

# The Courier.

No. 462.

FRIDAY, August 15, 1794.

[Vol. X.]

## 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 authorised 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.

WHEREAS it has come to the knowledge of the Honorable President in Council, that undue means have been taken for depriving the value of the Copper Money, circulating in and about this Settlement. This is to give Notice, that the Standard value of the Arcot Doodys as well as of the Madras Doodys, is ten Cash or the eighth part of a Fanam, and that any Shroff, Money-dealer, or other person, who shall refuse to receive these Doodies at the above mentioned exchange, or shall by combinations or other clandestine means, attempt to depreciate the Copper currency, will receive due punishment upon conviction, before his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Published by order of the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK,

Secretary.

Fort St. George: 9th August, 1794.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

IN Pursuance of the Provisions made in, and by the 15th Section of an Act of the 33d of His Majesty: The Court at a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and Sessions of Goal delivery, held at Madraspatnam on the 18th Day of July, 1794, before Ernst William Falkenfeld, and George Westcott, Esquires—Thomas Lewin, and George Wynch, Esquires, having come to the following Resolutions:

That the Town of Madras (commonly called the Black Town) be divided into three Divisions.

First or North West Division, to be all that space within the Black Town Wall, laying West of the Centre of the Road leading Northward from the Esplanade of Fort Saint George, along Mr Popham's broad way, to the Tripartite Gate of the Black Town Wall, and North of the middle of Permaul Pagoda Street, which runs West from the Esplanade to the Black Town.

Second or North East Division, all that space within the Black Town Wall, laying East of the Centre of the Road, leading as before described along Mr. Popham's broad way, and bounded to the Eastward by the Sea Beach.

Third or South Division, all that space within the Black Town Wall, laying South of the middle of Permaul Pagoda Street, described in the first named Division, and bounded to the Eastward by the Esplanade.

Resolved that Mr. William Jones be appointed to the Office of Collector, Surveyor, and Overseer of the first Division.

That Mr. John Jervis be appointed to the same Office for the second Division.

And Mr. John Stewart Smith to the same Office for the third Division.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the above named Gentlemen being appointed Collectors, Surveyors, and Overseers, of the three Divisions of Madras (commonly called the Black Town) are charged and authorised to carry into effect, so much of the Act of the 33d of His Majesty, as relates to the Survey, Assessment, and Collection of the assessed Amount, of and on the several buildings, and pieces of Grounds, situate within their said several and respective Divisions: and all Persons are hereby required to yield Obedience to the said Collectors, Surveyors, and Overseers, in discharge of the said several respective Duties, in ascertaining the Site, Extent, and true and real Annual Value of all Houses, Buildings, and Pieces of Ground, in the said several Divisions of Madras, and that the said Collectors, Surveyors, and Overseers, do now no less or hindrance to the said Surveyors, Collectors, and Overseers, but do give all necessary and requisite aid and assistance in the Premises.

By Order of the Court,  
ROBERT WILLIAMS,

Clerk of the Peace.

9th August, 1794.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. George Parry, the Superintendent of Company's Lands, in the vicinity of Madras, (comprising the Home Farms, held by Venkata Narayana,) has been directed to open a Register at his office, for the Registration of all Grants and future transfers of Grounds, without any charge whatever to the Parties who make application, and all Persons now holding Grants of Government, are again required, agreeably to the orders of the Honorable Governor in Council, to produce the same, at the Superintendent's office, Fort Square, for the purpose of being registered, and to enable him to note the date of the different transfers they have undergone to the present period.

The Superintendent has further been directed to present all enclosures of Ground, without a regular authority or Grant from Government, and no encroachment of the kind will be allowed in future, within the limits above mentioned.

In order to obviate difficulties on the collection of the Quit Rent, the undermentioned Advertisement, published on the 29th April, 1793, is now repeated.

This is to give notice, that the Proprietors of Houses and Gardens, paying Quit Rent to the Company, who may be in possession at the time the annual Quit Rent falls due, being on the 30th of April, of each year, will be held answerable for all Arrears outstanding, without reference to any preceding Proprietor, as in all purchases and transfers of such property, any sums due on this account, should be settled between the parties.

Published by Order of the Board of Revenue,

WILLIAM HARRINGTON,

Secretary.

Fort St. George: 21st July, 1794.

## PUBLIC OFFICE.

WHEREAS in Consequence of a Representation from the European Shop Keepers of Madras, the Honorable the President in Council hath been pleased to direct, that they shall be at liberty to dispose of Brandy, Jamaica Rum, and Gin, as also Shrub, Cherry Brandy, and all other Cordials made in Europe, in any Quantity, not less than three Dozen Bottles.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Justices will after the 1st Day of September next, be ready to issue Licences for the above-mentioned purpose, to such Shop-keepers, as may be desirous of them, and who accordingly, are to make application at the Public Office in Writing, specifying every Species of Spirits and Liquors which they intend to sell, in order that the same may be inserted in the Licences respectively. The Licences are to be annually renewed, and upon each of them, two Fees are to be paid, one of ten Pagodas to the Honorable Company, and one of three Pagodas to the Clerk to the Justices. The Principals taking out a Licence, are to be bound in a Penalty of fifty Pagodas; with two Securities in a Penalty of twenty five Pagodas each, for the due observance of the Conditions in the Licence.

NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN, that the Honorable the Governor in Council, has been pleased to direct the Justices, to extend the Indulgence of Licences, for the Sale of Spirituous Liquors, to such Natives as may wish to engage in pursuits of that kind, and that the Justices will be ready to grant the same to them, on their applying in the Mode hereinbefore pointed out as the Rule to be observed by European Dealers.

By Order of the Bench of Justices,  
STEVENS TOTTON, Clerk.

Fort St. George: 13th August, 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 Cudalore Ammo, deceased, to be granted to Paupah Madellly, as a Mortgage Bond Creditor of the said Deceased.

STEPHEN POPHAM, } Proctors,  
ROBERT WILLIAMS, }  
Fort St. George: 12th August, 1794.

## POLICIES OF INSURANCE PAYABLE IN LONDON.

THE Calcutta Insurance Company give public notice that having established a Correspondence in London, for the purpose of settling Losses, which may occur on vessels insured in their Office, they will in future grant Policies, that in the event of accident will be adjusted, at the House of Messrs. Edmund Boehms, and Co. at the Exchange at 3s per Current Rupee, and that such Policies will be issued in Duplicate or Triplicate, at the option of the Insured.

R. S. PERREAU, Sec.

Calcutta, 22d July, 1794.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Dividend of 10 per cent will be made on MONDAY the 18th of this month, to the Bond Creditors of the late M. JOHN HALL, and they are requested to bring their respective Bonds to the Administrators, at their office, opposite to Messrs. Stephens, and Cockell's, in the Fort, in order that Receipts may be wrote on the back of them.

Fort St. George: August 13th, 1794.

## FOR SALE

BY DAVID YOUNG,

ADMIRALTY STREET,

A FEW Dozen of Old Hock, and some of the Late Mr. John Hall's Madeira, at 5 and 4½ Pagodas per Dozen.

## FOR FREIGHT FOR BENGAL.

THE Ship AMELIA, Capt. Robert Elliot, will sail from hence for Bengal on or before the 25th instant—Any person chusing to send Freight, will be pleased to apply to the Commander, in Anderson's Street.

The Amelia carries 30 guns, and 150 men.

Friday, 15th August, 1794.

## MESSRS. ABICH and FOLLIOU, JEWELLERS.

HAVE the honour to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have removed from the House they lately occupied, at the end of ANDERSON'S STREET, to the middle of the same Street.

N. B. Mr. H. DURAND, Watch-maker, has removed also to the same House.

## MR. WATERS.

BEGS leave to acquaint the Settlement, that from the situation of the Market, he has found it necessary to raise the price of his GIN, as follows, viz.

CASES of 15 BOTTLES at Star Pags. 8½,  
Ditto of 12 Ditto at Ditto 5.

ALSO

Excellent BRANDY in Casks at Star Pagodas 1 per Gallon,

RUM in Ditto at Fanams 38 per Ditto.

N. B. He has a few Dozens of excellent VIN de GRAVE remaining, which he is selling at five and a half Star Pagodas per Dozen.

## MESSRS. BROWN AND ASHTON.

HAVE the Pleasure to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that they have lately received from the American Ship Archutha, some very Superb Sets of QUEEN'S WARE, which is now for Sale at their Shop, next Door to the Mayor's Court, Fort St. George.

THE TABLE SETTS  
Contain Turreens with Covers and Dishes,  
Dishes of all Sizes,  
Curry Dishes and Covers,  
Sauce Turreens and Covers,  
Table, Soup, and Breakfast Plates,  
Sauce Boats, Salad Dishes &c.

THE DESERT SETTS  
Contain Fruit Baskets, and  
Plates of various Shapes and Sizes.

THE TEA SETTS  
Contain every thing necessary for Breakfast, or Tea.

The whole forming the most Sumptuous and elegant Sets that were ever brought to India.

ALSO

A quantity of Black Hats and Bands, at the following reduced Prizes—viz.  
Common Sort, - - - 2½ Pagodas each,  
Fine Sort, - - - 2½ Pagodas each,  
Superfine Sort, - - - 3 Pagodas each,

## FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

FIVE Shroud Hawfers of 8 and 8½ Inches.  
SIXTEEN Coils of 2½ Inch, Rope and Rat-line Stuff.

ALSO

About twenty-eight Candles of Nails, of different sizes.  
Enquire of Messrs. Brown, and Ashton, Court Street.

## FOR SALE,

A CAPITAL pair of Bay Chariot Horses—a double Barrelled Gun, by Twigg and Balf—a pair of Pistols by Wogden, and a fine toned Piano Forte, by Merline.  
Enquire of R. Henderson.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### TO BE SOLD

On Monday the 18th instant,

At 10 o'clock,

AT THE SEA GATE,

THE Snow BENJAMIN and WILLIAM, carrying about 2200 Bags.  
A List of her Stores, and further Particulars may be had by applying at the House of Messrs. Gordon and Hamilton, Fort St. George.

### TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC OUTCRY.

On the Premises,

On Saturday, the 23d Instant,

Between four and six in the afternoon.

By order of Ninanah Moddeliar, Administrator to the Estate and Effects of J. Sykes, deceased, and unadministered by J. Johnson, deceased.

A VALUABLE Spot of Ground, situate in the High Street, leading from the Esplanade to the Goal Gate, and opposite Mauphas Cawn's Garden—measuring in length from North to South, on the East side, Ninety-five feet and a quarter, and in breadth from East to West on the North side Seventy-eight feet, and on the South side Seventy-two feet and a quarter, or thereabouts.

For the Convenience of Purchasers, the above Ground will be divided into two lots—the particulars of which, will be made known at the time and place of Sale.

### CONDITIONS OF SALE.

TEN per Cent to be paid at the time of Sale, and the remainder Purchase Money, at the time of delivering the Bill of Sale of the Premises—the expense attending which, to be defrayed by the Purchaser.

Madraspatnam, August 13th, 1794.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY R. HENDERSON,

AT HIS ROOMS,

Near the Wallajah Gate,

On Saturday next the 16th August,

At eleven o'clock in the Forenoon.

AN Elegant Chariot with a pair of Bay Horses—a capital Grey Saddle Horse, warranted found—two servicable Camels—five Bullocks and Furniture—Plate—Glasses and China Ware—the property of a Gentleman returning to Europe.

N. B. Catalogues will be Printed.  
SAME DAY WILL BE SOLD  
A Strong Bay coloured Bandy Horse, warranted found.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY R. HENDERSON,

AT HIS ROOMS,

NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,

On Monday next the 18th of August,

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,  
The undermentioned Articles, viz.

TWO Large Looking Glasses in Gold burnished frames—one Perambulator—two Dining Tables—three Camp Tables—several Couches—Cots—and Chairs—and a Chest of Drawers—twenty-six Pieces of Tennyvelly Mullin—a quantity of Ganjam Boots and half Boots, Europe Cotton Stockings—and Hats—several dozens of Queen's Ware—Plates—and one hundred and forty dozen excellent Brandy, in bottles.  
The same day will be sold at 12 o'clock.  
A Capital Gray Arab Mare.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY R. HENDERSON,

AT HIS ROOMS,

Near the Wallajah Gate,

On Wednesday next the 20th August,

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,  
The undermentioned peice goods, viz.

ONE thousand five-hundred pieces of Blue Handkerchiefs—four-hundred pieces of Blue Cloths 9 and 10 call—three-hundred pieces Northward Chintz—one-hundred and ten pieces of Panjam Cloths—one-hundred and forty pieces Bengal Mullin Handkerchiefs—one-hundred pieces of striped Gingam—one Marquee—a set of Beams and Weights—and twenty-four Hour Glasses.

Being part of the Cargo, of the ship Dorothea Elizabeth, taken on her voyage to the Isle of France, by a Squadron of His Majesty's Ships, under the Command of Captain N. Coomes, masters of the Goods to be seen at the Auction Room.

The same day will be sold,  
A handsome English Phaeton, town made with a hood, and wings to shift on occasionally with a pair of Stout Jaffanapatam Horses, and plated Harness—a Silver Turreen and Cover—a pair of Silver Goblets—and a Silver Gridiron.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

AUGUST 15, 1794.

**THE SUGAR CANE**, according to accounts received of that vessel, was obliged, through contrary winds and currents, to put in at Pondicherry on Friday last, the 8th inst. and sailed thence on the Evening of the same day. All passengers well.

The new Brigade, spoken of in the last Courier, as likely to be raised, is now actually ordered, and the several appointments to the duties of the same have taken place—as particularized under the head of Military Intelligence in our present paper.

By a Gentleman lately arrived from the Eastward, we learn, that two French Privateers having approached the China fleet, lately sailed hence, were chased by the Bombay frigate and the Swift, who were coming up with them very fast, when, it falling calm, the French got out a number of sweeps, and escaped. These privateers, one of which mounts 26, and the other 18 guns, have captured a vessel from Bombay, commanded by the Honourable Mr. Turnour, and were also in possession of the Elizabeth. Captain Stewart, but Ransomed her for 800 Dollars, and permitted the vessel to proceed to Penang.—The Eliza, Captain Callender, it is hoped, has escaped—when last seen she was standing, with a fair wind, for Penang—Captain Callender, we are informed, was left at Atcheen—Various reports prevailed to the Eastward, respecting the present destination of the larger French Privateers and Frigates,—it was generally supposed that they had proceeded through the Straights of Malacca, to the China Seas.

On Monday the eleventh Instant, the PANTHEON opened for the first time, with a SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT. The Room was very neatly fitted up, and appeared to be well calculated to the uses for which it is designed. The Music of the night was chosen from Handel, Plevel, Abel and Arne, and was executed with considerable vocal and instrumental Science and Ability.—The Company was not numerous—but select.

**CIVIL APPOINTMENT**—Mr. Fullerton Assistant under the Commercial Resident at Malulipatam.

We learn that accounts have been received from Captain Read, in charge of the Burrahmahul district, that upwards of 12,000 people, of a particular sect of Mahometans, had arrived in that district; the greater part of whom were mechanics, and of all denominations.

That these men had been expelled from the dominions of Tippoo, in consequence of violent disputes, and difference of opinion, between them and another sect of Mahometans, of which Tippoo himself is at the head.

That the difference in opinion, had turned upon a point of Religion, respecting their Prophet:—The former sect maintaining, that he had appeared two hundred years ago;—the latter, that he is to appear, two hundred years hence.

That this altercation had been carried on with such violence, by both parties, that Tippoo had thought proper to direct the whole of the opposite contending party, either to give up their opinion, and follow the same tenets of their Religion to which he himself conformed, or immediately to quit his dominions.

That the number of men above mentioned, had in consequence thereof, sought refuge in the Burrahmahul, to the satisfaction of Captain Read; and Government will doubtless experience the benefit of their settling in that part of their newly acquired territories, which have been committed to the immediate charge of Captain Read, who is so perfect a master of their own language.

We are exceedingly concerned, to hear of the death of Captain Barton, of the 76th regiment (by a letter from Ganjam in date the 18th ultimo). We learn that his death was occasioned by a fever caught after his escape from the wreck of the Daphne. He was buried with Military honours; and all the gentlemen of the settlement attended his funeral.

The Court of Appeals of Bombay, have set aside the Judgement, given in the Mayor's Court there, in the cause "Kemp V. Lewis," for crim. con. and the damages have been reduced from 10,000—to 2,000 Rupees.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O. By Government.

12th Aug. 1794.

The Honourable the President in Council having resolved to complete the Native Establishment to six Brigades as originally intended, is pleased to order that four new Native Battalions be raised without delay, to be numbered the 33d, 34th, 35th, and 36th Battalions of Native Infantry.

The 33d Battalion to be raised at the Presidency, and in order to accelerate the completion of this Corps, it is to receive the Additional lately raised by the 3d, 10th, 11th, and 19th Battalions.

The 34th Battalion to be raised at Vellore to receive the Additional lately raised by the 6th, and 16th Battalions.

The 35th Battalion at Trichinopoly, to receive the Additional lately raised by the 1st, 5th, 9th, and 21st Native Battalions.

The 36th Battalion at Tanjore, to receive the Additional lately raised by the 2d, 13th, 21st, and 24th Native Battalions.

The Supernumerary Subidars, Jemidars, Havildars, and Nagues, now on the establishment, to be distributed to the new Battalions.

In consequence of the foregoing resolutions the following Promotions, Appointments, and Removals to take place.

Major Alexander Wynch to be Lieutenant Colonel, pursuant to the completion of the 6th Brigade—Date of Commission, 6th August 1794.

Captain Archibald Brown to be Major, vice Wynch, promoted—Date of Commission 6th August, 1794.

Captain Thomas Dunwoody to be Major, pursuant to the completion of the 6th Brigade—Date of Commission, 6th August, 1794.

Lieutenant John Bannerman to be Captain, vice Bruce, deceased—Date of Commission, 6th August, 1794.

Lieutenant Thomas William Shippy to be Captain, vice Brown, promoted—Date of Commission, 6th August, 1794.

Lieutenant Francis Capper to be Captain, vice Dunwoody, promoted—Date of Commission, 6th August, 1794.

Lieutenants John Cuppage, Joachim Sandt, Rofs Lang, and George Coupland, to be Captains in the room of those required to Command the new Battalions—Date of Commission, 6th August, 1794.

The following Ensigns to be Lieutenants in consequence of the above augmentation—Date of Commission, 6th August, 1794.

- John Munro, Arthur Frith,
- Alexander Grant, Jofeph Coupland,
- G. R. A. Kelly, William Robbinet,
- Charles Lucas, William Davies, Sen.
- Philip Dornieux, Jofeph Stonard,
- N. Thornton Showers, William Bagler,
- George Macgregor, William Davies, Jun.
- Thomas O'Connor, R. Robinfon Sheppard,
- Arch. Cambell, Jofeph Stoves,
- Peter Smith, John Evans,
- Dugald Campbell, Anthony Monin,
- John Fortunes, George Pippard,
- John Fitzpatrick, William Frafer,
- Edwd. R. Bagshaw, J. Spencer Blofield,
- James Funlon, Charles Ryves,
- Donald Macgregor, John Ravenhill,
- James R. Macdonald, AND
- W. H. Vaughan, Nicholas Ryan.

Captain Thomas Leighton removed from the 10th Battalion, to the Command of the 8th Battalion, vice Dunwoody.

Captain George Ure to Command the 19th Battalion, vice Leighton, removed.

Captain Anthony Beale to Command the 24th Battalion, vice Bruce.

Captain Edward Ferguson to Command the 1st Native Battalion, vice Brown.

Captain Edward Tolfrey to Command the 33d Native Battalion.

Captain Donald Mc Donald to Command the 34th Native Battalion.

Captain William Kenny to Command the 35th Native Battalion.

Captain James Innes to Command the 36th Native Battalion.

Lieutenant Frederick Pierce to be Major of Brigade, to the 6th Brigade, and Lieutenant and Quarter Master, John Munro, to be Quarter Master and Adjutant, to the 6th Brigade.

Lieutenant Colin Campbell to be Muster Master in the Malulipatam District, vice Pierce.

Lieutenant Alexander William Patterfon, to be Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion European Infantry, vice Munro.

Lieutenant Henry Nash, to be Adjutant to the 19th Native Battalion, vice Cuppage, promoted.

Lieutenant Thomas Bowles, to be Adjutant to the 33d Native Battalion.

Lieutenant I. M. Vernon, to be Adjutant to the 34th Native Battalion.

Lieutenant Burnet Rind, to be Adjutant to the 35th Native Battalion.

Lieutenant Thomas Younge, to be Adjutant to the 36th Native Battalion.

Head Quarters Choultry Plain, 13th Aug. 94.

G. O. BY COL. BRATHWAITE.

The Lieutenants promoted from the Rank of Ensigns by the General Order of the 12th Inst. to remain with, and be returned in the Corps

to which they are at present attached, until further Orders.

Commanding Officers of the new Battalions with their Staff, to repair forthwith to their respective Stations.

In the Additional ordered to join the new Battalions, are to be included the Native Supernumerary Non-Commissioned, serving with those Details.

Native Infantry Supernumeraries distributed to the new Battalions as follows:—

	Sub.	Jem.	Hav.	Nag.
From the 10th to the 33d Batt.	1			
Do. 11th do. do.	1	1		
Do. 12th do. do.	1			
Do. 33d do. do.			8	7
Do. 8th do. do.	1	1		
Do. 30th do. do.	1	2		
Do. 12th do. 34 do.			6	7
Do. 20th do. do.	1	1	8	8
Do. 36th do. do.	1	2	7	5
Do. 16th do. do.	1			
Do. 6th do. do.	1			
Do. 15th do. 35 do.	1	1		
Do. 5th do. do.	1			
Do. 22d do. do.	1	1		
Do. 9th do. do.	1			
Do. 2d do. 36 do.	1			
Do. 13th do. do.	1	1		
Do. 21st do. do.	1	1		
Do. 24th do. do.	1	1		

The above Supernumeraries and Additional, from the different Battalions, to join without delay—No steps are to be taken for filling up the Vacancies for Subidars and Jemidars in the new Corps, until further Orders.

The new Battalions to be furnished each with three good Men as Sergeants, as follows:

The 33d Batt. by the 2d European Batt.

The 34th do. do. 1st do.

The 35th & 36th do. 3d do.

A present plate of each of the new Battalions, to be sent to Head Quarters so soon as the Additional join.

BY AN OVER-LAND PACKET, via Grain, we have Intelligence from Europe, of so late a date as the 28th of April; which is not so important in object, or so extensive in comprehension, as reasonably might have been expected from the circumstances of the time, and from the known situation of European affairs, at the date of the antecedent despatch.

Few English, or Continental Papers, it is said, have been received by the Packet,—and but a confined, and limited number of Private letters.—Of any public source of Information, we have not, unfortunately, been able to avail ourselves; so that we are indebted for the following detail of European intelligence, the best in our power to offer, principally to the kindness of individuals, who have liberally furnished us with an abstract of the private correspondence, they had received; and next, to the copious extracts, from the English and Foreign Prints, contained in the late Bombay Papers.

The Continental Campaign, according to the accounts received, had scarcely commenced at the time when the Packet left England.—The Powers concerned and interested in the war, were occupied on every side in preparing for the present and future service.

The plan of proceedings submitted by Colonel Mack, for the new Campaign, was not declared, nor had begun to shew itself in any of the movements of the combined armies.

Much jealousy appeared to have been entertained by the allies, of the *Intention* of the Prussian Court, with respect to the further support of the common cause, which the late conduct of the King, in his requisition of the discharge of old, and stale demands, and his new claims on the circles, for the maintenance of his troops, seemed much to torment and increase.

But whatever doubts might be entertained of the sincerity of Prussia; the conduct lately adopted by the Emperor, by putting himself at the head of his army, and by increasing his Levies, in almost a two-fold Ratio; has as much credited and encouraged, as it must eventually serve the Enterprise and success of future operations.—Besides

"The Kings name is a Tower of strength, Which they upon the adverse Faction want."

The part observed by Great Britain, with respect to the continuation of the war, is equally unequivocal and active with Germany; the people cheerfully contributing to the expense, and subscribing to the necessity which occasions it.—Several attempts have been made in Parliament, by the opposition, to discredit the war, but without effect; for although all parties may appear desirous of peace, and are sensible of the blessings to be derived from it, yet all rational and thinking men agree, that however eligible peace might be in itself, it is a conclusion under the present circumstances, not to be expected.

The MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, is not embarked in any ostensible situation, though it

is said, several places have courted him—He lives high in his Majesty's, and what is seldom the case with the favourites of Kings, close in the people's confidence.

The MARQUIS CORNWALLIS received the thanks of the House, for his eminent services in India, at the time of his introduction to it, on his new dignity—conveyed to him, very happily by Lord Lovelborough, as Chancellor.

Several Asiatic arrangements were said to be in contemplation at the time at which the latest letters are dated.

LORD HOBART, if we may credit general report, may be expected on the first ship—and will remain here, until the fatigue of an eastern voyage be worn off, and probably until certain arrangements be previously made at Calcutta, for his Lordship's reception.

MR. DUNCAN, of the Bengal establishment, was mentioned as the probable successor to the chair of Bombay—and a certain NOBLE PEER, on a vacancy at a Presidency nearer to us.

Of the prevalent Politics of the Day, and of the particular Inferences to be drawn from the posture of European affairs, we adopt, on the present occasion, in the following Paragraph, the sentiments and very words of the BOMBAY EDITOR, who, having ample documents, and authority before him, was therefore better enabled to deduce, therefrom, a just and true conclusion.

Although the intelligence received from Europe, by this opportunity, adds little to what we knew of the immediate operations of the continental armies, the general complexion of affairs is of that nature, as to arouse the attention, and awaken the interest of the most indifferent observer of the present contest. The nearer we approach to that important period which must decide the fate of France, a greater combination of events crowd upon the view; until human foresight is lost in the speculation, and it only remains to hope that the issue may be favourable to the general interests of liberty and humanity.

It appears that the Emperor had taken upon himself the Command of his Forces, and that the campaign had opened in the latter end of March, in an attack made by the French upon his fortified camp, that the action while it lasted was vigorous and bloody and that it ended considerably to the advantage of the allies; the English had not shared in this engagement, as they had not at the time formed a junction with the Austrians.

That a conspiracy scarcely less formidable than the Brissotine, had been discovered at Paris headed by Danton and Lacroix, men but lately the most popular in the Republican cause; that to this Plot had been attributed the great scarcity of Provisions and the tumultuous excesses which had lately distracted the Capital. Roberstierre on the other hand who had brought this conspiracy to light, was accused by the Party of Danton with aiming at the Dictatorial Authority. Which of these most deserve the Guillotine future events will discover.

The magnanimous Potentates of Russia and Prussia had meditated another division of Poland. This despotic step however had excited the indignation of the injured Poles, who rallied under the standard of revolt raised by some of the most eminent Generals of their Nation. The Austrian and Prussian Troops had marched to quell the Insurrection and it was expected much blood would be shed before the affair would terminate.

The English operations in the West Indies, had been attended with success; all Martinique had fallen into their possession; a valuable acquisition had also been made upon Corsica of the Port and Harbour of S. Fiorenzi, an attack however upon Bastia had been unsuccessful, the siege of which after a considerable loss had been converted to a Blockade.

His Prussian Majesty still seems to remain in the most perplexing uncertainty relative to the conduct which he is henceforth to hold in respect to France. The coolness which has lately taken place between the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, the pacific tone adopted by all the writers in the pay of Prussia, and the great attention paid by General Kalkreuth to the French Commissioners all tend to inspire the Germans, with an idea of a separate peace speedily taking place between some of the Combined powers and the National Convention.

To prevent any bad consequence arising from a defection of this kind, the Emperor has adopted the proper measures for assembling large armies belonging to the states of the Empire on the upper Rhine.—The command is to be conferred on the Prince de Saxe

Tesehen, and all the circles which have hitherto commuted their personal services for money, are enjoined to furnish them in kind. It is even the wish of the Court of Vienna, should the Empire be reduced to extremities, to arm all the inhabitants and rise in a mass to oppose the common enemy.

On the other hand, the King of Prussia, justifies that the six anterior circles immediately, and without any official delay, shall furnish his army with provisions.

“ His Majesty, (adds he) knowing that his forces must suffer infinitely more than those belonging to the Princes nearer to France, for this and other reasons, he finds himself absolutely unable to co-operate, by means of his own exertions alone, in a third campaign, in a manner equally active as he has formerly done, and he will be obliged in the course of a few weeks, to withdraw his forces from the frontiers of Germany, which they have so well defended, and march them back to his own states. If means are not instantly used for their entertainment, this proposition is but too likely to experience many and perhaps insurmountable obstacles.

By accounts from Paris of the 20th instant, we learn, that Robespierre and the Committee of Public Safety carry all before them, and that the people have the greatest confidence in them. Hebert, Vincent, Momoro, Roufin, and the other conspirators, on the afternoon of the day when the accounts came away, underwent a secret examination, and the seal has been taken off from their papers, that they may be investigated. The plan, according to the relation made in the Jacobin Society by Billand de Varennes, was to have murdered the Convention and the Jacobins and for this purpose the prisons were to be opened, and the army had been tampered with. From their machination also arose the scarcity of provisions. Their fate, however, is now pretty well decided.

The fittings of the Convention down to the 20th, were chiefly taken up in discussing this conspiracy, and the Convention were unanimous in the resolution to support Robespierre and his measures, in the fitting of the 18th, a letter from the Representative at Bastia, stated, that the English were before that place, that the garrison was reduced to a pound of bread per day, and that their provisions would not hold out longer than the 28th of February. His letter was dated the 22d.

Amongst those who have been guillotined lately are, Beaudivant, Chaplain to the Duke of Orleans, five persons who formerly had the care of Louis XVI, and S. Dumont, Valet de Chambre to his widow.

Forty-two Bankers, Merchants, and Brokers of Paris, have entered into a contract with the Committee of Public Safety, in which for Fifty millions they have engaged to supply the Republic with provisions of all kinds, which they propose to draw from all the principal Commercial towns of Europe.

The Theatre at Drury-lane, is rebuilt upon a very extensive and altogether new plan. One of its most essential and remarkable improvements, is an iron screen the breadth of the Theatre, capable of being let down in case of fire and preventing all communication between the stage and the audience, in such a manner, that when the scenes (which are usually the spot where the fire commences) are in flames, the audience shall be out of danger.

BRUSSELS,—April 13th, 1794.

The day before yesterday, the Emperor with the two Archdukes Charles and Joseph, at the head of an army of 60,000 men, Austrian and English, attacked all the posts occupied by the Conventualists near *Bouchain, Landreay, and Guise*. His Majesty encouraged the Soldiers by his presence, and exposed himself to the greatest dangers. The battle was long and bloody, it continued all the 17th and a great part of the 18th. All our positions had advanced about five Leagues into the enemy's territory; and the head quarters was actually at *L'arbrède Guise*. Landreay is surrounded by our troops, and they are collecting Pioneers from all quarters to commence the siege. We have taken a good number of French prisoners and twelve pieces of Cannon.—We are waiting with the most lively impatience, for a particular detail of this glorious day, where his Majesty in person, and his two Brothers have covered themselves with immortal glory.

LONDON—April 4.

We have received by Authentic letters from Barbadoes of the 10th of February, the detail of the descent of the English on the Island of Martinico.

They are contained in the dispatches dated the 8th, and addressed by Sir John Jarvis, Commander in Chief of the Naval forces on that expedition, to the Honourable the President of Barbadoes.

The fleet arrived in the Bay of *Marin*, on the 5th in the evening. Sir Charles Gray landed the troops in the morning, and took post on the River *Salce* before night; without any other loss than one sick serjeant that died from fatigue.

Brigadier General WHITE, divided from Sir CHARLES, and marched to take possession of *L'Anse d'Arlet*, of *Grand-Aisle*, of *Fort Solomon*, and the heights that commands *St. Ilet* of *Ramiers*.

Captain Rogers, with a division of frigates and transports, with Sir CHARLES GORDON'S Brigade on board, made sail for *Cape-Navire* to co-operate on that side, to keep *St. Pierre* in check.

On the 8th in the morning, the battery at *Cape Solomon* and *Cape Bourg* were taken without any loss, and the English flag hoisted.

Brigadier General WHITE being informed that Sir CHARLES GRAY was arrived at *Lamoules*, where the enemy occupied a post opposite to the Island of *Ramiers*, they proposed attacking it as soon as the Artillery should arrive, which the Admiral was to send them, and which ought to arrive in time for the expedition.

The inhabitants of the quarter of *Bay Marin* report, that General Dundas, who had made his descent some hours before Sir CHARLES GRAY; was in possession of *La Trinite*.

Letters dated from *Tortola*, of the 28th of February report, that all Martinique except *Fort Bourbon*, now called *Fort de la Republique*, is in possession of the English.—Mr. de *Rochambeau*, had made a *sortie*, but had been repulsed with considerable loss.—Colonel John Campbell, of the 9th regiment, has been killed by a cannon ball. It is said, that there are not more than eight hundred regular troops in the garrison, but they are ignorant of the number of *Malita* and *Mullatoes*, &c. It is said, that *Mon. de Rochambeau* speaking of capitulating, had been suspended by a Council of War, and that the command in chief had been given to a Mr. *Belgrade*, one of the principal *Mallatoes*.

All these circumstances leads to conjecture, that the *Fort de la Republique* will soon surrender.

Admiral Gardner, with the East India fleet, had not left England late in April. Every preparation was making for carrying on the campaign with vigor, but as yet nothing decisive had taken place between either of the armies.—A threatened invasion of England as usual—Capt. Anderson, to succeed John Tarker Esq. as Master Attendant of *Marine*.

The use of the Guillotine seems to gain ground every day in France, amongst the number that have lately fallen victims, is the inventor of the Machine, *Monf. Guillotine*, who has had an opportunity of experiencing the effects of his own invention.

REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL.

2d April.

By the Jury of Judgment, *Charmette Gabriel*, Ex-veuve of *Paris, Dillon, Sernau*, the widow *Hebert, Beyer, Lafelle, Ernest, Bucher, Rumeau, Lacembe, Labrasse, Laplain, Lacroix, Gramont*, the Father, *Gramont* the son, *Lambert, Durat, Barras*, the widow of *Desmoulins*, were convicted as authors, and accomplices of a conspiracy that existed against the liberty, security, &c. Sovereignty of the people, tending to trouble the state with a civil war, by arming the citizens against each other, and against the exercise of legitimate authority. They have been condemned to death, and ordered for execution on the *place de la Revolution*, and all their effects confiscated for the benefit of the Republic.

*Civita Vecchia*, February. 21

The Spanish fleet is again returned to *Carthagena*. No less than twenty barks from *Genoa* to *Nice*, with corn and grain have been taken by the English.

Besides the contributions in money, which the Emperor has demanded of the Italian states, other measures for a general defence against the common enemy have been proposed from the same quarter.

LONDON—28th March.

Yesterday Government received dispatches from *Lord Balcarras*, Governor of *Jersey*. There were in sight in the bay of *Grandeville*, a vast number of Transports, and they were informed, that 12,000 men had already embarked, and that several thousands were ready, and that there were arriving from all parts of the coast, and at *Grandeville*, a great number of troops. That they had in the bay of *Concale*, six ships of the line, besides several large frigates, the greatest part of those frigates are ships of the line with their upper batteries cut off, they carry twenty-four guns of a very large calibre.

The Isle of *Jersey* is in a most excellent state of defence.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15.

General Tilly came to complain of his dismissal from the service.—The Assembly did justice to his patriotism, and permitted him to remain at Paris, until new orders.

Various other Petitioners were admitted, among others, the Section of *Bonne-Nouvelle* came to demand, as a revolutionary measure, that Merchants should be excluded from all public functions.

This Petition was received with marked displeasure; and it gave occasion to Robespierre (who appeared at the Assembly this day, for the first time after his indisposition) to rise and after exhorting citizens not to foment new jealousies at this crisis, he proceeded.

“ The execrable faction,” said he, “ who would enslave us, and whose plots have been discovered, has Assembled at Paris bands of Emigrants, and of desolate men of all descriptions, with the aid of these Monsters, crimes have been planned, the idea alone of which makes one shudder, and of which the annals of the world afford no example.

“ All the tyrants of Europe were well acquainted with the exact time at which this incredible tragedy was to have commenced. To force the prisoners, to cut the throats of a part of the prisoners, to arm the rest, and to fall on the National Representatives and murder them, to do the same by the constituted Authorities, and all the firmest Supporters of the Republic; to obtain by this means, the possession of all the Powers, and upon the smouldering ruins of the Temple of Liberty, to re-establish Royalty; this was the horrible fate that awaited us, and which has been planned by men who had contrived to insinuate themselves into the confidence of the people.

“ With regard to the proofs of these accumulated crimes, we have them in abundance.

“ These proofs shall be laid before you, but before all things, I adjure the people to employ themselves to discover their enemies; I adjure them to defend the sacred cause of Liberty with their accustomed energy; I adjure them to second and support their Representatives who will always conduct themselves with a fidelity proportioned to the confidence reposed in them, I intreat the people to go through the sections, to pull off the mask from the accomplices of the criminals whom we have already in our possession, and to confound the traitors who are salaried by the tyrants.”

The Convention desired to know the contents of the letters of which Robespierre spoke as being in hands of the Committee, upon which Couthon rose and said.

“ The Sword of the Law is ready to strike the traitors (here the hall rung with loud applause) the conspiracy is developed every instant more and more: the proofs are coming in from all parts, but it is of importance that the people preserve an attitude firm and terrible, they must chafe from their bosom every thing that tends to enervate and relax their manners, it is of importance that justice and virtue be the order of the day.

“ An Agent of the Republic with the Swiss Cantons, wrote, that the emigrants were triumphing in the intelligence they pretended to have, that a Massacre would take place in Paris in eight or ten days, and the Convention would be dissolved.

“ The Committee had intercepted two Letters, which left no doubt of the existence of the conspiracy. The first is written to a personage who acts a great part with a foreign despot, by one of his Agents at Paris.

“ It can be no longer dissembled,” said this letter, “ that there exists at present two parties at Paris, in the one is the Committee of public safety, who are desirous that the Revolutionary Government should proceed, but with a steady and measured pace; and the Jacobins, conducted by Robespierre; these are in perfect accord.—At the head of the other party are Herbert and Vincent, who direct the Cordeliers; at this moment, the

two parties are irritating each other, and the last is labouring to destroy the popularity of Robespierre, Herbert, in particular, is violent, because the Committee of Public Safety, disapproves the attempt of utterly annihilating public Worship, and still more the method by which this end is pursued.”

The second Letter, which as well as the first, is dated the 21st of February, is addressed to *Bafon*, in this it is said,—“ The two new parties will soon come to blows; but the party of Vincent and Herbert, has most possession of the public opinion, especially of that of the women whose influence upon their Husbands is well known. A descent upon England is still talked of; *La Vendee* in spite of the Victories over the Rebels still subsists.”

Barrere here took up the discourse, to add he said, some new facts in confirmation of what had been related.—“ *Mallet du Pan*, that despicable hireling of the Bourbons, announced, about four or five days since, that there would be a violent tumult at Paris, and that it would be occasioned by a scarcity of provisions, this conspiracy is not confined to Paris, its ramifications extend to other places.

“ In the Department of *Taron* the peasants of the district of *Gayan* are in a tumult, and as here, demand the opening of all the prisons, the conspirators were in perfect security, and only waited the concerted moment: but their criminal heads shall soon satisfy the vengeance of the People, already three hundred witnesses have been heard.

“ Citizens; in times of conspiracy we must act with celerity, we must not let our enemies have time to put in execution new intrigues, it is necessary for the people to keep a continual, Watchful eye upon every person: it is necessary for them even to discover, by the features of the countenance, their friends from those who are eager to oppress them.

“ Justice is soon going to be executed upon that croud of foreign deserters, who are all of a sudden come to this capital. All the traitors will soon be discovered.

“ Yes,” cried Couthon, “ you will yourselves discover all the conspirators; but fellow Citizens, beware especially of those hang dog figures you so often meet with; they can belong to none but Counter Revolutionists.

All these speeches were received with the loudest applauses; and the letters mentioned where ordered to be inserted in the Bulletin.

Extract of a Letter from Copenhagen, dated 22d March.

The connections which the Agents of the French Convention have formed here, occasionally embarrass the Danish Government, and so much the more, since the Foreign Powers appear persuaded that we are not so hostile to the French as they could wish.

It is to this disposition that we must attribute, the serious complaints that Mr. Hailes his Britannic Majesty's Minister, has made to our first Minister of State Count Bernstorff, in a letter dated the 10th of this month, against the Author or Editor of a periodical paper, named the Danish Spectator, supposing that this paper without naming him has nevertheless attacked him, with the most absurd reproaches, and has insulted not only his public character, but has even attempted to expose his person to the most serious danger.

Mr. Hailes in his letter speaks of the representations that he had already made *in voce*, upon his situation at Copenhagen, and upon the danger he constantly runs of being insulted in public: he insists strongly “ upon “ the disgrace thrown in his person upon the “ Respect whom he represents; upon the “ soverign due to his character, to his colleagues, and to the Danish nation itself, “ and demands the fullest satisfaction against “ the Printer, by the seizure of his person, “ and the institution of a criminal process “ against him, agreeable to established laws, “ &c.” The Editor has not been seized: it is true, but he has been brought before the Council of state and interrogated.

The serious and pressing manner, with which the other foreign Ministers have supported the complaints of Mr. Hailes, will oblige our Government to take some measures upon the subject.

ARRIVALS.

August 10, Ship *Fata Illam*, Haig, Bombay — 12, H. M. Ship *Orpheus*, from a Cruise — 13, Snow *Tarvany*, Elphinstone, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

August 9, Brig *Fittig*, Pendame, Southward — 10, Ship *General Anker*, Goodson, Calcutta — 12, Ship *Dorothea Elizabeth*, — Nicobar and Pegue — 13, Ship *Friends Adventure*, Grey, Southward and Eastward — Ship *Wandior*, 25 all, Pondicherry.

PARISIAN INTELLIGENCE.

December 30.

The Republican arms have suffered a very severe check in the South, which appears to have given most serious alarm even to the heroes of the Convention.—The following is the account given by Barrere, in the sitting of the 28th of December, of the operations in the Eastern Pyrenees.

"I must begin with disasters, said the Orator, but I address Republicans. The post of Ville-Longue, which was surpris'd by the Spaniards on the 17th of Primaire, (the 7th of December) was retaken from them on the 20th; our Troops have fallen victims to the bas't treachery. The Fort St. Elme, which defended Port Vendres, has been given up to the Spaniards. The Commandant of the Fort fired on our troops with Grape; and Port Vendres immediately fell into the hands of the Spaniards. Taking advantage of the panic of our army, which was besides in a state of disorganization, they attacked Banyuls des Alpes, Ville-Longue, and Collioure; and all these Posts and places have fallen to them. Orders however, are now given to remedy every thing. The Generals, staff, and Representatives of the people (Field-Deputies) are already changed; and the army to be regenerated and reinforced. The heroes who have conquered at Port de la Montagne; ci devant Toulon, commanded by the intrepid Degommier, shall soon confront the slaves of Madrid. The Roman policy against surrounding Nations, consist'd in combating them one by one. The French, more magnanimous, fight all the Tyrants at once. The Spaniard is at this moment the order of the day."

Barrere then communicated several letters: one from Getton, Representative of the people, dated Perpignan, 1st of Nivose (21st of January) in these terms:

"The Army of the Eastern Pyrenees was never in a more alarming situation. The Enemy are above 40,000 strong; having just received reinforcements from Portugal, and their army in the Western Pyrenees. The rascal Didau, turned out lately from the Gendarmerie, is the cause of all our misfortunes. Our army however is rallied at the Camp de la Reunion, and every possible measure is taken to ensure the fate of Perpignan; though the high-minded Spaniard, General Ricardos, speaks already of making it his Winter-quarters. I must speak freely: The army is disorganized; and unless immediate succours be sent, the troops will be appointed, the Eastern Pyrenees may fall into the hands of the enemy."

February 7.

The Generals of the Convention, who have hitherto seen uniform and numerous instances of a fatal termination of their Career, may receive henceforward some consolation from the fate of General Jourdan, who has escaped the destiny of Luckner, Custine, Houchard, Biron, Brunet, Marce, &c. and been treated with an indulgence without example, since the establishment of the Revolutionary Government in France: although he failed in the execution of the plan of the Committee of Public safety, he preserves his liberty and has obtained a retreat granted by the Law.

On the 5th February, Barrere communicated this event to the Convention.

"It has been, said he, a general complaint that the army of the North has long remained inactive: but it has held in check a numerous enemy: and been detached either for the destruction of La Vendee or to strengthen the armies of the Rhine or Morelle. After the victory at Maubeuge, the Committee formed a plan to clear the territories of the Republic at once of its enemies. The execution of this plan required a bold and active Commander: General Jourdan was destitute of these qualities, he forgot the saying of Cesar, *Id est, nothing was done whilst any thing remained undone.* The Committee therefore had given the command of the army to Pichegru who possessed every quality that Jourdan wanted, who would retire unsuspected and with integrity: he was poor, and the conqueror of Maubeuge ought not to be allowed to remain without a mark of the National gratitude. He proposed that a retreat should be allowed him fixed by the law."

The Convention decreed accordingly that Pichegru should replace Jourdan in the command of the army of the north.

Whatever alarm the Convention experienced from the capture of the lines of Weissembourg and the Siege of Landau, during the last campaign, on the Rhine, it has been entirely effaced by the recapture of Fort Louis, or rather its evacuation, by the Austrians, who could no longer keep possession of it.—Barrere announced this event at the sitting of the Convention on the 22d January, and in communicating it, he consoled the Assembly on the loss of the fortifications which the Austrians had blown up when they left the place. "The Fort of Alliance," said he, is entirely preserved; *until a more enlightened Policy shall destroy it.*

"We have lost the fortifications; but we have ramparts remaining impregnable; the Republic has not lost a single man, and according to the opinion of the most experienced Engineers, the recapture of Fort Vauban ought to have cost from 5 to 6000 men: we shall rebuild the fortifications; as to the Houses of Towns besieged, they are of more injury than service." Barrere then made a splendid eulogium on the courage of the Volunteers, who threw themselves in every part to extinguish the matches. He contradicted the report of the check said to have been received at Worms by the Troops of the Convention; and dwelt on the mischief of encouraging any plan of peace at present: he attributed the demands which had been made, and the addresses for peace, in the first place, to Foreign enemies, in the second to the Aristocrats, to the moderate Party, to the Rich, to the Descendants of the Privileged Orders, to the Friends of the Conspirators, to the Pusillanimous and Timid, to bad Citizens, and pretended Patriots: "Peace," says he, is necessary for Monarchies; the energy of War for Republics; Peace for Slaves, but the agitation of Liberty for Republicans: Peace for fixed Governments, but all the Revolutionary activity for the French Republic.

This method of thinking and acting seems to have prevailed in the Convention, and one of the Members moved, that any one who suggested Peace to the people, should be suspected—this motion however was not carried.

April 2.

Robespierre sacrifices to his ambition all his accomplices, whose characters or energy could counteract his views: he will at all events hold himself master of the field of battle, and direct at his pleasure, the Committee of Public safety, and he holds the Convention in dependence, he has ordered Danton, Lacroix, Camilla, Dismoulins, and Philippeaux, to be arrested, whose intrigues, and address, could still frustrate his views, of Dictator, which he has certainly in view: He presses the procedure already begun against Chabot, Bazire, Fabre d'Eglantine, &c. in a manner that in fifteen days he will be able to decide at his pleasure, the unfortunate fate of France.—Barrere perfectly seconds his views.

CONSTANTINOPLE—16th February.

The Naval force of Russia in the Black Sea, is on a most respectable footing. They have twenty four Ships of the Line, and a great number of Brigantines of a new invention, they are armed with Cannon of different Calibers, and are in a situation to attack the largest Ships.

Opposite to Bender the Russians occupy a Camp defended by 180 pieces of Cannon, a Camp of 4000 men protect the works of the Forts of Ternova, which they are finishing with expedition. From thence to the entrance of the Nistru, the left side of the river is defended by encampments at proper distances. Twelve thousand men are at Hodgeaby, where they are constructing a harbor. They reckon an army of seventy thousand Russians in that country, that may be raised at the first signal under General Surwarov.

The situation of the Turks is far from being so respectable, Bender rebuilding on the old plan is not half finished, and without artillery. Ackermann, is not in a better state, and the lines at Anape are not yet begun—All along the Nistru, they have not a single Corps of Troops.

SWEDISH CONSPIRACY.

STOCKHOLM, 20th Dec.

A conspiracy has just been discovered here which threatened this Kingdom with all the horrors of French Anarchy; the conspirators aimed at nothing less than the life of the Regent, which they meditated to take away by the dagger or by poison:—On the night of the 17th and 18th, the following persons were arrested, the Countess of Rubenfeld, a lady in the train of the Dutchess Regent, Lieutenant Colonel Santals, the ci-devant, Lieutenant Colonel, Baron de Lillie, and d'Ehrenstrom, the old Secretary of the King, as well as Foerster, the keeper of the Opera-House. A number of servants and other people of this description, have also been arrested; they are in pursuit of Major Holthufen, and a Valet de Chambre of the name of Mineur, who has escaped.

The examination of the Prisoners is began before the Police, who are charged with this affair; hitherto nothing has publicly transpired, except what is contained in the following proclamation:

"His Majesty the King has been under the necessity of protecting himself against the Machinations of certain persons; who appear to have entered more or less into a conspiracy, tending to disturb the security of his Royal House, and the tranquillity of his Kingdom; happily the plot has been timely discovered. His Majesty has given directions to the President of the Police, to bring the affair forward before the Tribunal of Sweden; His Majesty has reason to flatter himself from present appearances, that the number of the conspirators is small, which adds to the attachment of his subjects towards their sovereign, and the steps taken by order of his Majesty, give reason to believe that all the danger is past.

25th December.

The 20th of this month, was the day appointed by the Conspirators for executing their black project of firing the four quarters of this Capital, that they might profit by the confusion the conflagration would occasion, to massacre the Duke regent, and afterwards proclaim the young King, whom they would declare out of his Minority; four distinguished persons were intended to have been made his council. Baron de Reuterholm, President of the College of revision, who has always devoted his labors to the welfare of the state, was to have shared the fate of the Duke Regent. The prisoners have just been examined, and have acknowledged every thing. Miss Rudenskold at first held out, but having learned that her accomplices were all arrested, she also confessed: it was from her that it was found, that Baron D'Armedt was to have held the reins of Government, until the young King should be capable of the task. The Baron is gone off under the pretext of a journey to Italy, but it is thought that he is not gone so far, since by a letter found upon Miss Rudenskold, the place of his retreat is said to have been discovered; it is still doubted however, whether they will find him, since his Valet de Chambre who eloped the 18th May, may have informed him of his danger.

Although our Citizens are divided into two parties, one for the Regent and the other against him, public tranquillity has not been much disturbed, which possibly may arise from the guards of the Castle being doubled, and numerous Patroles being appointed night and day in the streets of this Capital.

AMERICA.

The President Washington opened the Meeting of the Congress on the 3d December, with the following speech.

Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives.

From the commencement of the period at which I have been again called to the discharge of public functions, no suitable occasion has offered for me to express to my fellow Citizens at large, the profound and respectful gratitude with which I am animated, for the repeated proofs of public regard. Whilst on the one hand, it gives vigor to that sentiment, which I feel for all the marks of affectionate partiality, with which I have been honored by my country. On the other hand, I cannot help forming sincere wishes for that Retreat, from which no personal consideration could have ever drawn me.

But convinced, as I am, that my conduct will be appreciated by its real motives; that the people and the authorities which are derived from them, will support those efforts which have nothing personal for their object; I have obeyed the suffrage which has ordered me to resume the Executive power, and I humbly implore that Being on whose will the lot of nations depends, to crown with success the measures we shall take in mutual concert for the general good.

As soon as the war in Europe had embraced those Powers, with whom the United States have the most extensive connections, there was reason to fear, that our intercourse with them would be interrupted, and our disposition in favour of Peace, doubted by suspicious, which Nations at War too often entertain. It appeared to me in consequence to be my duty to remind our Citizens of the consequences of a Contraband Commerce, and of hostile acts towards any of the Powers, and to show by a declaration of the lawful State of things, such as it really existed, that we were admitted to enjoy as much as possible, the Rights and Immunities which belonged to our situation. On this account a Proclamation was issued which will be laid before you.

In this position of affairs, equally new and delicate, I resolved to adopt general Rules, conformable to treaties, and which preserved the privileges of the United States. These Rules have been reduced into a system which will also be communicated to you. Although I did not conceive I had authority to prevent the sale of prizes, which are permitted by treaty with France to be brought into our ports, yet I have never refused to order them to be restored, when they had been made within the protection of our territories, or by vessels provided with Commissions, or fitted out in the form of armed vessels within the limits of the United States. It belongs to the wisdom of Congress to correct and amend this plan of proceeding as well as to put it in force; and it will probably be found necessary to extend the legal code, and the Jurisdiction of the United States to many cases, which though they depend on principles already acknowledged, require some further amendments.

GENOA—March 22d.

Yesterday arrived here an express from Bastia with despatches for Citizen Tilly minister from the Convention to our republic, he was sent by Citizen Lacombe St. Michel commandant of the place. The despatches are important but their contents have not transpired. In the mean time a report prevails that Admiral Hood has failed in his attempt upon Bastia, that the Forts attacked by sea and land has compelled the besiegers to abandon their enterprise, that in a Sortie the Garrison carried off some guns and many prisoners among the number of whom is a nephew of General Paoli severely wounded. That the red hot balls have much injured the English vessels, of which two have been sunk, in short that General Paoli having embarked upon an English vessel, the squadron got into the offing and confined themselves to block up the Port of Bastia—all this intelligence requires confirmation.

Two French cruisers have just brought in two prizes, the one an English vessel laden with Grain, the other is a Genoese vessel bound to Spain.

WARSAW—March 30th.

We learn that Madilinski, has taken the road to Crakow, the Russian and Prussian troops, are following him, and its probable that he will pay the forfeit of his crimes. Unluckily the example of his revolt has been followed by other Military characters of more distinction than him. General Roszinko has published on the 24th, a formal manifesto, in which he invites the nation to unite in confederation. He has established at Cracow a revolutionary tribunal, which is going to distribute justice after the French fashion, but all these excesses will be of short duration. The Russian Generals Danisof, Rachmanof, and Formazof, advance rapidly against the rebels at the head of three respectable Corps, of which the second has already engaged near Opatof, Walaski's brigade, in which action there were one officer, one-hundred and thirteen privates killed, and one officer, and seventy privates made prisoners.

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