

## 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 must be deemed to convey official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others, to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

## GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following Extract of a Letter from Mr. Francis Light, at Prince of Wales's Island, is made public by Order of the President in Council, the 21st April, 1794.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

"A small French Privateer Snow, called the Pillage, mounting twelve Four Pounders, and two Twelve, and one hundred Europeans of different Nations, arrived in Tapanooly Bay on the West Coast, sometime in February last, where she took the Penang Castle and another vessel."

"About the 26th of February, the Ship Wallajah, from Manilla, being at Anchor under Poolee Way, two French Seamen, five Manilla Men, and one Coffee, stabbed the Captain in several places and left him for dead, killed the Chief and second Officer, and two or three of the Black People; they then put three Chills of Treachery into the Boat, and went ashore on Poolee Way, and on the same Day she was taken by the Pillage Privateer."

"On the 7th Instant, the Pillage anchored in Queda Roads, where she procured Water and Provisions, and then sailed to the Northward, leaving there two Armenians taken in the Wallajah, and Mr. Kofi, the third Officer."

"Two French Privateer Ships are in the Straits."

"The French have taken possession of Tapanooly, and made it a Port of Rendezvous, sixty Europeans are left ashore as a Guard, all the Prizes are sent to the Mauritius with the Hatchways sealed, where they are delivered to Commissioners appointed to dispose of the Vessels and Cargoes, two-thirds of the proceeds are appropriated to the Nation, and one-third to the Captors: they have orders to take all Vessels where any European or Christian is on board."

A true Extra,

Comp. L. G. K. Murray,

J. WEBBE, Dep. Sec.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of one Lakh and thirty thousand (1,30,000) Pagodas, will be made on the 10th of May next, to the private Creditors of His Highness the Nabob, on the Principle of distribution, which heretofore obtained with respect to their Creditors.

By Order of the Honorable the President in Council.

W. C. JACKSON, Secretary.

Fort St. George: 22d April, 1794.

To the Consolidated Creditors of His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council having been pleased to declare a Dividend of one Lakh and thirty thousand (1,30,000) Pagodas, to the private Creditors of His Highness the Nabob, Notice is hereby given, that the same will be issued on the 10th of May next, agreeably thereto.

To the New Consolidated Creditors Pagodas 3 7 61—Six per Cent. in further part of Interest for the Year 1790.

To the Old Cavalry Loan Creditors, in full discharge of Balance of Principle, with Interest to the 10th of May next.

The same Dividend in full discharge of the Balance of Principle with Interest, will be made to the Creditors of the New Cavalry Loan.

The holders of the Old and New Cavalry Bonds, are requested to send them to the Register Office on or before the 10th of May next, in order to have the necessary Discharges wrote out, previous to their being paid and cancelled.

In Order to prepare the Dividend Books, the Transfer Books will be shut from the first until the tenth of next Month.

THO. COCKBURN, Register.

Fort St. George: 22d April, 1794.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

Tayapah Moodellar, deceased.  
Sawmy Moodelliar, Bootanjee Oppoo Row, and Jagaram, Administrators. Vezervagava Moodellar deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 28th and Tuesday the 29th Instant, will be sold by Outcry of the Premises, between 4 and 6, in the afternoon of each day, Viz. on the 28th, One House and grounds situated in Peddoo 11 Sticks Puth, in Pernall Pagoda Street, adjoining to the house of Streeparambadoore Moodere Moodellar, measuring one ground, and 237 square feet, on the 29th, A Garden grounds with Coconut Trees, &c. at Chenga Choolay, in Peannatta Pagoda Street, adjoining to the Manuian of Peannatta Pagoda, measuring 153 grounds, and 1921 square feet or thereabouts, being the property of the above named defendants, and seized by order of the Honorable the Mayor's Court.

For Sale as usual.  
(Signed) GEO. WEBSTER, Sheriff.  
Fort St. George: 17th April, 1794.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION was this day made, before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Captain Daniel Kennedy, deceased, unadministered of by Lieutenant Timothy Kennedy, deceased, to be granted to Captain John Kennedy, as Brother, and Creditor to the said Captain Daniel Kennedy, deceased.

WILKINSON, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 15th April, 1794.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Velcavadoo Andrayah Braminy, deceased, to be granted to Pegue Teagroy Chitty, as a Bond Creditor to the said deceased.

E. SAMUEL, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 15th April, 1794.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Mary Frances Polack, deceased, to be granted to Zachariah Polack, late Husband to the said deceased.

E. SAMUEL, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 15th April, 1794.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Saumynauda Moodally, deceased, to be granted to Chethambara Moodally, as eldest Son, to the said deceased.

G. CHALMER, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 15th April, 1794.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Duralmunga Moodelly, deceased, to be granted to Sevagavammall, as widow, and Relict of the said deceased.

WHITE, AND RICKETS, Proctors.

Fort St. George: 22d April, 1794.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Lieut. Alexander Buchan, deceased, to be granted to Lieut. Henry Buchan, as Brother to the said deceased.

WHITE & RICKETS, Proctors.

Fort St. George: 22d April, 1794.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Veemana Pillah, deceased, to be granted to Aneccha Pillah, as a Mortgage Creditor of the said deceased.

WHITE & RICKETS, Proctors.

Fort St. George: 22d April, 1794.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of John Douglas, late Lieutenant in his Majesty's 74th Regiment, deceased, to be granted to Captain William Douglas, as Brother to the said deceased.

J. S. HALL, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 22d April, 1794.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL persons who have demands on the Estate, of the late Cape Andrew Read, deceased, are requested to make them known to Mr. Thomas Read, the Administrator at Madras; and all persons who are indebted to the said Estate are desired to pay the amount of their respective debts, to the said Administrator.

Madras, 10th April, 1794.

## MADEIRA.

MR. Hely, takes the liberty of informing his Friends that he has a few Pipes of fine Old Madeira pipe, that is now selling at 140 Pagodas per Pipe, the same Wine in Bottles at 45 Pagodas per Dozen—inferior but very good at 35 Pags. per dozen. Also some very fine French Claret just received at 5 Pags. per dozen, and a few dozen of Stockdale's at 95 Pagodas per dozen.

## FRENCH CLARET.

ABOUT sixty dozen of French Claret in English Bottles, of a very superior Quality, scarcely to be distinguished from real English. To be had of Mr. JAMES BROWN, near the Mayor's Court, at six Pagodas per Dozen. Also a small Quantity of very fine Vin de Grave, at five Pagodas per Dozen.

## MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY, FOR 1794.

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 Pags. 10,000
2 Do. of	2,500 each 5,000
4 Do. of	1,000 4,000
8 Do. of	500 4,000
18 Do. of	250 4,500
40 Do. of	100 4,000
80 Do. of	50 4,000
2950 Do. of	20 59,000
1 Prize allotted to the first drawn Ticket,	500
1 Do. allotted to the last drawn Ticket,	5,000

Star Pagodas, 100,000

3105 Prizes  
6395

10,000 Tickets

The Tickets will be ready for Sale at Mr. Caffin's Office in the Exchange, on the 1st of May, and at the House of Messrs. Fairlie, Reid, and Co. at Calcutta, on the 1st of June next.

## LOTTERY

OF A CONSIDERABLE COLLECTION OF NATURAL HISTORY: CONSISTING

OF a complete Collection of all the Minerals, Stones, &c. beginning from the common Sand, to those of the Diamond and Gold: the whole arranged in Classes after the Method of Mr. Daubenton, every Stone and Mineral in separate boxes, with their Names affixed thereon, together with a Book of Mr. Daubenton for explaining the different Classes; and a small Magnet for proving the Minerals. With the Assistance of this Collection, joined to a little Labour, it will be easy for any Person to attain a thorough knowledge of Mineralogy. Besides this Collection, there is a Box with different pieces of Minerals and Stones, and a very large Magnet.

A large Collection of different curious Shells, from Cochon, China, Philippines, Malacca, Sechells, Ceylon, &c. and between them are Five new ones unknown before in Natural History.

A considerable Collection of Plants, all arranged in Books and Port-folios. Making in the whole sixteen Books and twenty-two port-folios; and in addition to these are two Volumes of MSS. containing the Names and Descriptions of the said Plants.

A Collection of different kinds of Birds of this Country.

Some Fishes, ditto ditto.

A select Bibliotheca, consisting of about one hundred and eighty Volumes of the choicest Books; the greatest part of which treat of Natural History: and in addition to all these, are the following curiosities; viz.—An Elephant's Head, a Dolphin's Head, various petrified things, Crocodile's Eggs, Bizard, Corals, &c.

The whole estimated at the moderate Price of 1,500 Pagodas.

### SCHEME.

120 TICKETS at 10 PAGODAS EACH 1,200  
1<sup>st</sup> Prize—To consist of all the Minerals, Plants, Shells, curiosities, &c.  
2<sup>d</sup> Prize—To consist of the Bibliotheca.  
The Lottery to commence Drawing, as soon as the Tickets are disposed of and Money collected in.  
Tickets to be had at Messrs. Sharp and Heefke's, North-Street—Where the collections are to be seen at their Auction Room, on the left hand going up Stairs; from Nine o'Clock in the Morning till Two in the Afternoon.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. Sharp and Heefke, beg leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that the Lottery of Natural History, will be drawn at their Rooms on Thursday next, the 1st Day of May.—As there are a few Tickets to be disposed of, Messrs. Sharp and Heefke beg, that any Lady or Gentleman having an inclination to purchase, will apply as speedily as possible.

Fort St. George: 24th April, 1794.

## FOR SALE.

TWO half sailing BOATS, at Ennore—Enquire of Mr. MICHELL.

## TO BE LET OR SOLD.

THAT Large and Commodious House, situated at the Laze, belonging to Mr. J. J. Durand. For particulars enquire of Mr. Durand, or Messrs. Chafe, Sewell, and Chafe.

## FOR SALE.

A NEW light Springing Bandy. Price seventy Star Pagodas. Enquire of Mr. Matthews, at the Courier Office.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. H. C. MICHELL, having on account of his situation in the Honorable Company's service, been under the necessity of relinquishing all concerns in Agency or Trade in this country, Notice is therefore hereby given that from and after the 30th day of April next, the business of the House of Michell, Stephens, and Cockell will be carried on under the Firm of Stephens and Cockell.

Fort St. George: 17th April, 1794.

## FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship EXPERIMENT, T. H. SPENCE, Commanding will sail on or about the 5th day of May.  
For Freight apply to Messrs. Chafe, Sewell, and Chafe, Fort St. George.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

IT is with concern, that the Administratrix and Administrators to the Estate of the late Mr. John Hall, observe, that several Persons indebted to the Estate for Goods purchased from the Shop, kept under the management of Mr. FRANK, have repeatedly refused payment of their Bills, when presented to them;—This is therefore to give notice to them, that if they should any longer postpone the payment of their Bills, upon being again presented, that they will immediately be put into the hands of an Attorney at Law, with orders to proceed against them, for the recovery thereof.

## CIVIL FUND.

THE Subscribers at the Presidency are requested to attend a general quarterly meeting, at the Civil Secretary's apartments in Fort-Square, on Wednesday the 7th May at 10 o'Clock, to elect Trustees for the Year ensuing, to consider on an application for addition to partake of the Fund, to inspect the accounts, and to transact other business relative to the Institution.

By Order of the Trustees.

T. B. HURDIES, Sec.

Fort St. George: 10th April, 1794.

## MYSCORE PRIZE MONEY.

ATTENDANCE will in future be given at the Prize Agent's Office the first and third Mondays of each Month, commencing Monday the 21st Instant. The Prize Agents again request, that all Claims on them may be made without delay, as it is their intention to pay any unclaimed balance that may remain in their hands on the first of next July, to the Treasurer of the Male-Asylum, for the benefit of that Charity.

Monday: 14th April, 1794.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. JAMES AUSTIN, being about to quit this Settlement, begs leave to acquaint the Public, and his friends, that he has appointed Mr. George Pilkington Cook, of Fort St. George, his Attorney, and has instructed him, with full Power and Authority to collect in what is due to him, and to grant the necessary discharges for the same.

Fort St. George: April 23d, 1794.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BY R. and J. HENDERSON.

AT THEIR ROOMS,

Near the Wallajah Gate,

On MONDAY next, the 28th instant,

At Eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

SUNDRY Pair of Elegant Looking Glasses, in Gold burnished Frames, of the following dimensions:

	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
One Pair	3	1 1/2	by	1 0 1/2
One do.	3	1 1/2	by	1 8 1/2
One do.	do.	do.	by	do.
One do.	3	4	by	3
One do.	4	1 1/2	by	2 5 1/2
One do.	4	1 1/2	by	2 6

A Collection of Books, consisting of Motherby's Medical Dictionary—Bell's Surgery—Pott's Works—Fothergill's do.—Cullen's Materia Medica—Midical Pucker-Book, English Review, 27 Vols.—Miller on Government, &c. &c.  
The same Day will be Sold at 10 o'Clock, an elegant Europe Curricie, with a harness complete.

BY R. and J. HENDERSON,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

Near the Wallajah Gate,

On TUESDAY next the 29th Instant.

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

THE undermentioned Articles.  
ONE Dozen Black Silk Hosiery—four Doz. Men's Cotton do.—twenty Doz. Plain Hair Powder—twenty Doz. Oris and Scented Powder—two Doz. Essence of Anchovies—three Doz. Turlingtons Drops—four Doz. of Spirits of Harts home—six Doz. Volatile Salts—six Doz. Lavender Water, in small Bottles—ten Doz. Roll Pomatum—ten Doz. of Stoughtons Bitters—two Doz. best distilled Lavender Water—six Doz. of Windfar Soap—two Doz. Papers of sticking Plaster—six Pair Shades—one Pair Card Table—two Sets Queens-ware, blue edge—forty-nine Doz. of Wine Glasses—thirty-two Doz. of Claret Glasses—twenty eight 1/2 dry Verdigrise—eight Doz. of Painting Brushes—twenty Hairs—four Saddles and Bridles—three pairs of sixer Buckles.



## THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

APRIL 25, 1794.

We are requested by Captain SPENCE of the *Enterprise*, to give the following extract from the Log Book, as to the conduct of the statement given in the last HARRIS, of his having ordered a French Privateer for two hours; as no authority was given by him for the interference.

"April 24th—Saw a strange sail standing to the Southward—at sun set, the boat away in chase of us to the S.W.—15th, at sun rise, the ship still in chase, and within three leagues of us—appeared a lofty, black ship, with a white figure at the head, and a high poop; at noon found we were drawing from her: Lat. 12-12, Long. 87-02.

"At one P.M. came up with a Snow, which hoisted the French National Colours in her main-top-mast shrouds, as a signal of chase, and was answered by the ship in chase, with a white Jack at the Fore-top gallant-mast head.

"We fired at the Snow, who immediately hauled down her colours and shortened sail, but before we could board her, the ship in chase had gained so much upon us, that we were compelled to haul off and make sail—at sun-set the Privateer still chasing us; three Snows in sight, imagined to be her prizes, as they were at an unusual distance from the land, and steering right out of the Bay, altho' the wind was fair for the Coast. At 8 P.M. put out a Decoy light, and hauled off W. by N. under a heavy reef of sail—16th at sun-rise, no vessels in sight from the mast-head—bore away and continued our course, after being chased for thirty-six hours."

On the 6th instant, Captain DOVEY had his audience of leave of the SULTAN; and at parting received the customary presents and honours—and was charged with dispatches for Sir Charles Oakeley, Sir John Shore, and the Nabob.

Lieutenants Price and Symonds, and Mr. Oram, the Medical Staff of Captain Dovey, were each presented with Shawls, &c. &c.

On the eighth in the morning, Capt. DOVEY paid his last visit to the Princes: it was highly interesting and affecting.

On the ninth, Captain DOVEY having discharged the duties of his Commission, proceeded on his return to the Presidency—and may be expected in the course of a few days.

The destination of the French Privateers, which for a long period had been doubtful, is now well ascertained; and it may be expected that they will shortly meet with a very serious check.

It is more than probable, that the late Prizes taken by the French Privateers will be recaptured by the *Centurion* and *Orpheus*, cruising off the Mauritius; as well for the purpose of cutting off the return of these Mauritians; as for the prevention of supplies, or a re-inforcement to the Troops on the Island.

We find some time since announced the capture of the *Euphrates*, Captain Portbury, under Danish colours, by the *Leger*, French Privateer, on the coast of Pedier—and we are sorry to add, that he received every species of insult, and cruelty from his unprincipled captors, who, paying no regard to the laws of nations, or the laws of civilized warfare, take, and plunder every Malay, Tellingee, or native vessel, which fall into their hands—and even the crews of the Malay Prizes, who supplied them with provisions, were wretchedly afflicted.

On the *Leger's* coming up with a black vessel, after the capture of the *Euphrates*, which ignorantly hoisted English colours, the French commenced a heavy fire on the unoffending natives, and nearly sunk the vessel, whilst the crew unconscious of the cause of offence, kept the colours flying.

Captain Portbury, was put on board one of the captured Tellingee's laden with rice, and sent with six or seven Frenchmen to the Mauritius, shortly after which they parted from the privateer, and being near another native vessel, Captain Portbury lowered himself into the sea, and swam on board her—out of this vessel he was taken by the *Dionide*, and arrived here on Wednesday last.

In the correspondence an Error in our Courier Extraordinary of Wednesday last, we are sorry to add that Colonel Bruce died on board the *Ill Netuno*, ten days before that ship arrived at the Cape of Good Hope.

An AFFAIR OF HONOUR lately took place near Dacca, between two Gentlemen of the Civil Service, which terminated, happily, without bloodshed, although three braces of pistols were discharged.

On the 2d instant, arrived in Calcutta River, the ship *Europa*, Capt. MacCarthy, lately built at Rangoon; which place she left on the 17th ultimo. She brings accounts that several war boats had been sent from Rangoon up to Ava, and an embargo was laid on rice and all sorts of provisions. He left at Rangoon the Abercromby, Capt. Wright, and the Druid, Capt. Copeland.

We understand by late letters from Chittagong, that the Burmahs have retreated into their own frontiers without having committed any act of hostility.

## EXTRACT of a LETTER from LONDON, DATED, 16th NOV. 1794.

"Of the Political situation of Great Britain, I have little to offer.—The storm, which agitates the surrounding nations, threatens no evils to our happy shores. Every thing wears the appearance of internal tranquillity and peace. The discontents, which prevailed for a short time in the sister kingdom, are no longer heard of; being timely and seasonably removed by the wife and prudent attention of Government to the remedy of certain objects, of which you must be apprised, that had been conceived to be in some degree hard, and partial. The debates in the clubs and societies, where the unconcerned spectator could only smile at the ebullitions of intemperate zeal, are entirely silenced, and the clamour of reformation is drowned in declarations of unqualified and unconditional attachment. The disputes of contiguous Countries may furnish materials for political speculation, but can never tend to destroy any part of our internal quiet.

"The Minister continues to enjoy the popularity, which has strongly marked the whole of his Administration; and notwithstanding it had been averred by the opposition, that he was not fit to provide for the exigencies of a war, he appears to rise under the circumstance which it was boldly, but prematurely said would end in his political downfall. At no preceding period, it may be fairly added, did Mr. PITT hold more decidedly the good opinion of the people, than at present, who cheerfully subscribe to the sufficiency of the existing burthens of the state, with a confidence that they will be instantly alleviated, when the necessity, for imposing them, shall be no more.

"You will recollect, from the Public Prints, that administration have directed their views somewhat further, than merely the co-operation with the Allies on the Continent of Europe. An expedition has not only been planned, but actually carried in execution, against the principal of the French West India Possessions, viz *St. John's* commands the fleet, which has sailed with the troops for the reduction of the Islands; the troops, when landed, to be commanded by Sir Charles Grey, which amount to ten thousand; and they will be probably reinforced with such regiments as can be spared from the establishment of Jamaica, Antigua, and Barbadoes. No doubt is entertained here of the success of the expedition.

"It is reported and universally believed, that a second expedition is meditated against the possessions of the French in the East, and it is said, that the Squadron now fitting out, which is to consist of one ninety gun ship, four seventy-fours, one sixty-four, and six frigates, to be commanded by ADMIRAL GARDNER, is fit armed from the West Indies, is intended to be used against the Mauritius. It is added, also, that four or five regiments are to be embarked on the service, under the command of GENERAL MEDOWS. It is not known, whether the Squadron will touch at Malacca; as each ship is to be provided with eight months' provision; it is rather credited, that they will not, but after having rounded the Cape, that they will part company with the Indians, which they were to escort, and leave them to pursue their separate destinations.

"There are other reports, however, which assert, that this Squadron will proceed to one of the Ports in India, and most probably Madras; where they will take in provisions, and receive a large reinforcement, and equipment.

"Of our fleet—you will anticipate naturally what I have to say—that it maintains its mastery in the Channel. LORD HOWE continues in the command of it—It consists of eighty sail of the line—No general action has taken place or is likely to take place; several engagements have happened, and all of them have proved very creditable to British valour.

"Of the appointments to the Hon. Company's Presidencies, it is now understood, beyond all doubt, that LORD HOWARD, will succeed to the Government of Fort St. George. To the chair of Bombay, it is not yet mentioned who is likely to succeed; though various persons have been spoken of for the day.

"It is generally conceived that no material alteration will take place in the Company's Military Establishment during next year; although a change might have been in the contemplation of the Minister; and, it is known, had been strongly recommended by the late Governor General. The business of the approaching Session of Parliament is so urgent, and of so much importance, that it is improbable, that the Ministry would introduce a measure of such Magnitude and Novelty, and which of course must occupy so great a portion of time from the leading objects which the House must necessarily discuss.

"They who recollect the time consumed on the Declaratory Act, will not look for the discussion of so great a reformation in a Session, which must be otherwise, unavoidably busy, and important. Besides, it should seem, that nothing would be done on this head, though Mr. Dundas has glanced at it in his Book, until after the Arrival of the MARQUESS OF CORNWALLIS; and he is not expected before the middle of the Sitting of Parliament; a time, certainly unfavourable to the Introduction of a Public Bill; which would, if we may judge from what has passed, be opposed in all its stages.

"With respect to the general state of the Continent, and the success of the last campaign, I must refer you to the Public Papers.

"Of the continuance or the discontinuance of the war, it would be hazardous even to venture a conjecture. From the Foreign Papers, it is easy to perceive that the capital of France continues to present the most tremendous spectacle, that the annals of any civilized or barbarous people ever recorded. Terrible to tell! two permanent Guillotines, one of which is at the great market, called *Place Maubert*, the other at the *ci-devant place de Louis XV*; and now called *place de Revolution*, are daily employed in terminating the existence of the wretched victims. It is a fact, that during the week, which ensued to the 31st of October, on which day the twenty-one Members suffered, until the 9th of November, when Madame Roland was put to death, forty-two persons were executed. What is not a little singular, that sanguinary scenes happened in the courts of that week, which is called in the Roman Catholic Church, the week of *All Souls*. But this awful business did not prevent the Citizens of Paris from going as usual to the thirteen Theatres, which are as much frequented as in happier days.

"The situation of the Departments of France is not less atrocious than that of Paris. At Marseilles from the 1st to the 15th October, twenty-eight persons were beheaded, and 150 were put under arrest. Both in the streets and squares, little else was to be seen than the wives and the children of the Prisoners carrying food to their wretched Husbands and Fathers. Two thousands Russian Members of the Jacobin Societies in the neighborhood came to the City, and quartered themselves on the reputable inhabitants. No business is done, on that once busy change; no appearance of money, Assignats and Trade was to be seen; notwithstanding which, the tyrant party was busy in levying upon the Citizens a new tax of eighteen millions; and the great stores of *Arles* and *Tarascen* were entirely exhausted.

"The present disposition of the French, towards the English, if it may be collected from the debates in the Convention, is not very favorable. In proof of which, I inclose you their last decrees.

The National Convention on the 8th of October on the motion of BARRERE, passed the following Decree.

Article 1st—All goods manufactured in any Countries, subject to Great Britain, Ireland, are prohibited in the Territories of the French Republic.

2d—The Custom House Officers, and Administrators of districts, are enjoined on their personal responsibility, to prevent the entry of such goods into France; whoever neglects his duty in this respect, shall be imprisoned in Irons twenty years.

3d—Any persons who henceforth shall import, sell, or buy any British Manufacture or Merchandize, shall be subject to the above penalty.

4th—All persons who shall wear any Articles of British Manufacture, shall be punished as suspected persons.

5th—All persons publishing the sale of such articles, subject, to the above Penalties.

6th—All French Citizens, who have British Manufactures in their possession, shall render an account of them within fifteen days, to the municipalities nearest them.

7th—All British Merchandize found in the Magazines or Shops, shall be removed to such places as the Executive Council shall appoint.

At the above sittings, Mons. ROBESPIERRE, brought forward a decree, which was passed in the following terms:

Article 1st—All the English, Irish, Scotch, and Hanoverians of either sex, and all the subjects of the King of Great Britain generally, who are at present within any part of the Territories of the Republic, shall, immediately after the present Decree is received, be put in a state of arrest in houses of Security, and Seals, shall be put upon their Papers; and the effects of those subjects, of the same Nation who are absent, shall be seized and Confiscated for the benefit of the Republic.

2d—All retainers &c. of such effects, shall be obliged to make a declaration of them within twenty-four hours, after the publication of the present decree, under pain of ten years imprisonment, and fines equal to the value of the property.

3d—The Executive powers is required to expedite this decree, in the course of the day, by *Couriers Extraordinary*.

4th—Every public Officer, who shall be convicted of having neglected the execution of the present decree, shall be punished with ten years imprisonment in Irons.

5th—Any person lodging individuals of the above description, and not making his Declaration within twenty-four hours shall be punished as aforesaid.

6th—Workmen born in the territories of the King of Great Britain, at present occupied and employed in France, and who have been so for six months, and Children under twelve years of age are excepted from this Decree: seals however to be put upon their Papers.

BEAUVAIS FREAU, the former Mayor of Toulon, has been publicly executed there—he was hanged—this circumstance caused the Decrees of the Convention against the subjects of England to be passed unanimously.

## EXTRACTS from the ENGLISH PAPERS.

Lord Malmbury is appointed Ambassador to the Court of Berlin, and left London on the 24th of November, charged with peculiar despatches.

Captain James Hay has the command of the *Lord Macartney*, and *Adam Drummond* of the *General Elliott*. They were sworn into their respective Commands on the 24th of November.

General Craig, in the name of his Majesty, has appointed in the Island of Jersey, the *Marquis de Drenzet*, commander of a Legion of French Emigrants, which was embarking at that Island.

We are sorry to announce the death of the Countess of Westmorland—who died at Dublin in the middle of November.

All the outward bound Indianes, have orders to take on board 50 tons of flour each. So that there seems to be little doubt, that these ships will form a part of the expedition, supposed to be destined against the *Mauritius*.

Late on Monday night, the 24th of October, Lord GEORGE CORNWALLIS arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, with dispatches from the Earl of YARMOUTH at Weissenbourg. The substance of these dispatches, we understand to be, that on Sunday the 15th instant, the Austrians under the command of General Wurmser, had attacked and carried the lines of Weissenbourg, from which the French were driven with considerable loss of men, artillery, and baggage; but to what extent is not precisely known, because, it is added, the dispatches were sent off before the action was over, although not before the fate of the day was ascertained.

Government have also received dispatches from Lord MURRAY, at Toulon, dated September 27th; by these it appears, that the Republicans under General CARTAUX, occupy ground so near the harbour, as to be able to annoy the shipping from redoubts they have erected; and that the most advanced British ships are frequently engaged in returning their fire, which occasions some loss of men.

A report was yesterday received of the trial and execution of the late unfortunate French QUEEN. A Frenchman who escaped from Havre-de-Grace, in a Hamburg ship on Saturday, was put on shore at Dover on Monday; and reported, that the QUEEN was tried on Tuesday the 15th instant, and executed on Wednesday. The leaders of the Convention have lately shewn such a disposition to violent and sanguinary measures, that no trial, however repugnant to justice; no execution, however adverse to policy, or shocking to humanity, need be considered as improbable.

A most ungenerous and inhuman action happened during the trial of Brissot's party in Paris. The wife of La Source, one of the twenty-one members, sent 5000 livres for the support of her husband, and to enable him to pay council, and enclosed the alms to the care of Percy, a member for Toulon.

After concealing the money during the trial when it was most wanted, he deposited it on the President's table, the day when sentence of death was pronounced against La Source by which means, the President added this small matter to the rest of that victim's fortunes, which are confiscated to the prejudice of his poor widow and children.

Dublin Oct. 16—The 4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, have embarked for England.

A terrible fire broke out at Kells, in Scotland, on the 16th of October, which has nearly destroyed the whole town.

General Prefect is arrived at Portsmouth, from the West-Indies.

Plymouth Oct. 18—On the alarm of a descent on the English Coast, from France, a deputation from the Cornish Miners, informed Lord GEORGE LEROY, that 4000 of their body, were ready at a moments warning, to march to Head Quarters, at Plymouth—and added, that treble that number, would second the efforts of the *Cornish Boys*, if required.

Brussels Oct. 25—The Empress of Russia continues to send Money instead of Troops, with the utmost exactness. The reason why the contingent required of Russia by England was not furnished in Men, was that 12,000 men were destined to serve in Flanders, and in the North-Sea, under an English Commander; but Russia insisted they should be employed in la Vendee, under the Command of Count de Artois.

Oct. 15—The Prince of Orange will experience no small difficulty in gathering those Laurels, which the Allies had promised him at the siege of Maastricht, for the Dutch, who had refused to cross the Sambre, have run away and abandoned their Camp near Bettignies to the French.—The Austrians fortunately came up time enough to save the Artillery.

The National Convention have announced the capture of the *THAMES FRIGATE*, by two French frigates, one of which the *Thames* had beaten off, after a desperate action, and being the other hove in sight, she struck to their united force.

## PRICE OF STOCKS.

NOVEMBER 24,

Bank Stock	165½
3 per Cent Cons.	72½
4 per Cent Cons.	74½
5 per Cent C. Ann.	88½
INDIA STOCK	207½



## EPIDEMIC DISORDER.

Lord Stanhope lies dangerously ill of a Republican consumption, occasioned by an epidemic Fever caught from the late Debates of the National Convention.

Marquis of Lansdown is afflicted with an ague, it proceeded from a shivering brought on by the news of his valuable friend Le Brun, being on his way to the Guillotine.

Lord Lauderdale has caught a dangerous disorder by opening his bosom too freely at a late republican meeting.

Mr. Sheridan is recovering from a suffocation of Brick and Mortar in Drury Lane.

From an English Paper we learn, that the French, determined on entering the Province of Catalonia had affected their purpose though a Defile of Mountains near the Sea Coast, and where the Pass was so narrow, as not to admit more than four men abreast—in this manner a body of seven thousand men entered Catalonia—where the Peasants being armed, surrounded them in vast numbers, and at the same time despatched an account of the transaction to General Ricardos, who immediately marched eight thousand men to their relief—They arrived but to witness the total Disaster of the French by the Peasants—Three Thousand were, it is said, killed upon the spot, and twelve hundred made Prisoners.

Another action is said to have taken place since, between the French and Spaniards, in which the former were defeated with the loss of a thousand men, killed and Prisoners.

In the address of Don Juan de Langara to the French Nation, we remark the following Paragraph.

The City of Toulon has seen in the powers which were present, two generous and sympathizing Nations who come not to conquer it, but to destroy the poisons which were uplifted against the good and peaceable Inhabitants of that unfortunate City: to afford their assistance, to reestablish order, to lay the foundation of a system of a regeneration, to substitute a regular form of Government, in the place of that dissolution and anarchy which rends France to the center, and finally to restore Louis the 17th to the throne of his Ancestors.

French men! Your enemies perfidiously conceal from you, that the French Flag is upon your Fortresses, and your Ships of War; that a French Fleet is at anchor amongst the combined Fleets of Great Britain and Spain, and that all powers are subordinate to the power of the King, under the immediate auspices of the united powers: that our sole object is to revenge the cause of our allies.

General Craig in the name of his Majesty had appointed in the Island of Jersey, the Marquis de Deruezet, Commander of the Legion of French Emigrants, which is now embodying in that Island.

## NEW FRENCH COINAGE.

A piece of Silver, one Centieme in weight, to be called a Republican.

A piece, five times the former, a Frank.

A piece of Gold one Centieme in weight, a Frank of Gold.

Impression—Seal of the State. Legend—The People is the Sovereign.

The 19th, 27th, 42d, and 57th Regiments, were on the 17th October still encamped before the West Gate of Offend, and their Baggage embarking.

PHILADELPHIA: Oct. 1st—It is to the wisdom and firmness of General Washington, and Messrs. Adams, Jay, and other Members of the Government, that America and the State of Pennsylvania in particular owe their preservation, from the insidious attempts of the Agents of the French Revolutionists. These Gentlemen put a total stop to the manoeuvres of the emissary of the Convention, who abused his diplomatic character, in order to blow up the embers of civil discord, and to bring the Americans to a state of Anarchy. They wisely put a stop to the fitting out of Privateers, and to other measures which contributed to involve the United States and make them become parties in the Revolution Cause.

The following account of Indigo Sales at the India House, for four years, may prove acceptable to the manufacturers of this Country, as it shews the immense home consumption extracted from a short history of the East India Company, lately published in England, 1793.

Sold in the year 1789 to the amount of	£. 110589	0	3
1790 ditto	137107	0	0
1791 ditto	209564	0	0
1792 ditto	183351	0	0
Total value sold in 4 years	£. 640611	0	0
Medium annual value sold	£. 160152	0	0
Ditto exported,	£. 34018	0	0

Medium annual value remaining for home consumption £. 126141 0 0  
Now if the average annual sales be taken at five shillings the pound this sum of £. 126141 0 0 will yield 630705 lbs. which will be equal to 850000000 20 Srs. allowing 74 lbs. 10 oz. 10d. 10gr. to the Factory maund according to the standard.

We are favored with the following account of the Frigates and Privateers, fitted out at the Isle of France, by a letter from the Cape of Good Hope, brought by the *Diamante*.

NAMES.	GUNS.	MEN.
La Cybele	44	560
La Prudente	36	500
Du Guaytrouen	40	570
Ville de Bourdeaux	40	600
La Refolue	30	400
La Modeste	38	350
Grand Dumourier	32	400
Petit Dumourier	28	350
La Liberte	32	400
La Fayette	24	300
L'Hirondelle	16	250
Ile de France	24	300
L'Eger	10	200
L'Ceres	18	250
L'Vallier	20	300
* La Min	16	150
L'Egalite	20	350

and two small cutters sent on observation to the Malabar Coast.

\* Taken off Ceylon, by the Dutch.

The Prizes arrived at the Mauritius, when the above list reached the Cape, were English six—Dutch two—Arab two—Portuguese two—American one.

Forty bales of English Goods, taken out of a Danish ship off Ceylon had also arrived.

The *Isfars* of all the prizes were sold as *slaves*, with a number of Malays taken from the Dutch.

## CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL MEETING.

Agreeably to the notice published in the Mirror of last week, a meeting of Merchants, Owners, and Commanders of vessels, and others interested in the commerce of Calcutta, assembled to take into consideration the claim of Pilots to double pilotage, on such vessels as are obliged to put back before getting clear of the river.

The meeting was attended by several of the chief commercial gentlemen of this settlement, and a respectable body of owners and commanders of ships.

A gentleman, not more distinguished by mercantile eminence than respected, for talents and private worth, being unanimously voted to the chair, called the attention of the meeting, in a pertinent address, to the consideration of the subject on which they had been convened.

He explained with candour and perspicuity, the pernicious tendency of the custom that went to establish the claim of pilots to double pilotage on such ships or vessels as had the misfortune to be obliged to put back. He contended that it was a custom unjust in principle, and contrary to reason in practice.

It was unjust, because there was no authority on which the exaction of double pilotage in such cases was warranted; and that it was in opposition to the established practice with every other maritime country.

It was contrary to reason, because it placed the duty of the pilot at variance with his interest. He was not desirous to insinuate that any instances had occurred in which a pilot had sacrificed the safety or interest of the ship to considerations of his own advantage; but although no instance perhaps of such flagrant misconduct could be adduced, yet while it was the interest of the pilot to do so, or that he could in any manner be benefited by the vessel of which he had the charge being unfortunately obliged to put back, it held out an improper inducement, whereby he was likely to derive advantage from the subversion or neglect of his duty.

From these, and a variety of other considerations, Mr. Lambert conceived it to be the unanimous sense of the meeting, that the claim to double pilotage in the cases alluded to, was properly considered as a grievance that ought, in justice, and in sound policy, to be removed; he then proposed, that an address should be presented to government entreating their interference and decision on this subject; and he considered this the more expedient, as in the regulations of the Supreme Board, published some years ago, for the purpose of ascertaining and fixing the allowances of pilots, there did not appear any ground to warrant the conclusion that the claim of double pilotage should be allowed in such cases; these regulations, it was true were altogether silent on that point, but there appeared no good reason to contravert that silence as authorizing the claim of double pilotage that had been set up, and attempted to be supported.

A motion was then brought forward that an address should be presented to government relative to the subject on which this meeting had assembled; which was voted nem. con.

It was suggested by some gentlemen who were present, that as a number of other very serious evils had crept into the Pilot service, that these ought also to be taken into consideration, the sentiments of the meeting respecting them, should be also introduced into the address now voted, that the whole of the grievances complained of as existing in the Marine Establishment might at the same time meet the attention of government.

But as the meeting, had been called to take into consideration one special point, it was thought it would be irregular to extend the discussion to others though perhaps of equal importance. The suggestion therefore was withdrawn, the Chairman however was empowered and requested by the general voice of the meet

ing to state to the governor general in council verbally, the existence of such other evils or abuses in the establishment and practice of the marine of this Port, as appeared most deserving the interference of government.

An address being prepared, read and unanimously approved, it was signed by the gentlemen present, and the business of the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

## SUPREME COURT

LITCHENSTIEN

VERSUS

THE CALCUTTA INSURANCE COMPANY.

This cause came on for trial on the 2d Inst. and was concluded on the 7th. The ship Tranquebar, had been insured at the Calcutta Insurance Office, with an exception in the policy against her touching on the Coast of Coromandel between the 1st of October and the 1st of December. The Captain went to Jagannaporem, near Coringa within that period, and the vessel was there lost. This action was brought to recover on the policy for the amount of the loss. The Assured contending and proving on the trial, by the witnesses produced on their part, that the Coast of Coromandel did not extend farther northward, than Point Gardawar: the Insurance Office on the other side insisted, that the Coast of Coromandel extended from Cape Comorin to Point Palmiras, and to ascertain this point by a judgment of the Court the action was tried, it being understood on both sides, that all points of form were to be waived, and the question brought forward substantially before the Court. However notwithstanding this adjustment, unfortunately for the Public, the cause went off on a point collateral, the Plaintiff was non-suited, and the question remains undetermined.

## BENGAL PILOTAGE.

Near twelve months ago, Capt. Wheatly, in the ship Henry, arrived in the River, from Vizagapatam, and brought with him a Boatswain in the Pilot Service, who had been carried to sea in the grab-bow Union, outward bound. This man having got his passage from Vizagapatam, engaged to save Capt. W. the expense of a Pilot, by carrying the ship up to Calcutta himself; but unfortunately got her aground on the Sumatra Sand, opposite to Fort William; which circumstance occasioned the Owners being put to the expense of above 7000 Rupees for repairs. However, Capt. W. at the man's earnest request, made no report of the accident at the Bankhall, and the matter rested there, until a few days ago, (since the late decision in the Supreme Court) when the Commander was surprised at receiving an Attorney's letter of demand, for a sum, said to be due by him to this Pilot, for carrying in his ship.

We learn, by letters from Calcutta, that a severe action had happened near that place, between the second Brigade of the late Mahdjee Scindia's troops, under the command of Major Frimont, and those belonging to the Raja of Bettsah, in which the latter were defeated with great loss.

A Correspondent at Lucknow informs us, that his Highness the Nabob Vizier has celebrated the Wedding of his Son with uncommon splendour.—The illuminations were in the true style of Oriental magnificence;—a space, one mile in breadth, and four miles long, was enclosed with a bamboo railing, with intervals containing temples, mosques, and houses, of various style, which were one vast blaze of fire, and produced the grandest effect.

The Battalion on duty was drawn up, to receive his Highness, who, on his approach, was received with a Royal Salute, which was followed by a *Feu de Joie*;—on his leaving the field, another Royal Salute was fired: These marks of attention were received with the greatest politeness—the expense thirty-three lakhs of rupees.

## AN AFFECTING SCENE,

FROM DOCTOR MOOR'S JOURNAL.

"I have this day been witness to many interesting, and even affecting scenes in the streets. During the cannonade and noise of the muletry, the grief and anxiety of all for the friends and relations they knew to be then engaged, produced a most expressive scene in some, while the air was rent by the exclamations of others, particularly the women and children, who trembled for the lives of fathers, husbands, and brothers, who had left their families at the first call to arms, and had not been seen since. When the action was over, and the national guards returning, many of the women rushed into the ranks to embrace and felicitate their husbands and brothers on their safety. I saw one father of a numerous family met at his own door by his wife and children. After embracing each other as they crowded around him, he entered the shop, carrying one of his children in each of his arms; his daughter following with his grenadier's cap in her hand, and his two little boys dragging his mule."

## PORTUGAL AND ALGIERS.

Extract of letter from Madeira, dated 13th November, 1793.

"His Excellency the Governor, here, has received official intelligence, that on the 14th September, a peace was concluded between Her Faithful Majesty, of Portugal, and the Dey of Algiers.—The Portuguese Squadron, which has so long blocked up the Algerines, in the Mediterranean, is in consequence withdrawn, and they begin to infest the seas in great numbers.—By the latest accounts from Lisbon, we learn, that during the last three weeks, not fewer than twenty American vessels have been captured by them. The Algerines have always been at war with America, but the Portuguese Squadron has so completely kept them in check, that their depredations have been but little felt, either by the subjects of Portugal, or those of America. It will, however, be very difficult now, at least until Congress can send a naval force into the Mediterranean, sufficient to keep them within the Straights. The Peace was signed at Algiers, by the British Consul, on the part of Portugal.

"I hope this may be productive of good consequences to the Allied Power—certainly no measure could have been adopted, that is more likely to prevent large supplies, from America, being thrown into France, which has been the case, ever since hostilities commenced. French politics are in vogue both at New York and Philadelphia, nor has the calm reasoning of the Great Washington, and the more thinking part of the community, been able to keep under. It has been resolved in Congress, that all British and Portuguese vessels, carried into their Ports, may be condemned there.—We expect daily to see a Frigate from Sir John Jarvis, who is going to the West Indies, in the command of twelve sail of the line, and a proportionate number of Frigates, with several regiments of Infantry and some Artillery, on board."

## DOCTOR PRICE.

"In allusion to these pernicious influences and preposterous inequalities, (in the representation) a late celebrated political writer and divine, in the language of patriotic indignation ventured to file the present system "a shadow and mockery of representation;" for which, amongst other *jefferies* assertions, he has been stigmatized by Mr. Burke as "a political theologian, or theological politician, equally ignorant of the character he left and of that he assumed," and fearfully reviled as the genuine successor and counter-part of the wretched fanatic, Hugh Peters. But a less extensive knowledge of history, than that possessed by Mr. Burke, might have suggested to his recollection, "a political theologian, or theological politician," of another description, whose character and writings bear, in the general estimation, a much closer analogy to those of Dr. Price; I mean the famous Father Paul, who was in his day regarded by the enlightened part, not only of his own countrymen, but of Christendom at large, as "the apostle of liberty;" who, in his memorable contest with the court of Rome, vindicated the civil and religious rights of the state, of which he was a member, and virtually of all mankind, with such resplendent ability and success, as to shake to their very foundation the pillars of that sanctuary of priestcraft and spiritual usurpation. The *Protestant* senate not being, as it seems, conversant in Mr. Burke's maxims of state policy, thought it no degradation of their dignity to ask the advice, and to be guided by the counsels, of this single friar, in the most difficult and critical emergencies. Like the venerable patriot whom Mr. Burke has made the object of his malignant abuse, he had the satisfaction to see a diffusion of knowledge, to which he had eminently contributed, undermining superstition and error. And it is recorded of him, that, in the latter period of his life, he was often heard to repeat, *et*, as Mr. Burke would file it, "to prophane," the beautiful prophetic ejaculation, *Lord, now leave thy earthly form and depart in peace, &c.* And feeling his ruling passion strong in death, he breathed out his last ardent wishes for the safety and prosperity of his beloved country, with Roman energy, in the words *esto perpetua*."

## ARTIVALS.

Ship Peckham, Brown, Calcutta to Madras and Pondichery.  
18th, Snow Catherine, V. headon, M. Alipatnam.  
19th, Ship Favourite, Mearns, Pondichery and Pondichery.  
Snow Tranquebar, Becher, Pondichery.  
Snow Fort Lewis, Lindley, Calcutta.  
20th, Snow Necky Swamy, Imbert, Bimilipatnam.  
Ship Experiment, Spence, Calcutta.  
Cutter Rattle Snake, Williams, Vizagapatnam.  
21st, Ship Nicobar, Herbert, Tranquebar and Pondichery.

## DEPARTURES.

15th, Cutter Vigilant, Bradbury, Southward.

## MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 5th instant, Henry Abbott, Esq. to Miss Wells.  
On Monday Evening, Capt. JAMES LENNON, to Mrs. ROLLO.

## BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, the Lady of John Felling, Esq. of a Son.  
At the same place, the Lady of John Birch, Esq. of a Son.



JEAN P. BRISSOT, A SES FOMMETTANS, &amp;c.

BRISSOT, TO HIS CONSTITUENTS, &amp;c.

There are only two copies of this Pamphlet in England, and having procured a reading of one, we subjoin such extracts as the short time allowed for a hasty perusal would permit us to make. It appeared on the 23d of May, eight days before the final defeat of the Girondist party, of whom it may be considered as the concluding Manifesto. It is written with great force of reason and eloquence—its object is to prove, that all the misfortunes of the Republic are to be ascribed to the Anarchic Faction at Paris.

He begins with an avowal of some importance to the future historians of the Revolution. "The whole truth," says he, "has never been spoken at any time, since the commencement of the Revolution; we were afraid, by expressing it, of injuring and dishonoring the cause of Liberty, of discouraging the People, and of impeding the progress of public business. This circumspection is right, and even necessary, when nations are to be saved by individuals or bodies of men; but it is destructive, when the nation alone can save herself. To dissimulate her situation, is to prolong her lethargy; no great popular efforts can be produced or well directed, without informing the people of their situation. Such is our position, and such are the motives which induce me to tear asunder the veil, that hides from us the source of our misfortunes."

He proceeds to establish three positions:—1st. "That the party of Anarchists has governed, and does govern all the deliberations of the Convention, and all the operations of the Executive Council. 2d. That party has been, and is still, the sole cause of all the evils, both internal, and external which afflict France. 3d. That the Republic cannot be saved, without a rigorous measure which shall rescue the Representatives of the Nation, from the despotism of that Faction."

He afterwards presents us with a description of Anarchy, contrasted with the Creed of the genuine Republicans.

"I believe," says he, "that the people will now regret the lethargic tranquillity of its ancient servitude, if we do not procure it a Republic tranquillity;—because the people desire to be happy; because they must desire it still more after such great and continued sacrifices; because their happiness does not consist in the eternal repetition of violent convulsions; because if Russians live by sedition, the people live by repose. I believe, that the establishment of order is a truly revolutionary measure; because it strengthens the Revolution within; because it furnishes resources against our enemies without; and above all, because it will conciliate the respect and confidence of the nations of Europe. I believe this doctrine as salutary to the non Proprietor, as to the Proprietor; because he can only subsist by constant labour, and there can be no constant labour for the poor, where there is not constant security for the lives and properties of the rich."

"I believe that this doctrine of eternal insurrection, will produce pillage and massacre, which must disgust and fatigue the Nation at a Republican form of Government."

"Such are the opinions of those courageous Patriots who have been devoted to ignominy, and to the dagger of assassins, by the names of Girondins, Rolandins, Brissotins, &c."

The majority of the Convention are, according to him, pure and incorrupt, but feeble, and domineered over by a handful of Anarchists who rule by terror. If they unanimously agree to protect their independence, by a departmental guard, if they decree the punishment of death against the instigators of murder, if they bear accusations against Robespierre, and order the prosecution of the assassins of September, they are speedily forced by the clamours and the menaces of the Anarchists, to revoke all these salutary measures. Barere, Le Pelletier, and Danton, had all privately declared their opinion for the Appeal to the People, in the case of the King. Danton had repeatedly said, that the imprisonment of Louis was the only measure dictated by justice and policy; and these very men now direct the vengeance of the populace against Girondins, for supporting, what they themselves had contended for.

The following confession is so remarkable, that we must recommend it to the notice of our readers:

"One word composes the greater part of the history of the three Assemblies, and that word is *treason*!"

A very able account follows, of the address with which the Anarchists governed the neutral and independent party in the Convention, sometimes by the terror of their mobs, and sometimes by inspiring them with jealousy of the Girondists. To those who refused to petition for the expulsion of that party, the Commune of Paris refused certificates of patriotism, which, in the then circumstances, were safeguards of life. By such means was prepared that Revolution of the 31st of May, which Brissot seems clearly to have foreseen, and which he justly compares to *Colonel Pride's Purge*.

A dreadful picture is presented of the Revolutionary Tribunal, in which a body of men, whom in defiance of common sense they call a Jury (though it be permanent, and the accused has no right to challenge), deliver their suffrages openly, under the menaces of galleries filled with hired ruffians.

"A Tribunal, adapted indeed to make us regret Monarchy and her Bastilles. A Tribunal, in which two Directors of the massacres of the 2d of September, sit as judges!—The triumphal acquittal of Marat, does it not prove, that the Convention and the Tribunals are the instruments of assassins? That wretch, whose soul is made up of filth and gore."

"*Homulus ex cruce et luto fitus.*" Cic.

"The opprobrium of the Revolution and of humanity. Two days before his trial, Robespierre, one of his jurors, said in the Club of the Cordeliers, 'Fear nothing for his head! they speak of arresting him; I invite you to poison the man who should dare to lay his sacrilegious hands, on the Friend of the People to arrest him. Let the People fend us the Girondists; you will see who will preserve their heads on their shoulders.'"

The Despotism of this Anarchic faction was not less conspicuous over the Ministers, than over the Convention. It appeared in the horrible persecution of the virtuous Roland; it appeared in the tame and pusillanimous submission of Garvi, to men whom he most detest; it appeared in the impunity with which *Pache* plundered the treasures, and disorganized the armies, with no other protection than his *Jacobinism*; it appeared in the protection given by the same faction to *Monge*, convicted of the most scandalous incapacity and negligence in his administration of the Marine.

To the same execrable faction ought in some measure to be ascribed the defection of Dumourier.

"I know," says Brissot "his ambition, his immorality, and his indifference for Liberty. He never sincerely wished a Republic. He desired a Monarchy, tempered by democratic forms. That form of government but suits men who join great talents to violent passions. But I will venture to say, that the calamity which pursued even the triumphs of Dumourier, he precipitated his treachery, and by consequence our misfortunes."

The same faction has exercised its despotism over the Departments, by those execrable Commissaries with which they have deluged France. Leonard Bordon, one of them, produces a tumult at Orleans, which till his arrival had, during the whole Revolution, been tranquil.

He fills the prisons of that unfortunate city with his victims, and when the wives and children of the prisoners come to him to expostulate, he compels them, at the point of the bayonet, to dance and drink, as if displaying savage triumph at the miseries of their husbands and fathers. A few are provoked to give this *Bordon* a drubbing. This is called the assassination of a Deputy, and they have expiated their offence on the scaffold.

To the same faction he ascribes the war with Spain, England, and Holland.

Hostilities with Austria were inevitable; insult and injury had been too long and too tamely endured from that power. She meditated attack, and only waited a favourable moment. It was the policy of France not to permit her to chuse her own time of attack, and France declared war.

But the war with the Maritime Powers may be ascribed to three causes:—the decree of Fraternity of the 19th November, extorted from the Convention by the clamours of the Anarchists:—the useless and impolitic death of Louis, which afforded to the Ministers of these countries the means of *sanatizing* the people against France:—and the general horror against the unpunished assassins of September.

Of the last, Thomas Paine, in a work about to be published, speaks thus:—"I was in England at the time of the massacres of September. Before that fatal event, the principles of the French Revolution had made rapid progress; scarce had the news of those massacres arrived, when a general change took place in the Public mind; all the friends of France mourned; they thinned each other; they dreaded the melancholy of each others aspect; they thrunk from the insolent triumph of their enemies, and from the exaltation of aristocracy, ill disguised by a mask of lamentation and horror. Thus did all France; thus did all the principles and all the friends of the Revolution suffer, from the wickedness of a few individuals. In vain was it said, that those who suffered were guilty; it was answered, that a Prison was as sacred as an altar, and that he who violate a prison, is capable of betraying his country."—Thus far Thomas Paine.

It was not enough for them, however, thus to second the views of Pitt, and to furnish him with the means of alarming and maddening the people of England into a war. They must do the same service to the Stadtholder, and to the aristocracy of Holland.

"Cambon said to Abbein, (the Dutch banker, a patriotic Refugee at Paris) 'You have

"no church lands to confiscate in Holland, as we found in Flanders—when we get to Amsterdam, we must make a Revolution of *Portfolios*!" Must not such language reach Holland, and was it not worth the Stadtholder an army."

The war which their absurdities and crimes provoked, has in its conduct been every where pallied by their incapacity, and the distractions which they had created.

A defenceless frontier, and discontented people, seemed to invite the invasion of Spain; her opulent and unwarlike colonies, presented an easy prey to our marine; to Louisiana, which had been sold to the Spanish court, we seemed to owe conquest as a reparation; the Dutch colonies in India might have been enabled to throw off the yoke of Holland; and on the continent, a powerful Prince, the Mathridates of India, vanquished, but not destroyed; animated with an implacable animosity to the English name, needed only the appearance of a French force, again to take up arms against the objects of his hereditary detestation.

In Europe too there are circumstances, which flattermen of a daring and comprehensive genius might have improved. The obstinate ignorance of Jacobinism, ruined against the rock of Sardinia, that fleet under Truguet, which, if it had appeared in the Archipelago, would have emboldened the Porte again to arm against Russia; to support Poland; to attempt the re-capture of the Crimea; and would thus have lighted a flame in the east of Europe, which all the efforts of our enemies would have been scarce able to extinguish.

The West India Colonies of our enemies, would have been sufficiently annoyed by an improvement in the internal regimen of our own Islands."

This alludes, we presume, to the scheme for emancipating and arming their slaves, which was agitated about nine months ago.

"Sometime ago, Bazot proposed a law, that every Deputy should give an account of his fortune, and of the additions which he had made to it during the Constituent Assembly, the Legislative Assembly, and the Convention. Had such a law been passed, when it came to my turn I must have answered—nothing! It is thus that I would refute the calumniator who called me the Ally of Pitt—An incorruptible character, evidenced by this honourable poverty, is the only patrimony I shall bequeath to my children. This proposition of Bazot was however evaded by the Anarchists, and indeed, such an enquiry would have proved embarrassing to them. *Barere* *Egmontine*, in the lowest state of indigence before the massacres of September, how came he to acquire a landed estate of 12,000 livres a year, and how does he support his hotel, his carriage, and his servants?—Whence are the sudden fortunes of Paris, of Sergeant, and of so many others of the assassinating Commune of Paris?—How shall we account for the large estates lately purchased in the name of the Father-in-law of *Danton*?"

He concludes in these words, "Anarchists, robbers, you may now strike, I have done my duty, I have spoken Truths useful to my Country, and they will survive me!"

#### ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE MARSEILLOIS AND THE TROOPS OF THE CONVENTION.

A Letter from the Commissioner of the convention with the Army sent against the Marseillois, was read, and runs nearly to the following purport:—

Avignon, Aug. 23, 1793.  
"Second Year of the Republic, One and Indivisible."

"CITIZEN PRESIDENT, "The Marseillois, having crossed the River *Durance*, carried the Posts which defended the Castle of *Cadenet*, and rendered themselves masters of it."

"The Republican General, immediately summoned the Citizens to rise: at the call of the Country, 6000 men came forth, and attacked the Marseillois, we were on the point of taking the Castle by storm, when the Rebels evacuated it, and took flight. ARBAUD their Chief, has been made prisoner, as his wound would not permit him to take flight. ARBAUD has 36 Marseillois to be his companions of misfortune; 100 of them were killed, and we took three pieces of cannon, and six hundred weight of gun-powder. One single Chasseur of the *Allobrogi* took eighteen Marseillois. The prisoners have been conducted to the Citadel of Avignon."

"The Rebels had taken *Manorgue*: the representative of the People *ROBESPIERRE* and his Colleague, run the greatest dangers; their carriages, baggage, and papers were seized.—*MAINVILLE* was in the wrong when he represented that his father and his family had been murdered: they have, on the contrary, been respected by the Rebels, and well treated, while eighty of the Patriots were massacred."

(Signed) "POULTIER. The Convention charged the Minister at War, by a Decree, to promote the *Allobrogi* Chasseur who took eighteen Marseillois."

GASTONS CHRISTIANS,

From a Paris Gazette.

"We have several accounts of the army of the rebels. The following is composed of different reports which have reached us. They seem to be of that silent character, that gloomy taciturnity which belongs to fanatics, who are actuated by a blind obedience to their leaders. They wear a long white jacket of very coarse cloth, a white sash round their waist, very small cuffs and facings, and a white plume on their hats."

"A larger white plume is the only mark of distinction for the officers, but they wear their decorations under their jackets. One of their Generals wears a red ribbon. All of them wear round their necks, a scarf with large beads."

"Some of them are only armed with coils and spades, but others have very good muskets and long bayonets; few swords are worn, and every one has a brace of pistols."

"When they take one of our soldiers, they at first affect to treat him very kindly, in order to seduce him. They are asked, whether they will join the rebels, or return to the patriots? In the last case, they are obliged to swear that they never will bear arms against Louis the Seventh, against the Roman Catholic religion, or the *Christian* army; afterwards they are ill used, have their hair cropped, and are sent away. We do not know, what becomes of those who are wicked enough to join them."

"The chiefs seem to have spies every where; and to be well informed of all that passes in our army and the different departments; and this gives them many opportunities of surprising our troops, and of striking a fortunate blow. The completest harmony reigns among them."

POLAND.—SEPTEMBER 5.

To induce Stanislaus to oppose to the last, the dismemberment of his kingdom, the following was the harangue of the virtuous Nuncio Kimbar in the Diet.

"My advice is, that we cede not to the instances of the Russian Ambassador, that we raise ourselves superior to his menaces. Sufferings are inconsiderable to virtue; it is her essence to condemn, and if inevitable to endure them. Why therefore, Sirs, are we to be thus alarmed?"

"They menace with exile all those who dare defend their country—those who refuse to see the seal to its annihilation. Let us go then into Siberia; the will have charms for us; her deserts will become our paradise; for every thing, even our ashes, shall proclaim the inflexibility of our virtue, its devotion to our country."

"You Sirs, whose reign is marked by a lengthened chain of misfortune—if in the midst of these disasters, you have been a thousand times in circumstances, which might have secured immortality to your name, and happiness to your Country, alas, all frustrated! now seize with more success those which present themselves this day."

"Efface the faults of your early years; and if the want of experience has given this reproach to your youth, that we needed a Sovereign more active and determined, reply to this reproach by evincing under grey hairs, the courage and the vigour denied to your youth."

"Pardon me, Sirs, that I here become your Cenor; but who can be otherwise that boasts his attachment to you and the Nation, and who remembers your sacred pledge, 'that they should be for ever indivisible, that rather than let your hand to the partition of the Country, it should wither to the bone?'—He who recollects this will justify my sentiments, and their language, he will be compelled to confess, that it is the pure and simple truth which issues from my lips."

"Sirs, we love you—You may reckon upon our entire affection. The Nation loves you. The Country, which served you for a cradle in infancy, yet sustains you. Can you resign our brethren, our fathers, and that land which has fostered your youth? All that as King you possess has been conferred by the Poles; they have loaded you with blessings, will you reward them with slavery?"

"Such a Throne will have no comfort; you must disdain to purchase it at such a price.—The general opinion is, that you have been indebted to Catharine for its security. Let the Universe see that it was God alone who destined you to be a King, and established your throne."

"Demonstrate that you will reign with glory, and faithful to your engagements, then too, when a greater force subverts every thing to its will, and menaces all with destruction, for You, to wear a Crown as the slave of Despotism, can have no charms."

"You Sirs, who are our monarch and our Father—(for here you will be styled by all, and in Siberia our hearts shall follow up those titles ineffaceably) conduct us, if we may be so, into Siberia. Let us go as we are menaced into those melancholy wastes. There yet our virtue and your own will cover with confusion those who have conspired our ruin. (Here the Deputies cried unanimously aloud! let us go in to Siberia!)"

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