the British are not at all desirous to assist the Indians in the present war, he believes they only give them yearly what they had agreed to give them at the peace with the United States; but whether this should be considered strictly as presents, or as yearly allowance for the benefit of their trade, Mr. Smally did not presume to say.

Mr. Smally was not brought before me in virtue of any legal authority; but of his return and understanding neighbours that he was a felon whose relation confidence might I wished to have that relation himself and accordingly asked a certificate of the militia one of his neighbours, to desire him to come own which he accordingly did when I took down the account in writing as he related it—and I believe you may rely upon the truth of the facts, so far as his memory could serve.

I understand Congress have in a public manner condoled with and provided for those families who have been bereaved by the late unfortunate enterprises; but in my opinion, does honor and gives satisfaction to government; and I flatter myself that government will take measures that shall be able to his agreement made with Major Trueman who is now dead, and unable to perform himself. The justice of government cannot be doubted—neither would I throw out the most distant hint or insinuation that any of the public officers would be guilty of the least degree of chicanery, by withholding the money from whom it is due, in order to force them to take orders and goods from any trader, at the advance of an hundred and fifty per cent. or higher, from any motives whatever. But the fact is, that it often happens that the troops of militia, when their money is earned, are, for want of the paymaster's being in cash obliged to take a duobill on government, which is finally paid with the greatest justice; but the poor men cannot think of going to Philadelphia for it; and as they are in want, they part with due bills to the traders at almost any rate rather than run the risk of loosing the paper and getting nothing. These things greatly reduce the idea of the pay of government; and on these accounts you may rely upon it our country bleeds, and makes it more difficult to get; or raises the price of volunteers on all occasions.—Karewell.

Curious Experiment of Engrafting the Spur of a Cock on his comb.—The possibility of engrafting members of the animal form, on parts where they did not originally grow, has often been asserted by natural philosophers, and some known experiments, particularly on the teeth (which are often transplanted from one mouth to another) have tended so far to support the practicability of this curious art, as might sufficiently encourage future attempts, to illustrate the extent to which it might be carried. The following curious circumstance, which has never yet made its appearance in print, deserves to be disseminated, and may tend to encourage the experimental inquiries of the curious. Some years ago, Mr. Cline, the celebrated operator, and anatomical lecturer at St. Thomas's hospital (conceiving that if a part of the animal body could be transposed, before its vital powers were become extinct, to any other part, recently prepared for its reception, it might probably cement, and continue to imbibe vital nutriment sufficient for its growth) cut off the bud of the spur of a young cock, and having previously made an incision, with his lancet inserted it in the comb. The expectation was fully answered; the spur, in a short time, began to grow in its new situation, and in due time attained the same proportion, which would have belonged to it upon the leg; and presented the curious spectacle of a cock, with a horn absolutely growing on the forepart of its comb. It is however to be observed, that the isolated spur, though it attained the proportion, never assumed the consistency, belonging to it in its natural situation, but always continued of rather a soft texture. This perhaps, in some degree arose from the different kinds and degrees of nutriment, conveyed to the superior and anterior parts of the animal; and partly in all probability, from its not being exposed to those habits and accidents, to which the legs of birds may in some degree be indebted, for their hardness and comparative inflexibility.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. G. PASLEY Attorney at Law, having been appointed by Mr. Hufley to receive all Monies due to him, for Goods Purchased of him; Requests those Persons who have not yet paid their Bills will give immediate Orders that they may be discharged.

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