

The Courier.

[N^o. 438.]

FRIDAY, February 28, 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 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.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Hon. the President in Council has resolved to take no further Sum of Money on Loan, and at the Office of Promissory Notes agreeably to the Advertisement published under date the 8th June last, will in consequence cease from this day.

Published by order of the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK, Sec.

Fort St. George: 28th February, 1794.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Honorable the President in Council, is pleased to notify to the principals of all Public Offices, that, with a view of preventing that general inconvenience which must be felt in the business departments, from the practice amongst Native Writers, of quitting their employments without permission, and engaging in other Services, he has been pleased to resolve that, no Native Writer in a public Office shall henceforward be received into any other Office under this Presidency, without producing a Certificate of his discharge and Character, from the Principal of the department in which he has served. On all occasions therefore, either of entertaining or discharging Native Writers, the heads of Offices, are required to act in strict conformity to this regulation.

Published by order of the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

Fort St. George: 15th February, 1794.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a dividend of one Lack of 1,00,000 Pagodas will be made on the 10th of March next to the Principals of the various Offices, on the Principle of distribution which heretofore obtained with Respect to these Creditors.

By order of the Honorable the President in Council.

W. C. JACKSON, Sec.

Fort St. George: 25th February, 1794.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

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 Lack of 1,00,000 Pagodas to the Principals of his Highness the Nabob, Notice is hereby given that the same will be issued on the tenth day of March next agreeably thereto.

To the new Consolidated Creditors Panams 34 62 7/8 per Cent, of which Panams 16 53 per Cent is in full of Interest due for the Year 1780 and Panams 18 8 7/8 per Cent in part of interest due for the Year 1790.

To the Old Cavalry Loan Creditors Pagodas 68 31 per Cent in further part of Principal. The same dividend of Principal will be paid to the Creditors of the new Cavalry Loan.

In Order to prepare the dividend Books the Transfer Books will be shut from the first until the 10th of next Month.

T. COCKBURN, Registrar.

Fort St. George: 25th February, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Thomas Pelling, and John De Fries, Trustees for the Children, of Henry Monrofar.

Stephen Towns.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on Monday the 10th day of March next, will be Sold by public Outcry at the Premises, between the hours of 10 and 12 in the Forenoon, one House and Ground situated in Fort St. George, and now inhabited by Mr. George Bold, Merchant, measuring from North to South 64 feet and from East to West 44 feet or thereabouts, being the Property of the above Named defendant, Seized by order of the Honorable the Mayor's Court. Conditions as usual.

GOE. WEBSTER, Sheriff.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, of Madraspanam for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Sunderow, deceased, to be granted to Mofateemey Jeyu Punnalob, as Brother in Law to the said Deceased.

E. SAMUEL, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 25th Feb. 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary in the Hon. the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration, to the Estate and Effects of Mr. Ephraim Morton, late an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, deceased, to be granted to Joseph Morton, as Brother to the said Deceased.

C. P. COOY, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 18th Feb. 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 Yeralat, deceased, to be granted to Venkatananapah as Creditor to the said Deceased.

POPHAM & WILLIAMS.

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 Vancatichellum, Modeliar, deceased, to be granted to Comlamah, as Widow and relict to the said Deceased.

J. S. HALL, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 25th Feb. 1794.

HAIR DRESSING.

GEO. ROBERTSON begs leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement that he has succeeded, Mr. Stephen Gilman, in the above Business. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to honor him with their Commands may depend on the strictest attention.

Governor's-Tops 28th February, 1794.

N. B. All kinds of Perfumery.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court of Madraspanam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of William Nailer, deceased, late Sergeant Major in the 9d Regiment of Native Cavalry, to be granted to Mary Nailer, as Widow and relict to the said Deceased.

G. PASLEY, Proctor.

18th February, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the late George Baillie, deceased, that if they do not pay their respective amounts due, to Elizabeth Baillie, and Thomas Reardon, Administrators to the Estate of the said Deceased, on or before the Month of May next; the said Administrators and Administration, will be obliged, as the allotted time is nearly expired, to put the Accounts and Bills into the Hands of their Attorney at Law, for immediate Recovery.

Fort St. George: 18th Feb. 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. JOHN HENDERSON, being about to quit this Settlement, begs leave to acquaint the Public, and his Friends, that he has appointed Mr. G. P. COOY, 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: 13th February, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAPTAIN John Greene, of the Honorable Company's Military Establishment, being about to quit this Settlement, begs leave to acquaint the Public, and his Friends, that he has appointed Mr. George Pilkington Cooke, 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: 18th Feb. 1794.

COLUMBO ARRACK, &c.

FOR Sale at Veperillay's Bankhall, near the Company's Grain Godowns, a few Leaguers of Columbo Arrack; of excellent Quality, and some Cocoa-Nut Oil.

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT.

AT THE PUBLIC ROOMS.

THE Subscribers are respectfully informed that the next Performance will be on Monday evening, the 2d of March, next.

To begin precisely at 8 o'clock.

TONTINE.

A MEETING of the Subscriber is to the Tontine is requested on Saturday the 1st of March at Mr. Hunter's Office at 12 o'clock.

JOHN HUNTER, Secretary.

JAMES BROWN.

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to the Public, for the many favours hitherto conferred upon him in his business, and acquaints them, that on the 1st of March next, he intends removing to that large and commodious House, adjoining the fourth end of the Mayor's Court, and which is now fitting up for the purpose of an EUROPE SHOP and COMMISSION WAREHOUSE, where all Commissions will be executed with the utmost punctuality and dispatch.

N. B. A few chests of very fine French Claret, and Vin de Grave, and about thirty dozen of very excellent Madeira, for sale on Commission; the Madeira at 4 Pagodas per dozen.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY R. & J. HENDERSON.

AT THEIR ROOMS,

Near the Wallajah Gate,

On THURSDAY next, the 6th instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

THE

UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES,

THE PROPERTY OF

A GENTLEMAN

RETURNED TO EUROPE.

PLATE.

Tea Pot.

Curry Dish.

Bread Basket.

Salvers.

Sauce Boat.

Sauce Pan.

Coffee Pot.

Cruit Stand.

Soup & Gravy Spoons.

Tea & Mallow Spoons.

Toasting Forks.

Furniture.

Chest of Drawers.

Jack & Teakwood Cots.

Camp Tables.

Dining and Card Tables.

Chairs and Shade Stands.

Liquor Case and Wash Hand Stand.

Glass and China Ware.

Knives and Forks.

Large Lanthorns.

Globe Lamps.

Shades.

The same day will be sold, a handsome strong made Dun Horse, near fifteen hands high, warranted sound; and a Bengal Palankeen.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY R. & J. HENDERSON,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

Near the Wallajah Gate,

On SATURDAY the 8th instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

EIGHTY pieces of Striped Dimity—Fifty pieces of Iarces, and Sundry other Piece Goods.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY R. & J. HENDERSON.

AT THEIR ROOMS,

Near the Wallajah Gate,

On MONDAY the 3d and TUESDAY the 4th of March next.

THE LIBRARY of a GENTLEMAN returning to Europe, consisting of two thousand, five hundred Volumes.

Catalogues have been forwarded to the different Stations, and to be had at the Auction-room.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY SHARP and HEEFKE,

At their Rooms, in North Street,

On Monday the 3d March at 12 o'clock.

TWO ARAB HORSES, the one a light Chestnut aged, the other a Bay four Years old, they are remarkably Gentle and will be sold without reserve, being the property of a Gentleman, lately gone to England.—Two Iron 12 Pounders with Carriages, some remarkable fine Chintz, a variety of Sallery and a few Casks of very fine Brandy.

Conditions of Sale.—As usual.

TO LET.

A LOWER ROOMED HOUSE,

IN THE FORT.

Enquire at WADDELL & STEWARTS.

Fort St. George, 28th February, 1794.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

I AM informed, that Mr. William Poggie has asserted in a letter inserted at his instance, in the Hircarrah, that I disapproved of the proceedings of the Creditors of the late Mr. John Hall, to impeach the legality of the Paper, that had been set up by Mr. Boggie, as Mr. Hall's Will; I therefore think it necessary to declare, that the assertion is unfounded, in truth, and that I always did heartily approve of those proceedings.—It is true, that I was importuned, again, to sign a Paper in favour of Mr. Boggie, against those proceedings, but I declined doing so.

Fort, Feb. 25th, 1794.

RUSTRUMJEE

Signed in the Guzerat Character.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

FEBRUARY 28, 1794.

The HOSTAGE PRINCES, we are informed, will proceed this morning, on their return to Seringapatam, escorted by the 25th Native Battalion, commanded by Capt. Cameron, and a body of Horse, under the command of Lieut. Williamson.

The above respectable detachment will attend them to the Myforean Frontiers, whence Captain Doveton, with a company of his own Battalion, and a party of cavalry, under Lieutenant Price, will proceed with the Princes to Seringapatam.

We have great pleasure in laying before our Readers, (agreeable to our promise in the last Courier) the following address of the Officers of the 3d Regiment to Col. NESBITT on his departure to Europe, and we feel ourselves highly obliged to our CORRESPONDENT in favouring us with the Colonels answer.

TO LIEUT. COL. NESBITT.

SIR,

We, the OFFICERS of His Majesty's 3d Regiment, beg leave to express to you, our sincere regret at your departure from the Corps; our feelings on this occasion are universal, and poignant more than we can in any respect attempt to dilate. In you Sir, we have experienced a gallant and accomplished Officer, a sincere and warm friend, ever characterized by Hospitality and Politeness.

The situation of the Regiment, since its arrival in this Country, is well known to you, and though your exertions in its behalf have proved unsuccessful in procuring us a more eligible situation, they must ever be acknowledged.

May that power which has protected you, in the heat of action, and on the bed of sickness, still guard and protect you, and may every happiness await you on your Native Shore.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves, with the highest respect and esteem.

Sir, your most obedient humble Servants,

(Signed) GEO. BRODIE, Major

And by every Officer present with the Regiment.

Poonamalie, 18th February, 1794.

Madras 19th February, 1794.

GENTLEMEN,

NO injunctions however strong on the part of my Physicians, to refrain from all kind of business, can prevent me hastening to acknowledge the receipt of your very handsome letter, delivered to me this morning by Major Brodie.

That my wishes and intentions have always been to give satisfaction as far as lays in my power is very natural; but to have obtained your esteem is not among the least pleasing circumstances of my life, and I shall ever retain a most grateful sense of the manner in which you have been pleased to convey to me your approbation and good wishes.

May every possible happiness and success attend you, in your general and individual pursuits, and with the hope of our soon meeting in England, I remain with great sincerity.

Gentlemen,

Your faithful and devoted

Friend and Brother Officer,

(Signed) C. NESBITT.

To Major BRODIE, and the Officers of His Majesty's 3d Regiment at Poonamalie.

On Tuesday last arrived the Anna, Captain Gilmore, from Bengal, after a passage of twelve days, from the Pilot.

PASSENGERS.

Lieut. and Mrs. MADDOX,

Mr. FULLARTON, Mr. JOHNSTONE,

And

Mr. MILLAR.

The ANNA did not fall in with any Vessels, bearing the appearance of an enemy, during her passage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS COURIER.

SIR,

The first Battalion of European Infantry was this morning reviewed by COL. COLLINS, and the accompanying are the Orders he gave out after the Review: if you can admit them a place in your Paper you will much oblige

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Vellore, Thursday, 20th February, 1794.

Vellore, 20th February, 1794.

GARRISON ORDERS.

COLONEL COLLINS takes this opportunity to express his Satisfaction at the appearance of the Battalion of European Infantry, when under arms this morning; the precision, and steadiness with which they performed the Manual Firings, and Manœuvres, did them great Credit, and are proofs of the attention paid to the corps by Lieut. Colonel Cunningham, and the rest of its Officers.

The Colonel is pleased, as a further mark of his approbation, to direct that a drum, and fifes, be drawn for every man under Arms in the Field this morning.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O.

Lieut. Edward Batchelor, to be Adjutant of the 20th Native Battalion, vice Macallister, on leave to Europe.

Officers, giving passports to French Prisoners, are directed to include therein a Certificate of the Monthly subsistence allowed to such Prisoners, and of the period to which they have been paid.

Lieut. Thomas Stevenson, of Invalids, permitted to resign the Hon. Company's Service.

Lieut. Thomas Hart, permitted to resign the Hon. Company's Service.

The following promotions to take place. Lieut. John James Durand, to be Captain of a Company, vice Masley, on leave to Europe, date of Commission 17th February, 1794.

Lieut. G. Smith, to be Captain of a Company, vice Green, on leave to Europe, date of Commission 17th February, 1794.

Ensign Hugh Fraser, to be Lieut. vice Durand, promoted, date of Commission 17th February, 1794.

Ensign W. Chabers, to be Lt. vice Smith, promoted, date of Commission 17th February, 1794.

Ensign Adam Brown, to be Lt. vice Samson on leave to Europe, date of Commission 17th Feb. 1794.

Ensign Hugh Mackintosh, to be Lt. vice Macallister, on leave to Europe, date of Commission 17th February, 1794.

Ensign P. J. Palmer Keasberry, to be Lt. vice Malcolm, on leave to Europe, date of Commission 17th February, 1794.

Ensign W. Shaw, to be Lt. vice Gillam, on leave to Europe, date of Commission 17th February, 1794.

Ensign Thomas Vaughan to be Lt. vice Hart resigned, date of Commission 17th February, 1794.

The ship, *Two Friends*, is arrived from Calcutta, and Chittore, and the *Elfinor*, from Coringa; from which we may conclude, that the reports of *Two Privateers*, being between this place and Malulipatam, is premature and unfounded.

On Wednesday arrived the *Boddam*, from Bengal;—by her we learn, that many vessels were laid up there; and that the highest freight offered was, *Three quarters of a rupee per bag*—the alarm, and expectation of Privateers, arriving in the Bay, was so great, that the *Insurance Offices* declined almost every risk.

The *Dianah*, which failed here a few days ago, is arrived at Malulipatam.

Rice—the price of this article, has triflingly risen in the market during the week; but we imagine, from the Calcutta arrivals, will soon fall below its former standard.

In no quarter of the British Empire has the fatal effects of the war, been more severely felt, by the Mercantile Interests, than in India—never did we before observe such a total stagnation of trade at this port, as at this season—excepting the few vessels we have above noticed, not one is delivering cargo, and very few have for some time past arrived from any part of India.

The *Talbot* and *Belmont* Indiamen, are arrived at St. Helena; Captain Gammage, Commander of the former died on the passage.

The Indiamen now under dispatch from Bengal, particularly those Chartered for Sugar, have had their Complement increased, and amount twenty-six Guns each; they were to sail about the 15th instant.

The *Phoenix*, Captain Moore, has failed from Bengal, on her third voyage to the Northwest-Coast of America.

The *Mercante Toscana*, Captain Pons, having through bad weather been obliged to put into the Mauritius, was there surveyed and condemned, and her cargo sent to Europe on a vessel purchased by the *Supra* Cargo for that purpose.

CALCUTTA LOTTERY—The Prize of One Lac of Rupees, has fallen to Mr. Vignon, who is described as an industrious Citizen, highly meriting the fortunate favor.

Poney Races, are all the ton, at Calcutta; two of these entertaining animals, started on the 4th for fifty gold mohurs,—but one of them being *Lame*, and the Rider of the other being *Drunk*, it was not determined which was the winner.

The low design observable in the *Parasitical Print*, in the impotent, oblique attack on the detail of European intelligence, contained in the *COURIER EXTRAORDINARY*, certainly demands some notice;—the urgency of the time, however, will not allow an immediate refutation of the ridiculous charge imputed to us, in common with the English Prints—When the curiosity of the Public shall have been satisfied, with respect to European Affairs, by the best communication in our power, we may, and shall, spare a column to the correction of arrogance, and infidelioufness. In the interim, we would counsel the *Maudlin Politician*, who Edits the *devoted Print*, alluded to, if he would maintain an appearance of respect for the understanding of his Readers, not to oppose his own wild, and slightly conceptions, to the sober and politic statements in the English Gazettes; or at least, that he will utter them, as heretofore, only in a *certain circle*.

STOLEN!—from the *COURIER EXTRA*—more than one third of the SUPPLEMENTARY-HIRCARRAH.

PASSENGERS.

On the HONORABLE COMPANY'S SHIPS, lately sailed for ENGLAND.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY.

Sir John Kennaway, | Cornet Dent, 19th, Bart. | Major Kirkpatrick,

EARL OF OXFORD.

Mrs Russell, | Miss C. Collins, Colonel De Kerjean, | Mr. Hankey, Captain Greene, | Lieut Catille, Master W. Bell.

HILSBOROUGH.

Capt. Terrot, R. Art. | Capt. Gordon, 72d, Lt. Altmouth, 74th, | Capt. Masley, Lieut. Stevenson, | Lt. Nicholas, Mullers, Edwards, Smith and Douglas.

RODNEY.

Oliver Colt, Esq. senior Merchant, Col. Nesbitt, | C. Binny, Esq. Capt. Wight, 16th, | Lieut. Cooper, Lt. M. Macallister, | Lieut. Samson, Capt. Eliat, | Mr. Thackeray, Lieut. C. B. Phillips.

Lieut. Hart, and several Children.

WOODCOT.

1008. S. Jackson, Esq. Lieut. Kennedy, 74th, AND

Mr. Macfarlane, late Prize Master of the *Medea*.

MARRIED.

Last Week, Lt. Caldwell, of Engineers, to Mrs. Johnson. At Ellora, J. Adderton, Esq. to Miss Taylor. At Calcutta, Mr. Turner, to Miss Davidson. Mr. O'Hara, to Miss Lewis.

DEATHS.

At Pallamcottah—On the 10th instant, Lieut. John Roberts, of the 21st Native Battalion. At Calcutta, W. Holea, Esq. of the Civil Service.

At Chinsura, Myn Heer Van Spiegel—whose loss will be severely felt by the lovers of—good eating.

The subjoined EXTRACTS are taken indiscriminately from the *Ministerial and Opposition Prints*, according to the seeming authenticity of the particulars contained in them—and our candid Readers, being acquainted with the impartiality of our selection, will give that credit to each, which they shall appear to merit.

The LORD LIEUTENANT of IRELAND has issued a public notice, ordering all officers in that kingdom or in Great Britain, belonging to the following regiments, viz. 3th and 6th Dragoon Guards, 12th Light Dragoons, and 49th, 43d, 56th, 64th, and 70th Regiments of Foot, whether absent by leave, or on the recruiting service, do forthwith join their respective Regiments at Cork, and Portsmouth.

PHILIPPE EGALITE is said, in the *Gazettes* of Amsterdam, to have been delivered by the *Marcellis* to the Admiral of the Spanish fleet, by whom he was expressly ordered to be chained to the deck of one of the ships of war.—Thus Even-handed Justice has RETURNED. The ingredients of the poison'd chalice To his own lips.

The Toulonaise have sent a formal notice to General CARTAUX, dated the first year of the reign of LOUIS XVII. that they will inflict the same punishment on the Commissioners from the Convention in their hands, that shall be inflicted by him on the prisoners at *Marcellis*; and that they shall soon be supported by 30,000 men.

It was the *Aid du-Camp* of the Austrian General FURSTBERG, who deserted to the French from General Wurmsler's army, and whose desertion obliged this General, to attack the French lines sooner than he intended.

LIST OF SHIPS.

TAKEN UP FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

COAST AND CHINA.

SHIP'S NAMES.	COMMANDERS.
Dublin,	William Smith,
Carnatic,	John Corner,
Lord Macartney,	John Jones,

St. HELENA and CHINA.

Duke of Buccleugh,	Thomas Wall.
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BENGAL and BENCOOLEN.

Europa,	A. J. Applegath.
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St. HELENA and BENCOOLEN.

Earl of Wycombe,	John W. Wood.
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BOMBAY.

Duke of Montrose,	Joseph Dorin,
Sir Edward Hughes,	Robert Anderdon,
Raymond,	Henry Smedley,
Ditto Conditionally,	Charles Steward.
Woodford,	

CHINA.

Sullivan,	Robert Pouncy,
Ponborne,	James Thomas,
Nottingham,	John Barfoot,
Middlesex,	John Rogers,
Alfred,	James Farguharson,
Canton,	Thomas Bartlett,
Taunton Castle,	William Steed,
Ocean,	Andrew Patton,
Ganges,	Joseph Garsault,
Walpole,	Henry Churchill,
King George,	Richard Colnett.

BENGAL.

Contractor,	John Bartlett,
Valentine,	Iver McMillan,
Bulbridge,	Robert Drummond.
General Elliott,	

The *Thetis*, Lord Camden, Phoenix, Dutton, Melville Castle, and Manchip, for Madras and Bengal; and Dublin and Carnatic, for Madras and China, are to be at sea on the 19th October—fail to Gravesend, the 3d of November—stay there fifteen days, and be in the Downs the 24th November.

The General Goddard, Queen, Rockingham, Ayrly Castle, *Agas*, Lord Hawkesbury, and Essex, for Madras, and Bengal;—are to be at sea the 3d of November—fail to Gravesend, on the 17th—stay there fifteen days, and be in the Downs on the 8th of December.

THE AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR.

Computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 31st day of Sept. 1793, is 59s. 1d. per hundred weight, exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid, or payable thereon, on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

Various accounts having been published of the strength of the English and French Grand Fleets; we have enquired into the comparative strength of each, which appears as follows: ENGLISH.—four 3-deckers, nine of 74 guns, and four of 64.

FRENCH.—Two 3-deckers, the flag ship of the Commander in Chief the Republican of 110 guns; and sixteen of 74 guns.

We are confidently assured, a treaty of ALLIANCE is on the carpet between GREAT BRITAIN and AUSTRIA: which of our lovely Princesses is alluded to, we know not, but either would add lustre to the brightest diadem in the world.

The Gazette Extraordinary of the 14th Aug. having noticed a rencontre in which his Royal Highness PRINCE ERNEST is said "to have been personally engaged; and to have distinguished himself,"—it may not be unacceptable to the public to know the following particulars, which may be depended on:—

His ROYAL HIGHNESS had been ordered out with a detachment of Hanoverian Horse, which meeting with a party of the French, fell upon them sword in hand. The French were soon dispersed, but his Royal Highness being led too far, by the ardour of youth and the impetuosity of the attack, found himself surrounded by four or five French Troopers. One of these aimed a blow at his head with a sabre, which being turned by his helmet, did little mischief. The Prince shot him dead with a pistol. Meanwhile another French Trooper had got hold of his Highness's belt, meaning to pull him off his Horse; but he received the Prince's fire in the shoulder, which disabled him; and this we understand to be the man whom his Royal Highness carried off a prisoner; Lieutenant Colonel LINSING in the mean time came up to the Prince's relief.

Fresh symptoms of riot, it seems, have been manifested in the counties of Cork and Tipperary. By a letter from an officer of the 64th regiment, we are sorry to learn, that Lieutenants Thornhill, and Rowley, of that corps, were wounded, and several privates killed, in a rencontre with the infuriated. A great number of the latter were shot, and many of them taken prisoners.

IRELAND.

On Friday, Aug. 16—the Lord Lieutenant went to the House of Peers, and having desired the attendance of the Commons, they appeared at the Bar with their Speaker, who in a most eloquent speech addressed the Throne. The Royal Assent was given to 29 public and six private Bills. His Excellency then concluded the Session with the following speech.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The wisdom and firmness that have distinguished your conduct during the present Session, and the attention you have afforded to the many important objects of your deliberations, demand my sincere acknowledgments, and enable me to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have his Majesty's commands to thank you for the liberal supplies you have voted for the public service, and for the honorable support of his Majesty's Government. You may rely upon their faithful application.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The wisdom and liberality with which you attended to his Majesty's recommendation, in favor his Roman Catholic subjects, are highly pleasing to the King.

"You must be fully sensible of his Majesty's gracious condescension in committing to your judgment the application of the hereditary revenue.—And I am ordered by his Majesty to signify his approbation of the provisions which have been made for the support of his civil Government, and the honor and dignity of his Crown; and to express his confidence, that your liberal concessions to the Roman Catholics, and the measures for the regulation of the public expenditure, and for the limitation of offices and pensions, to which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to consent, with a view to the advantage of the public, will cement a general union of sentiment among all classes of his Majesty's subjects, in support of the established Constitution.

"His Majesty has seen with real satisfaction that friendly disposition which has been manifested by the Parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland, for strengthening the connection of the two kingdoms by mutual acts of concession. I am authorized to acquaint you, that an Act has passed the British Parliament, to permit goods of Asia, Africa, and America, legally imported into Ireland, to be imported from thence into Great Britain. This is a signal proof of her attention to your interests, whilst the confirmation of the Charter of the East-India Company, by the Parliament of Ireland, displays on your part a solicitude for the support of Great Britain, and a judicious consideration of the great and essential interests of the empire.

"I am to make my acknowledgments, for the many salutary laws you have enacted, to strengthen the Executive Government, which will materially tend to defeat the designs of the enemies, to the freedom and happiness of this kingdom.

"The apprehensions of embarrassment, which for a time hung over commercial transactions, were to me a subject of the utmost anxiety; and I am to return you my thanks for sanctioning those measures which I took in support of credit, and which I trust, have had the happiest effect in preventing the ill consequences of such apprehensions.

"The spirit of discontent which prevailed amongst the lower classes of the people at the beginning of the Session, has since burst into acts of riot and insurrection; and I have been under the painful necessity of employing his Majesty's forces, whose steadiness and good conduct have on all occasions been manifested, and by whose exertions, the Civil Magistrates have been enabled in a great measure to restore the general tranquility.

"Under all the circumstances of the country, I thought it proper to call forth a very considerable portion of the Militia of this kingdom. I am to express his Majesty's approbation of a measure which affords a present material assistance, and lays the foundation of a permanent constitutional force, that has been found by experience, in Great Britain, of great resource in public emergencies.

"His Majesty feels, with the greatest concern, the expense brought upon his People by domestic disturbance, added to the consequence of a foreign War, into which we have been forced by the wanton and unprovoked aggression of France; but you will reflect that you are contending for the preservation of your property and for the security of your happy Constitution.

"The successes with which it hath pleased the Divine Providence to bless the arms of his Majesty and his Allies afford the best prospect of a happy issue to this important contest; and it is his Majesty's earnest hope, that a continuance of vigorous exertions will finally obtain a secure and lasting peace.

"I have entire confidence, that in your respective counties, you will exert your utmost influence in maintaining the public tranquillity, and in carrying the laws into full execution. You may be assured, that I shall, on all occasions, take the most speedy and effectual measures, in the exercise of those powers with which I am invested, for the repression of outrage and tumult, and the protection of his Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects."

DUKE OF YORK'S ARMY.

Camp at Menin, Sept. 19.

For the last two days and nights we have been exposed to an incessant rain, which we fear may have bad effects, as many of the regiments are uncovered, and those that have a sufficient number of tents, are entirely unprovided with straw to lie upon.

The horses have suffered much. For two or three days after the retreat, they were almost entirely without forage; and most of their backs are galled by the constant pressure of the saddle, as sometimes the troops have been obliged to remain mounted, not only in the day time, but during the whole night.

Of the wounded there are not quite two hundred English. The rest are chiefly Hanoverians, who, forming the army of observation, bore the brunt of all the battles. There are now in Nieuport, four Hanoverian regiments, which consisted of near 1000 men, and now the four do not make more than 100. There is in one of them an officer, who has to lament the loss of three brothers killed in the last engagement!

We have been told by the prisoners, that when they attacked the Hanoverians, they had three reliefs; these bodies were brought successively to the charge. This accounts for their superiority, and for the great courage. The dead lay in such heaps, that they were obliged sometimes to stop and move the bodies aside, to let the columns pass. The French at first took General FRYTAG's army for English, because they wear red. The chief distinction consists in the yellow sashes of the officers, ours, you know, being crimson.

We are in constant expectation of another fight. Our line extends from hence to within a short distance of Furnes, which is occupied by the French. The advanced post is held by the legion of French Emigrants, which behaved very well, and had about 80 men killed in the late engagement.

It is still thought that our Generals will not give up their design on Dunkirk.

What would render the acquisition of Dunkirk particularly desirable is, that it would be a secure and capacious winter quarter for our troops. There are barracks in it that would contain the whole of the Duke's army—at least all the British; and this place, we understand, was to be our own.

Some blame the Navy, and others the Ordnance, for not being ready to co-operate with us at the stipulated time; but after all the delays, we should have taken the place, if the army of observation had been strong enough to repel HOUCHARD.

Most of the attacks made on the several points last week by the French, were false ones to cover the real attacks against the Duke of York's army, and though the Duke's army was in both they were but two successful. I know not what account the Dutch will publish of their affair on the 10th, and the succeeding days; but of this I am assured, that their army is annihilated for the remainder of the campaign.—The few of their officers and men that are to be found, are destitute of almost every thing.—The remnant that was saved was carried into Ghent.

The engagement that was expected has not yet taken place, nor has any news arrived since yesterday from the Combined Army. The Duke of York has been reinforced by five Regiments of Foot. Three more are on their passage.

There are letters in town 16th September, which mention, that General GASTON has gained a complete victory over the Republican army in La Vendee, and that SENTERRE who commanded it was taken prisoner, and has since been quartered—by which we understand, he was drawn to pieces by four horses. By the same advices we learn, that the siege of Lyons is raised.

Some people are uneasy on account of the small number of troops landed by the Allies at Toulon. But it ought to be considered, that besides them, the garrison consists of a great number of Royalists from Provence and Languedoc, who have taken refuge there; that it is easy to get reinforcements from Catalonia, Gibraltar, and the coast of Nice; that as the Var army is drawing nearer to Marseilles or Toulon, it will be closely followed by the Piedmontese and Austrians, become again masters of the country to a vast number of emigrants, that some months past have repaired to its frontiers.

It is the more unfortunate that Marseilles was taken by the Republicans before it could embrace the same measure as Toulon, as the capture of Toulon, would have been followed by that of Aix, and all Lower Provence. From the sea side it is impossible to attack Marseilles, because the bay is too shallow for men of war, even of the lowest rate, and also well defended by batteries. It is not fortified on the land side, but the country round is so intersected, that a small corps may easily dispute it to an army. It is, however, possible to land troops at Bandote, Caffis, &c. which are only a few leagues distant from Marseilles, and besides, that town must certainly fall through the want of provisions, the scarcity of which cannot but be very great, as, during his negotiation with this place, Admiral Hood allowed a small quantity of provisions to enter the port, which cannot last long.

QUEEN OF FRANCE.

Our hopes that the QUEEN of FRANCE would escape the fury of the Regicides diminish daily. Her fate seems to be decided. The Parisian monsters are only deliberating on the best means of colouring this new crime. Plots are every day laid to ensnare her inadvertency, to surprise her good nature, and to draw upon her public hatred. Sometimes letters are written to her under Aristocratic names, to see how she answers them; at other times, she is supposed to correspond with people who wish to set her at liberty, as well as with foreign and domestic foes. This unfortunate Princess, by her firm and intrepid answers, has hitherto parried all the manoeuvres of her enemies, who return to the charge with increased fury. This Royal victim will therefore, in all probability, soon fall under the same hatchet, which is still reeking with the blood of her slaughtered consort.

Letters from Paris, August 20th state, that the QUEEN has undergone three different examinations, with an integrity, a presence of mind, and a precision in her answers, which struck with amazement, and completely discomfited her judges. Unable to find her guilty in any respect whatever, they have ordered her to be removed from the Conciergerie to a more decent place of confinement, and her cause is taken from the Revolutionary Tribunal, and referred to the Committee of Public Welfare. We hear that a considerable party is endeavouring to save her life, while another, of no less consequence, intends to use her only as an instrument to check the progress of the Austrians.

PIEDMONTSE.

Savoy, Aug. 23.—The Piedmontese have now re-conquered Savoy, and even with more speed than the French had last year rendered themselves masters of that Duchy. A column of Piedmontese Troops, consisting of one Battalion of the Swiss Regiment of *Reichmond*, one Battalion of Native Infantry, and three squadrons of Horse, on the 17th inst. fell in with the French, who were stationed at *Salence* with five pieces of cannon. The Enemy trusting in their superiority, made the attack, but they were defeated by the Piedmontese column under the Command of the Marquis de SALES, and driven from the field with great loss.

On the 21st the column having received a reinforcement of 1000 men, attacked the French near *Salence*, defeated them, took all their Artillery, and drove them from *Faulligny* to the distance of two leagues of Geneva, where they remained 48 hours, without tents or provisions; they then entered the Geneve without waiting for the Piedmontese, who were this day at the

Two other Piedmontese columns had passed Mount Cenis and Mount St. Bernard. The first, under the Command of the Duke of MONTFERRAT, drove the French on the 15th from their Redoubts in the Tarentaise Mountains. The second surprised the Enemy's entrenchments at Termignon and its environs. The French immediately took flight, leaving all their Artillery and magazines to the victorious Piedmontese.

RETROSPECT of POLITICS.

France is now making preparations, which must either establish its independence, or precipitate its fall. An army of three hundred thousand men, in addition to the forces already on the frontiers, and the interior, is immediately to be formed, the garrison of Dunkirk, is to be augmented by several thousand men; provisions, ammunition, &c. are to be thrown into Lille, and the other frontier towns. The success of last winter's campaign may probably induce the adoption of similar plan of operations, during the ensuing months. We trust the Allies may guard against the repetition of the excesses they then committed.

QUEBEC.

Some letters were received during the last week from Quebec, which speaks favourably of the result of the new arrangements in the upper Provinces.

Several Indian families have solicited and obtained of Governor Simcoe, permission to settle in the British territories. This circumstance may be of ultimate advantage to this country, by strengthening the good understanding, which at present subsists, between our colonies, and the natives.

The inhabitants of the French West India Islands, are making the most diligent preparations for a vigorous defence; each Island is under martial law, and slaves, as well as freed men, trained to the use of arms.

The 57th Regiment was expected to embark at Leith on Monday, for Portsmouth, where seven or eight other Regiments will soon be collected for some secret expedition, which Sir WILLIAM HOWE, it is said, will command, having under him four Majors-General.

MARTINICO.

We mentioned in our last COURIER EXTRAORDINARY, the ill success of ADMIRAL GARDINER, in his attempt on the Island of Martinico; and we now subjoin an official letter from MAJOR GENERAL BRUCE, explanatory of the inducements to the expedition and causes of its failure.

LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, August 13.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the HON. MAJOR GENERAL BRUCE, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in the West-Indies, to the RIGHT HON. HENRY DUNDAS, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; dated at Sea, off MARTINICO, June 23, 1793. Received August 12.

SIR,

IN my letter of the 25th of May, I had the honor to acquaint you, that I waited for the report that Colonel Myers should bring from Martinico, before I can come to a final determination, respecting the expedition against that Island. He returned the 31st ultimo, and the information he brought was, that the planters had expressed great confidence if he would come down immediately, though only with a very small force; and on the 6th of this month a deputation arrived here from the Committee *intermediaire*, with a very earnest request for assistance, stating, that they were then in possession of some very important posts; and that our appearance with a force even not exceeding 800 men, would encourage a great number of the Royalists to declare themselves, who only waited the arrival of the English for this purpose.

These representations induced me to undertake the expedition; and the Admiral, who has uniformly complied with every request that I have made him, for forwarding the service in which we are engaged, had previously consented to receive on board the fleet such part of the troops as he could conveniently carry, and by this means save a great expence in transports.

They embarked accordingly on the 10th, and arrived off Cape Navire on the 11th. The officer who commanded the Royalists immediately proposed an attack upon the town of St. Pierre, which he said we could easily make ourselves masters of; and that the influence of the merchants there was such as would procure the submission of the rest of the Island, Fort Bourbon alone excepted; and that there was even a probability that this place would very soon be in our hands.

The French engineers were all confident in the success of this plan: Willing, therefore, to shew how ready I was to support their cause, I ordered the 21st regiment to land on the 14th at Caze Navire, and there take post, which enabled the Officer who commanded the Royalists to collect all his force in the neighbourhood of St. Pierre; he accordingly moved, and I landed the rest of our forces on the 16th, and joined him at a very strong post within about five miles of St. Pierre.

The British troops consisted of grenadiers, light infantry, and marines from the fleet, with the Carolina black corps, amounting in all to about 1100 men: the corps of Royalists was said to be about 800. This force was thought to be perfectly adequate to the service proposed. We were retarded in our operations by the difficulty of bringing up the six pounders to their stations, where they did not arrive till the 17th in the afternoon, when the enemy made an attack upon one of them, but were very soon driven back by the piquets of the light infantry; but, I am sorry to say, with the loss of Captain Dunlop, and three men of the Royal Americans.

The plan we had concerted was the attack of two batteries which defended St. Pierre, the taking of which would immediately put us in possession of that town.

The morning of the 18th was the time fixed, and we were to move forward in two columns, the one consisting of the British troops, the other of the Royalists; for this purpose the troops were put in motion before day-break; but unfortunately some alarm having taken place amongst the Royalists, they began, in a mistake, firing on one another: and their commander being severely wounded on the occasion, his troops were immediately disconcerted, would not submit to the controul of any of the other officers, and instantly retired to the post from which they had marched.

This conduct strongly proved, that no dependence could be placed on them, and the attack against St. Pierre must solely have been carried on by the British troops, to which their numbers were not equal; and, as they luckily were not yet engaged with the enemy, they were ordered immediately to return to their former posts, from whence they embarked on the 19th; and the 21st regiment likewise embarked from their posts on the 21st, the navy, as usual, giving the most ready assistance.

As the Royalists would certainly fall sacrifices to the implacable malignity of the Republican party as soon as we quitted the island, it became in a manner incumbent on us, in support of the national character, to use our utmost

exertions to bring these unhappy people from the shore; and although the necessity of impressing such vessels as could be found, and the purchasing provisions from the merchant vessels attending the army, will incur a great expence, I have ventured upon it, trusting to the generous and humane disposition exhibited by the nation on all similar occasions, and being perfectly assured of finding in you an advocate for refusing so many unfortunate persons from certain death.

We therefore were employed in embarking these people from the 19th to the 21st. Besides Whites, there were a number of Blacks, whose situation was equally perilous: I have distributed them amongst the islands in the best manner that the shortness of our time would admit.

I have the honor to be, &c.

T. BRUCE.

HOLLAND.

SEPTEMBER, 16.

"We have just had brought to this place, on his way to the Hague, his Serene Highness, William Frederic, second son of his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange. This young Prince, who has received a wound in the shoulder, into which great part of his Epaulette was forced, arrived in a very melancholy condition, having been obliged to ride from Menin to Sluys, without receiving the least surgical assistance. The French pursued him so closely, that at Courtray, where he halted to have his wound dressed, his Aide-du-Camp informed him, that in five minutes, the enemy would be at his heels. He immediately mounted his horse and throwing over himself an horseman's cloak, instead of his coat, which had been cut off, rode away for Sluys, attended by Colonel Bentinck. There he took a small vessel, which brought him to Holland.

"The attack was so sudden, and made with such violence on the part of the French, that the affair, it is too true, ended in nothing less than the total rout of the Dutch army, which was put to flight, and rapidly pursued for twenty miles. So great was the apprehension excited by the first intelligence, that vessels were immediately ordered to Williamstadt, to afford a passage to any part of the army which might reach to that place, and find it necessary to pass. One column of the Dutch troops flew to Antwerp, between fifty and sixty miles from the place of action, and another to Sluys, nearly the same distance, where they arrived in the space of 24 hours.

"The Hereditary Prince is at Denisse, near his army, and writes, that he is routed; how, or in what way, or what is become of the remainder of his army, he does not add, but mentions, that, as soon as he can get advices and reports, he will send them.—The slaughter of Officers is immense. The lists, which are just now handed about, contain Generals, Colonels, Majors, Captains, and Subalterns out of number. The young Prince had three horses killed under him, and was mounting the fourth, when he received the wound in his shoulder, besides a slight one on the head, neither of which were dressed, till he reached this place, where the ball and part of his Epaulette were taken out.

"He has had a little fever, but is now better. The Hereditary Prince also received a wound, but his is much lighter. The French seem to have more inclination to attack the Dutch, than any other troops, and use more severity towards them, wherever they meet them."

A letter from Burges states "That the Dutch army at Menin, consisted of near twenty thousand men, and that the French who actually attacked them were not two thousands. On the Prince of Orange beginning wounded in the shoulder, at the beginning of the action, they fled in a most cowardly manner, as fast as they could run.

DEATHS.

From the Europe Papers.

Earl of Buckinghamshire,
Earl of Banbury,
Lord Saloon,
Viscount Mountgarret,
Lord Gardenstone,
Lady Ann Broughton,
Sir George Metham, Bart.
A. J. Skelton, Esq. Brother in Law to Marquis Cornwallis,
Colonel Champion, late Commander in Chief in Bengal.
Colonel Yorke, of the 69th Regiment.
Count Horn,
Lady Herbert,
Colonel A. Dundas of the 8th Regiment,
Hon. Robert Hellen,
Sir Emanuel Marc, Bart.

POLAND.

SPEECH OF THE KING OF POLAND,

In the Sitting of the Diet, at Grodno.

"THE events of this day's sittings, give me occasion to raise my voice.

"If the actual result of the motion for Votes displease any one, let him remember that I kept silence, till the subject, which has just been decided, was moved for.

"It has not been my will, either to have a public or a secret influence upon opinions; you know this, Gentlemen; the decision, therefore, which you have pronounced, is the direct effect of your own feelings. Still would my silence prevail, were there not several speeches made in the late sittings, and above all, this very day, which seem to load me with the cause of all our misfortunes.

"Aggrieved as I must have felt myself by such a charge, it is not resentment that induces me to speak; for I believe none intends to offend. I will only confide, what has been uttered as the plaintive moan, torn from the heart of minds feeling for the melancholy fate of a country oppressed, which they cannot extricate.

"The man who is deeply wounded, lays hold of the first object he meets with; nay, frequently of the very hand which is hastening to cure him; he squeezes it—so much squeezes it, as to make it partly feel the smart which tortures himself.

"Thus do I judge the speeches of those chiefly whose unexperienced youth could not witness the events of my reign, since its commencement. Wrong may be their judgement upon what has not been fairly represented to them; but were their speeches once transmitted to posterity, to rest upon the name, upon the memory of the King, whom they have mentioned, a shade which would not be faithful to truth, theirs would be the reproach to have blatted innocence; and I am sure, that, better informed, they would be eager to alter their tone, considering that they hurt their country, and their own fellow-citizens, if opinions are falsely given out, injurious to the King, who governs them; since by depriving him of the affection and esteem of the nation, he is bereft of the means of being an useful Governor.

"The Member who spoke last, and whose speech in this day's sitting traced the very time of my Election, and all those Members who now hear me, I entreat, to lend an ear to the truths which my faithful remembrance will present to them since that period.

"The consequences of the Septennial War of which Germany was the Theatre, occasioned Russia Troops to reside in several parts of Poland, to guard the remains of their magazines, as well as from other motives, at a period when death terminated the reign of Augustus the III.

"If the Diet of Convocation which held the sovereign sway during the Interregnum, if the Confederation which succeeded it immediately after, thought proper to act in a friendly manner with the Russian Troops, then in the Kingdom, if those very powers wished for, and made use of their assistance, nothing of this kind can be laid to the charge of the King, then not in being.

"Even during the Election, when the Elector was present, and the Elector was not a foreigner, and unknown. He who was called to the Throne by sixty thousand written Votes, sat himself on it lawfully.

"Let acts, brought to our recollection in order of time, bear testimony, whether or not the King, placed on the Throne, by a nation's will, has fulfilled his duties?

"The Acts of the Diet of 1776 (the first after his election,) have recorded the gifts which the King then began to present to the State by millions.

"If, in the following twelvemonths, the Confederation of Radom projected his being dethroned; if that Confederation thought itself in the right to send Ambassadors into Russia, to demand the guarantee of a new form of Government; this has never been the work of the King, whom that self-same Confederation made the object of their attack.

"If that Confederation, not finding its wish accomplished at the expense of the King, discarded immediately the designs of Russia—if Russia, feeling herself crossed in the Diet of 1767, by those very men who called for her aid, caused four of its Members to be dragged out of the middle of that Diet, can the King be incriminated—the King, who himself solicited during four years without intermission, their release, until he finally obtained it?

"If the Confederation of Bar, which began in the year 1768, and conspired almost of the self-same persons who composed that of Radom, set out with intercepting the Revenues and Domains of the King; did not the first of laws, the law of self-preservation, authorize the King to put himself on his defence?

"If, in short, that same Confederation decreed the King's death, by an authentic act, still on record, and of which the attempt of carrying it into execution, is still rendered palpable to this day, by the cicatrix which marks the King's forehead; what has been the principal care of the King during the five years which succeeded the Confederation at Bar?—He strove to obtain the liberties of those, whom the Russian arms had rendered prisoners—even among those who now hear me, some who were captives are still to be found.

"Who was he that pleaded in the behalf of those who attempted the King's life, but the King himself?

"When, finally, our civil dissensions presented to our neighbours the bait of our first dismemberment, I challenge several Members of the present Diet, who held the same dignity in that of 1773, to declare what was then my conduct? What were my speeches in that Diet? and especially on the memorable 10th of May, when the advice, in opposition to mine, obtained only a majority of four votes?

"One of those who then counted this majority, is actually among us.

"Three Foreign armies were then crowding the capital; they were close to the walls, within which the Diet was assembled, and supported those who wrested from the King the free appointment of Senators, Ministers, and Starosts, whole titles and merits were the reward of deluding Citizens: a prerogative of beneficence, which has at all times constituted the fairest right of succeeding Kings. And what King was he who they deprived of that valuable privilege? the same King who in the sitting of May 10th, 1773, challenged boldly the man that could point out to him the least infringement upon his Royal Capitulaton?—None could do it.

"Thus was established, not by the King's will, that form of Government, under which we have lived from 1773 to 1778.

"If, in the Diet of 1788, I resisted, during eighteen months, the changes of which we now experience the dreadful consequences, can they be imputed to me?

"My speech of March 15th, 1790, is in every one's hands. If it then pleased the Diet unanimously to decree, against my advice, a new alliance, the insolvency of which we now deplore, what could I do? Nothing, but adhere to that point to which all the nation called me, under this motto:—*The King with the Nation, the Nation with the King.*

"If, then, I saw myself in a condition to grant confidence on all sides, as a constant enemy to deception, I hoped wherever I passed, to meet with a sincerity analogous to those flattering promises, with which we were wheeled, during this Diet, which thought itself provident enough, by adopting the most loyal intentions. Six months after, a Nuncio (without any previous notice) started unknown to me, the motion of eventually calling the ELECTOR of SAXONY to be my successor.

"I first reminded the States assembled, that I could not appoint myself the Successor, without the express will of the whole nation, and agreeable to my opinion, proclamations were promulgated for this purpose.

"A great number of the Members of the Diet of that time, and letters from all the Palatinates, informed me of their wish, of choosing a successor of my own family. I made an uniform answer to all, viz. 'That not having been the author of that project, constantly without, that none of my relatives should be called to the Throne, if the supposition, that I might have been the secret instigator of such a plan would always prevail—that I was farther of opinion, that it would be far more conducive to the happiness and welfare of our country, to give it a King whose personal means and political connexions, and whose virtues and talents, above all, had already made him known in an advantageous light in the government of his own dominions.'

"All the petty Diets (except that of Volhynia, which returned an ambiguous answer), declared from the end of 1790, that they wished the ELECTOR of SAXONY to be my Successor. Therefore the first, and the most important step, with regard to the Succession to the Throne, was made by the Nation towards me, and not by me towards the Nation.

"The Diet of Convocation, which held the sovereign sway during the Interregnum, if the Confederation which succeeded it immediately after, thought proper to act in a friendly manner with the Russian Troops, then in the Kingdom, if those very powers wished for, and made use of their assistance, nothing of this kind can be laid to the charge of the King, then not in being.

"Even during the Election, when the Elector was present, and the Elector was not a foreigner, and unknown. He who was called to the Throne by sixty thousand written Votes, sat himself on it lawfully.

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"If, in short, that same Confederation decreed the King's death, by an authentic act, still on record, and of which the attempt of carrying it into execution, is still rendered palpable to this day, by the cicatrix which marks the King's forehead; what has been the principal care of the King during the five years which succeeded the Confederation at Bar?—He strove to obtain the liberties of those, whom the Russian arms had rendered prisoners—even among those who now hear me, some who were captives are still to be found.

"Who was he that pleaded in the behalf of those who attempted the King's life, but the King himself?

"When, finally, our civil dissensions presented to our neighbours the bait of our first dismemberment, I challenge several Members of the present Diet, who held the same dignity in that of 1773, to declare what was then my conduct? What were my speeches in that Diet? and especially on the memorable 10th of May, when the advice, in opposition to mine, obtained only a majority of four votes?

"Matters were come to this crisis, when two foreign armies were, the one at 18, and the other at only to leagues from our capital, while facing us that other powerful neighbour threatened our frontiers. His Generals were reconnoitring in our domains; they marked out routes for their troops; they ordered bridges to be constructed in our country, not to assist us, but to take us in flank, where we were left absolutely defenceless.

"I ask you, what choice was then left for me? Whether I was to continue obstinately bent on the prosecution of the war, when all Lithuania, and one half of Poland; already in possession of the enemy, could no longer supply the treasury of the State with the smallest pecuniary succours, while its chests contained only one month's pay, which could be advanced to the army, setting aside all the urgent claims of the Civil List; while all the plans of taking up loans in foreign countries had failed—or whether I was rather to put a stop to hostilities at the voice of that same Power to which we now yield, and which then said to me: 'If you accede, from this day, to the Confederation under my auspices, nothing shall be alienated from the domains of Poland; but if you delay your submission for ever to a distant time, fear a fresh dismemberment?'

"I ask you once more, what consideration ought to have preponderated in the King's mind? Was it self-love, and a fallacious appearance of glory, in the continuation of a war, whose unavoidable effect would have been the capture of the capital, and the loss of the whole country in a few days?—or was it rather incumbent on him to prefer the preservation and integral state of the possessions of his country?

"Whoever hears me, and, above all, whoever has subscribed to the Confederation of Targowica, cannot reproach me with having given credit to the assurance given me, and with having made sacrifices which were the dearest to my person, for the preservation of my country.

"From the moment I acceded to the Confederation of Targowica, all activity and all power were wrested from me; it is but too well known, how the power which succeeded mine disposed of our army; and how it was afterwards prevented of making a better disposal of it.

"When by that same power I was called upon to convoke the present Diet, what have I done, that was not the duty of the Chief of a Nation, whom her neighbours still greeted with the title of Free and Independent?

"I did to this Confederate Diet, 'I plead and defend our just cause, and will defend it as long as you shall defend it yourself;' and I fulfilled this engagement.

"Gradually the acts of violence directed against us succeeded so far, that they came to tell us: 'Either sign to-day, or you shall have War to-morrow.' And what kind of a War?—not a War which must have first commenced on our frontiers, but in the heart of the kingdom, filled with 18,000 foreigners, of whom four camps surrounded even the place of our deliberations; another camp of whom filled our capitals; and what had we left with which to oppose those foreigners? About 30,000 men, without cannon, without magazines, and without pay, dispersed in small bodies over the whole extent of the kingdom, and surrounded every where by troops six times stronger, whom our unwarlike position had for this twelve month past having been paid for.

"This has been demonstrated unto you. You have acknowledged the insurmountable necessity of yielding; your majority has decided; where then is my fault?

"You have decided in a similar manner this day, by a great majority of suffrages, what you deemed to be most convenient: was it then lawful for to act in any manner contrary to your decision?

"Let this serve as an answer to whoever invites me still to resistance. Were words sufficient to answer armies, we would not have feared them.

"Thus I have given an account to my Nation, as it became the King of a free people. A King who feels himself irreproachable. It only remains for me to testify the gratitude due on my part to M. Dzieduszycki, Treasurer of Lithuania, and to M. Ankwicz; Nuncio of Cracow, for what their good will, inspired by truth, made them lay in my favour. May what they said, and what I have now uttered, suffice to exempt me forthwith from ill-founded objections on the part of virtuous but misinformed citizens, and who will no doubt have forthwith to feel the regret of aggravating unjustly the cruel cares which overwhelm my head grown as hard as an oak, at the termination of a career which has been so long and so arduous and faithful service of my country."

WARSAW—Aug. 30.

The following are the principal dispositions of the Treaty presented by M. de Buckholtz, the Prussian Minister, on the 12th instant, to the deputation of the Diet, at Grodno.

ARTICLES.

1. A strict friendship and alliance shall subsist between the two countries.
2. To secure these, the frontiers of the two countries shall be limited for ever, and Commissioners appointed on both sides for that purpose. The Republic yields to Prussia, besides Dantzick and Thorn, and their districts, those woywodships, towns, and districts, with all their rights, which have been taken possession of by the troops of his Majesty.
3. Prussia renounces, on her part, all further pretensions upon Poland, and guarantees the Provinces of which the Republic will consist in future.
4. Poland renounces also every claim and pretension upon the Provinces ceded by virtue of Art. 2, of this treaty. It also renounces all pretensions upon what his Prussian Majesty possessed before the said period, and guarantees the Provinces to be ceded, as well as all the other possessions of his Prussian Majesty.

5. The Catholics in the ceded Provinces shall enjoy all civil and religious liberties as before.

6. The King of Prussia is ready to guarantee, likewise, the Constitutions of the present Diet at Grodno. No separate treaty, therefore, which might convey that sanction, can be signed, unless it be inserted verbatim in this present treaty. The same shall be the case with all particular Conventions respecting commerce or other objects, which may be agreed on hereafter, between the two Countries.

7. The Treaty concluded on the 18th of September, 1773, shall be renewed and confirmed by the two contracting parties, as far as it does not contravert the contents of the present Treaty.

8. As soon as the present Treaty shall be signed, it shall be inserted in the Constitutions of the Diet, and ratified as soon as possible. The Deputation of the Diet demanded several explanations, and more direct definitions, of the Prussian Minister—to whom it also delivered the plan of a new Commercial Treaty, between Poland and Prussia.

The sitting of the Diet of the 17th was very remarkable. The great subject of its deliberations, was the ratification of the treaty, signed on the 22d of July, between the Republic and the Empress of Russia, and demanded by the Russian Ambassador, in a note delivered on the 13th instant.

No sooner was the business opened, than many voices declared against it. Several strong remarks were made upon the King's conduct, who was accused of being too indulgent to the designs of the Allied Courts. His Majesty only answered those Members who might have brought into question his zeal and attachment to the Republic.

The debates continued till three o'clock in the morning. The question being finally put, whether or not the ratification of the treaty, with Russia, should take place? Sixty-three votes were for the ratification, and twenty-one against it.

The opposition being in a minority, its Members entered into a solemn protest against the ratification, in which it is said, "We disapprove of the negotiation, not from caprice, nor from any repentance, but only from the pure conviction, that it can only turn out to the disgrace and ruin of Poland."

VALENCIENNES.

STATE of the FRENCH TROOPS which formed the GARRISON of VALENCIENNES at the time of its surrender, from their Lists.

From Sergeants downwards, 9,260
Total 9,711

Ordnance and Ammunition found in the Town and Citadel of Valenciennes.

CANNONS.		AMMUNITION.	
24 Pounds	32	24 Pounds	10,000
16 Ditto	27	Balls	
12 Ditto	41	16 Ditto	13,000
8 Ditto	10	12 Ditto	24,500
4 Ditto	20	8 Ditto	4,100
		4 Ditto	9,000
Total	130	Total	60,600

MORTARS.		SHELLS.	
18 Inch	2	18 Inch	1,015
12 Ditto	7	12 Ditto	5,500
10 Ditto	4	10 Ditto	190
8 Ditto	22		
Stone Mortars	8		
Total	43	Total	6,705

H. WITZERS.		H. WITZERS.	
8 Inch	7	8 Inch	750
6 Ditto	4	7 Ditto	300
		6 Ditto	300
Total	11	Total	1,350

Total of Cannon, Mortars, and Howitzers 184
Raw Powder 2,804 cwt. besides some made-up Ammunition.

Musquets, 3,446.

N. B. In these 3,446 Musquets, those taken from the French Garrison when it marched out are not included.

(Signed), FERRARIS, GENERAL.

LATE KING OF SWEDEN.

The medals struck by the Swedish artist Fehrman, in memory of the late King, represent on one side his image crowned with laurel, on the other, the hill Oeta, on the summit of which those burning ruins appear, with the club of Hercules, and the harp of one of the Muses lying near them.—Out of these ruins the genius of Hercules is ascending to the stars.—The inscription is *Majorque videtur caput.* Under this is the date of the King's death.

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