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[VOL. X.]

SALES BY AUCTION.

Where also may be had the **MANRAS AEM'NAC**
for the Year 1794.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

MAY 9. 1794.

YESTERDAY arrived and anchored in the Roads the Honourable Company's Pilot vessel, the *Houghley*, *Lieut. Frazer*, Commander—She left Bombay the 23d April, and Tellicherry the 29th ultimo.

Passengers arrived on the *Houghley*.

Mrs. Bellasis,	Mr. Popham,
Lieut. Bellasis,	Mr. Macleod,
Lieut. Thomas,	Mr. Thorne,
7th Regt.	Mr. Crox,
Lieut. Perren,	Mr. Rampton,
B. F.	Mr. Don,

The *Houghley* passed between Goa and Tellicherry, a large ship, with a poop, furnished to be the *Daphne*—expected at Bombay; and in Mahé Roads found a vessel, captured under Portuguese colours by the Bombay Frigate.

The *Houghley* also fell in with, off Cochlin, a Frigate-built ship, which was thought to be the Bombay Frigate.

By letters from the *Burmahel*, we learn, that by a plentiful fall of rain, during the last month, the weather is become very temperate, and the general appearance of the country promising.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.—Mr. HENRY BROWN, Export Warehouse-keeper, in the room of Mr. MICHELL, resigned.

THE MARKET.—Rice continues nearly as given in our last statement, but rather rising in the Market than otherwise.

Coast Guard—60 Pagodas the garce. Arrack from 52 to 60 Pagodas the Leaguer. Wine, Spirits, Naval Stores, and other articles of general use, in general request, and at an advanced price.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O.

Fort St. George: April 30th, 1794.

THE Honourable the President in Council is pleased to direct, that it be notified by the Commanding Officers of Native Corps, from which details are to be furnished agreeably to the General Order of the 9th instant—that in consideration of the extraordinary service, on which these details are to be employed, Provisions viz—

Rice, Dholl, Curry-Stuff, Ghee, Salt-Fish, Peas, and Tobacco, will be served to them from the Public Stores; at the Public expense, without any deduction whatever, from their pay and Batta, on that account.

May 1.

Mr. George Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, appointed to do duty at Guntur.

Mr. Archibald Spices, Assistant Surgeon to do duty with the 23d Battalion Native Infantry, vice, Wright, deceased; Mr. Deeks, with the 24th Battalion, vice, Spices.

Fort St. George: May 6th, 1794.

G. O.

BY GOVERNMENT.

The following promotions take place:

Major Peter Bonnevaux, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice George Clarke, on leave to Europe—date of commission, 18th March, 1794.

Captain Bartholomew Vigors, to be Major, vice Bonnevaux promoted—date of commission, March 18th, 1794.

Lieutenant James Brunton, to be Captain of a Company, vice Vigors promoted—date of commission, 18th March, 1794.

Ensign George Lang, to be Lieutenant, vice Brunton promoted—date of commission, March 18th, 1794.

Major Urban Vigors, appointed to the command of Condampille, vice Bonnevaux.

Major Traud, to be Engineer of the Southern Division, and to reside at Tichinopoly.

Captain Johnson to be Engineer of the Masulipatam and Guntur Districts.

Lieutenant Wood to be Engineer at Vellore and Arcot.

Ensign Thomas Fielt de Havilland, to be Assistant Engineer in the Southern Division, under Major Traud.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, 7th May, 1794.

G. O.

BY COLONEL BRATHWAITE.

THE Commander of the Army having within these few days, had his time by far too much taken up in consequence of a multiplicity of letters addressed immediately to himself, or to his Staff, to be submitted to his consideration in consequence of the expedition about to be undertaken, feels it necessary to declare in this manner, that it is not his intention to reply to any letters requesting to be employed on this service—and he desires that no personal applications be made to him.

Had he been a stranger, it certainly would have been highly pleasing to him to receive all these proofs of zeal to be employed upon actual service, but knowing all the Officers in this Army as well as he does, he wanted no such proofs, and should have been better pleased, if Officers had on this occasion given themselves and him no trouble.—It is his duty to provide for all the cases which may call for the services of the Officers on this establishment, whether for foreign or domestic service, and he wished the Officers to reflect, that howsoever they are employed, the service is equally honorable, and that they cannot better manifest their zeal, than by being always ready, cheerfully to obey such orders as they receive, without interrupting Head Quarters—the strength of the establishment in regard to Officers is the criterion by which he will determine whether or not to re-

commend the employment on this occasion of more Officers than are indispensably necessary.—The several Battalion Rollers will in a great measure determine those who are to be employed of the number indispensably necessary—and for all extra cases he will recommend or provide from his own judgement, uninfluenced by any application from any quarter whatsoever—and as it is necessary, that he should read all letters before he can know whether they are necessarily written or not—he will not be pleased with such Officers as unnecessarily take up his time.

The names of the European Officers belonging to the native detachments ordered for foreign service to be reported to the Adjutant General.

As the compliment of fifters in a native battalion scarcely admits of any being given for the details above-mentioned, it is recommended that any drummers who have been instructed to play the life may be preferred for detachment for the present occasion.

CALCUTTA SESSIONS.

On the 23d ultimo, the Grand Jury were sworn in—and elected Mr. Grand their Foreman—no business being before them, they were discharged, after a Clerk of the Peace, a Surveyor with four Assessors; and two Scavengers, having been appointed.

Clerk of the Peace—Mr. Johnstone, Surveyor—Mr. Tiretta.

To the Extraordinary from the English Prints, published in our last, and the preceding Courier, we have to add some further particulars: perhaps not so interesting as many of those we have had the honour previously to lay before our Readers, but we trust, not altogether unimportant.

By letters from an officer at Toulon we learn, that General O'Hara carried with him from Gibraltar one thousand troops. The force at Toulon was eighteen thousand men on the 1st of December, and great reinforcements were daily expected from the different allied powers.

LORD MULGRAV, before he was superseded in the chief command at Toulon, sent a flag of truce to General La Poye, respecting the exchange of a British officer that had been taken prisoner. The officer who went was blindfolded at the distance of four miles from the French headquarters. Having reached them, he was conveyed into a house, and told that he would soon see the General. Shortly after, he was conducted to General La Poye, who behaved to him with great politeness; but there were present six Commissioners from the National Convention, who were ill-looking, vulgar, and rude in their manners. The General very politely made tea in the evening for the British Officer; but the Commissioners would not leave them alone for one moment, doubtful of the principles of their General, because he displayed the courtesy of a Gentleman. When the officer came away, La Poye mounted him upon one of his best horses; and he was escorted back to the French advanced posts, blindfolded as before.

The Representatives of the people at Lyons write, that fanaticism is expiring there. A grand Fete has been celebrated, at which the people assisted in a mass; an *os*, dressed in pontifical habits, was the hero of the piece; with the stole round his neck, and the mitre on his head, he acted the part of the Abbe Lamourette. The guillotine continues to punish the traitors; 36 conspirators have been executed in three days, exclusive of those who lost their heads by sentence of the Military Committee.

The marine recruiting service in Ireland has been uncommonly successful, a great number of recruits having been sent to the respective divisions of Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Chatham, all of whom have been approved of.

The East-India Company have lately passed some resolutions in favour of the mates of their ships, which are intended to remain in force during the war. The second Mates are to be twenty-two years of age, to have been three voyages to India, one of which as third or fourth. The third mates to be twenty-one years of age, to have been three voyages, or two years in the Company's service, and two years actual service. The fourth mates are to be nineteen years of age, to have been two voyages, or one or two years actual service.

General Ricardos, the Commander in Chief of the Spanish forces on the French frontiers, has been suspended by a Council of War, upon a charge of having neglected an opportunity of taking Mont Louis and Perpignan.

In the sitting of the Diet of Poland on the 5th of November, all the Public and secret relations of the Confederation of Targowica were annulled. All the inhabitants who forfeited their estates in consequence of those resolutions are to renounce possession of them without any trial or law-suit.

The Protestants have obtained leave to erect churches throughout Poland.

All the Commissions and Departments of State, especially that of Police, are to be put upon the ancient footing.

Reland, the late Minister of the Interior in France, who died, by want, in a forest, in which he was obliged to conceal himself, was about 62 years of age, of a tall, but not robust figure, of unaffected manners, and of much simplicity in his appearance, his grey hairs being constantly permitted to flow over his shoulders. His literary powers it is unnecessary to notice.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 3.—This day at noon, arrived here, the Vanguard, of 74 guns, Captain Stanhope, from Earl Howe's fleet; she lost the fleet on Tuesday night, the 19th ult. during the chase after the French squadron; and on Wednesday morning, the only ships of the fleet that were in sight, were the Phoenix, Latona, Phaeton, and two other frigates; and for to windward of them, the Bellerophon, of 74 guns, was very near four fail of the enemy's line of battle ships, from which she was crowding sail to get off; she soon after joined the Vanguard and frigates.

Those ships at day break, were very near the French Coast, and finding they had no chance of being reinforced by any other of Lord Howe's fleet, thought it most advisable to make sail from the enemy's ships, then to windward, being of very inferior force to them; two days after, the Vanguard and others fell in with a French frigate from Brest, called the Blonde, of 24 guns, which they captured, and sent into Falmouth.

The Vanguard never saw any of Lord Howe's fleet after Tuesday night, except the aforementioned, but conjectures that the four fail of the enemy's ships which they saw next morning, were part of the Squadron the fleet had been in chase of, and which Lord Howe must have missed in the night, by chasing to windward on the other tack.

The Vanguard, in coming into the Sound, struck upon a rock called the shovel, where she lay about half an hour, but with the assistance of boats from the ships in the Sound, and from the Dock-yard, she was again got off, without any damage; she is going up to Hamoaze.

The latest accounts in town last night, from the fleet of Lord Howe, were contained in a letter from Captain Nugent to his wife, dated the Veteran, at sea, saying, "We have just now met with Lord Howe, who had with him six fail of the French line, and some frigates." This letter bore the Falmouth post-mark, and was transmitted to the Admiralty.

This letter had some confirmation from another, dated on board the *Circe*, Captain York, and which stated the circumstances nearly in the same manner.

LONDON.

Letters from Trarbach in the Electorate of Treves, which came by way of Coblenz, bring advice, that the French had already advanced to the Oberstein, on the river Nahe, at the distance of six leagues from Trarbach, for the purpose of seizing the magazines which the Prussians kept in that place. Many of the inhabitants are preparing, at this latter place, to take refuge at Coblenz, if there should be any necessity.

From the most correct calculation, the French navy about six months ago, amounted to eighty-four ships of the line, exclusive of 10 men of war building; the frigates at that period amounted to 82, exclusive of six ready to be launched; their crews formed 97,000 seamen, and the guns amounted to 1233, carrying balls from 12 to 18lb. weight.

The number of sloops amounted to 39 with 31 brigs.

The following is a correct list of the Troops actually going abroad, or under orders for foreign service:—

On the continent, and going thither—The Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, four troops.

The 1st Regiment Dragoon Guards, the 2d, 3d, 5th, and 6th. The 1st Regiment of Dragoons, the 2d, 6th, 7th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, and 18th.

Second Regiment of Foot Guards, with detachments from the first and third. The 14th Regiment of Foot, the 37th, 39th, 43d, 53d, 56th, 57th, and 78th, or Lord Seafort's newly raised regiment.

Total—Horse Guards, four troops; Dragoon Guards, five regiments; Dragoon nine regiments; and of the Foot, eleven battalions.

IN AND FOR THE WEST INDIES.

The first battalion of the first Regiment of Foot, the 3d regiment, the 9th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 42d, 45th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 54th, 58th, 59th, 62d, 63d, 64th, 66th, 67th, 70th, and one battalion of the 60th.

Total Foot—Twenty four battalions.

IN AMERICA.

The 4th Regiment of Foot, the 5th, 6th, 7th, 24th, 26th, three battalions of the 60th, and the 65th.

Total Foot—ten battalions.

AT GIBRALTAR.

The 2d battalion of the 1st regiment, of Foot, the 14th regiment, 18th, 32d, 46th, 50th, 51st, 61st, 68th.

Total Foot—ten battalions.

AT GUERNSEY AND JERSEY.

The 27th, and 28th, regiments of Foot.

IN THE EAST INDIES.

The 19th regiment of Light Dragoons, the 36th regiment of Foot, the 52d, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th.

Total—Dragoons, one regiment; Foot nine battalions.

Total abroad, and going on account of the present war—Horse, four troops; Dragoon Guards, five regiments; Dragoons, ten regiments; Foot 66 battalions.

AMERICA.

GEORGE TOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA.

October, 19.

Measures have been adopted here, to prevent the importation of the pestilential disease that has raged at Philadelphia; which we hope will prove efficacious.

QUEBEC, OCTOBER 17.

Some time ago, a preparatory council was held at the Navy Hall, in the presence of Governor Simco, between the American commissioners and some chiefs of the Indians. A grand council was afterwards held at the mouth of the Deal river, at which, were only twelve Indian Representatives. Colonel Pickering was again the Speaker on the part of the Americans; and an Indian Chief spoke for the Representatives of the Indians. They would not suffer Joseph Brant, either to speak or give an opinion at this Council, as he has become obnoxious and suspected by them. The council broke up with much dissatisfaction on both parties. The Indian Chief informed the Commissioners, that he could not be responsible for their returning in safety.

The dispute has arisen from the settlement of the boundary line between the Indian nations, and the Straits. In consequence of a partial bargain between some of the Indians and the States, the latter having encroached upon the Indian territories on the Ohio. The great body of the former disclaim any right that a few men had assumed, to dispose of any part of their country without the concurrence of the whole body; and the latter, who have established settlements there, and guaranteed the possession to the settlers, insist that it was procured by fair purchase, and are resolved to maintain what they conceive to be their right. The Commissioners brought with them a sum of money to offer to the Indians, for the lands already settled by the Americans, which the former rejected with disdain, telling them that they insisted on the settlements being abandoned, and advising them to distribute that money among the families of the poor settlers whom they had deceived, as a compensation for the losses which they were about to sustain.

The Indian concluded his speech in sentiments to the following purport:—The Great Spirit has given to our fathers this vast extensive land, to people and possess. You first invaded our original possessions, and your encroachments have multiplied and extended. You have driven us back far farther; but we will repel your attempts, and endeavour to drive you back to that ocean which carried you hither to invade us.

It is said, that an engagement has taken place between the Americans and the Indians, in which the former have been beaten.

His Royal Highness Prince Edward is just returned to Quebec; after reviewing the Royal Americans, consisting of the 1st and 2d battalions, (the latter at Montreal), the former in cantonments on the River Sorrel) and the 26th regiment at St. John's.

Citizen Galbeau, the exiled Governor of St. Domingo, arrived here about a week ago. Monsieur Genet, the Conventional Envoy to the United States, who is said to be of a different party from Galbeau, detained him as a prisoner with an intention of sending him to France to be tried; but Galbeau, having made his escape with his Aid-de-Camp and a French Sergeant, went to St. John's, and surrendered himself a prisoner to Colonel Gordon, who commands at that post.—From thence he came to Quebec, where he was allowed by the Governor to walk about in his parole. Understanding, however, from some people here, who are inclined to Democracy, that he was to be sent to England in the Severn, he made his escape with his Aid-de-Camp, leaving the Sergeant behind. He appears to be a man of abilities, but was rather imprudent and unguarded in his conversation when at Montreal.

A general military promotion has lately taken place. The three oldest Generals upon the list are to have the revived rank of Field Marshal; twenty-seven oldest Lieutenant Generals to be made Generals, which promotion includes the Marquis Cornwallis; the oldest twenty-eight Major-Generals to be Lieutenant-Generals; in which is included Sir W. Medows; and the oldest 45 Colonels to be Major-Generals. In these is included His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. All the Lieutenant Colonels made before 1783, to be Colonels. All the Majors of the same standing, to be Lieutenant-Colonels. Captain Lyons and Grey are to be promoted to the Rank of Majors in the army. Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas, of the Royals, and Adjutant-General to the Forces, in the West Indies, and Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell of the 74th, to be appointed Aids-in-Camp to the King, which gives them the rank of Colonels in the army; and Lieutenant-Colonel Moleworth.

Capt. Barton commanding the 77th regiment, and Mr. Reddick Assistant Surgeon, proceeded to the Andamans with the Cornwallis, the former for the benefit of his health, and Mr. Reddick; as Surgeon, appointed to do duty at that station.

EXTRACT FROM THE EUROPE
PAPERS.

COLOGNE GAZETTE.

1st November, 1793.

A very interesting paper at this critical juncture has made its appearance, a declaration made by the Court of Great Britain, offering peace to France, if they will abandon the present system of Anarchy.

DECLARATION.

"THE circumstances which forced his Britannic Majesty, into a defensive war against France is already known to all Europe: The objects of this war, is equally known, to have been to repel an unjust aggression and to contribute to the immediate defence of his Allies, to procure for them as well as himself, a just indemnification and to provide as well as circumstances would admit, not only for the future security of his own subjects, but all the other nations in Europe; to accomplish these views his Majesty has employed such measures as the resources of his Kingdom, and the love and zeal of his people has furnished him with, in incontestable a cause.

"But it daily becomes more evident that the internal state of France oppose the conclusion of a solid, and permanent treaty, the only means to fulfill the just and salutary views of his Majesty in accomplishing these important objects, and rendering tranquillity to all Europe.

"His Majesty has observed with much pleasure, a circumstance which he hopes may accelerate a re-establishment of peace;—in particularly pointing out to the reasonable part of the French Nation, the principles that animate him, the views he proposes, and the conduct he wishes to pursue on account of the present actual situation of affairs.

"The events of the war, the confidence and proof of one of the most considerable Cities in France, and above all, the views that manifest themselves almost in every part of France, to find some protection from the tyranny that now oppresses them, renders this explanation, a pressing and indispensable duty which he undertakes with more satisfaction, as he hopes to find amongst the powers engaged in the common cause with himself, sentiments perfectly analogous with his own.

"From the first Epoch when His Most Christian Majesty, Louis XVI. convoked his subjects, to act in concert for the common good, his Majesty ever demonstrated by his conduct the sincerity of the wishes he had formed for the success of that enterprise, so difficult and so interesting; he was deeply afflicted, at all the misfortunes that followed, but above all when he found more and more that those measures, of which the consequences could be no longer concealed, had forced him to depart from his pacific and amicable conduct.

"In short the moment arrived when he saw himself obliged to defend not only his own rights but those of his Allies, not only to repress acts of injustice that he had received, but the dearest interests of his people imposed upon him a more important duty, that of labouring to support Civil Society, at now happily established amongst the nations of Europe.

"The designs announced, to reform the abuses in the French Government, to establish upon a solid basis, personal LIBERTY, RIGHT, and PROPERTY, to insure to a large body of people, a wise legislation, and an administration of Laws just and moderate; all those salutary views, are unfortunately dissipated: They have given place to a system destructive to all public order, supported by proscriptions, exiles, and confiscations, without number, by arbitrary imprisonments, by massacres, the recollection alone of which strike horror, and in short by the execrable murder of a just and Gracious Monarch, and of an August Prince who partook with unshaken firmness in all the misfortunes of her illustrious husband, his long sufferings, his rigorous confinement, and his unworthy death.

"The inhabitants of that unfortunate country have long been deceived by promises of happiness, renewed at the execution of every new crime, they have seen themselves plunged into an abyss of calamities, without example; and their neighbours instead of finding the establishment of a wise and moderate Government, calculated for the support of the general Tranquillity;—have been exposed to multiplied attacks from Ferocious Anarchy, a natural and decided enemy to all public order, they have experienced injuries without pretext, open violation of all treaties, unprovided declarations of war; in short, every thing that could be done by corruption, intrigue, and violence, to effect the design so loudly proclaimed of destroying all social institutions, and to extend to all people in Europe, the confusion and disorder, which has been the bane of France.

This state of affairs cannot exist in France, without involving in a common danger, all the neighbouring powers—without giving them rights, without imposing on them the duty, of stopping the progress of an evil, which only exists in the successive violation of all laws, and all order, and by a subversion of the fundamental principles, that unite mankind by the ties of social life. His Majesty would certainly not contest with France the right to reform their Laws; he never would desire to influence by external force the modes of Government of an independent state; he only desires what is become of an essential object to the repose and security of other powers.

Under these circumstances he demands from France, and he demands it on just grounds, to put an end to a System of Anarchy, which has no energy but for evil, incapable of fulfilling towards the French the first duties of Government, to repress troubles, and punish crimes; which are multiplying daily in the interior of the country, by disposing arbitrarily of their property and their blood, to trouble the repose of other nations, and to render all Europe the Theatre of the same crimes and the same misfortunes: He demands of them to establish, a legitimate and stable Government, founded upon the principles of acknowledged justice, and properly to preserve with other nations, the relation usual in union and peace. His Majesty ardently wishes for the power to treat for the re-establishment of general tranquillity; with such a government, exercising an authority legal and permanent, having the desire of the public repose, and the power of making the engagements observed.

The King only proposes terms moderate and equitable, not those that the expenses, the risks and the sacrifices of the war might authorize, but such that his Majesty believes is indispensably necessary for his own proper security, and the future tranquillity of Europe.

His Majesty desires nothing more sincerely than to see terminated in this manner, a war which it was not in his power to avoid, and in which all the calamities resulting to the French, are due to the ambition, perfidy, and violence of those, whose crimes have made them the scourge of their country, and the disgrace of all civilized nations.

Obliged hitherto to wage war with all France, and to treat as enemies all those whose property or blood has been lavished to support unjust aggression—his Majesty fees with infinite satisfaction, that it will be in his power to make exceptions in favour of the well intentioned inhabitants in other parts of France, as he has already done in favour of those of Toulon—The King promises in advance on his part—Suspension of Hostilities, Friendship, (and as long as events will permit, which depend not on the will of man) Security and protection to all those who in declaring for monarchical Government, withdrawing themselves from that despotic and bloody Anarchy, that Anarchy that has broken the most sacred ties of society, and broke down every relation in civil life, violated all order, confounded all kinds of duty, making use of the name of Liberty and exercising the most cruel tyranny, to destroy all private property, and to seize on every fortune, founding their power on the pretended consent of the people, putting even whole provinces of them to fire and sword for merely reclaiming their laws, their religion, and their legitimate King.

It is to deliver them from this strange oppression, to destroy this System of Crimes, without example, and in the end to render tranquillity to France, and security to all Europe that his Majesty calls all the French to co-operate with him. It is for this purpose he invites them to erect a standard of an Hereditary Monarch, not to determine instantly on the troubles, calamities and public danger, nor on every modification that form of Government may hereafter be susceptible of, but to reunite again under the Laws of the Empire, morality and Religion, and ensure to their country peace with their neighbours, and internal tranquillity, a just and true liberty, a wise, moderate and benevolent Government, with an uninterrupted enjoyment of all the advantages that can render happy and flourishing a great and powerful nation.

This interesting declaration, well calculated to calm the inquietude of every good Frenchman, ought to produce great and excellent effects in the provinces of France, so long harassed, with a ruinous war and other calamities that ruin their country, should they succeed in obtaining this end. This overture may find its way to the southward from Toulon, and to the other provinces by the frontiers. Grant it may be universally spread, there can be no doubt of its success.

OCTOBER 23.

An express from Mr. HAMMOND, the British Envoy at New York, was yesterday morning received by Lord DORCHESTER. It gives advice of the French fleet having failed from thence, and that they were provided with clothing and other necessities adapted for wintering in a Northern climate. We cannot think that Quebec can be the object of their destination; as they have on board only 2000 troops, and the season is too far advanced for navigating the river with safety. In case, however, they should be so desperate as to attempt this place, every preparation is making for their reception. The grand battery has been rebuilt during the last summer, in a very substantial and handsome style, and they are now mounting upon it 32 and 24 pounder guns. This battery commands the whole Bay of Quebec, from Point Levi to the coast of Beauport, and some of the guns upon travelling carriages command the River upwards a considerable way beyond Cape Diamond. No fleet could with impunity come within the reach of these guns in the day time. In case of emergency, the wharfs in the Lower Town would form excellent batteries, as they did during the siege in 1759.

At the request of an Old Correspondent, we give a place to the following favourable likeness of PHILIP EGALITE, the late Duc D'Orleans—It is said to have been drawn by MIRABEAU.

CLEMON.

DUKE D'ORLEANS.

A Youth of Voluptuousness did not promise to the cause of liberty so zealous a defender and so valuable an apostle. There are faults, that are less our own, than those of the times in which we live. The close of the reign of Louis the Fifteenth held out an invitation to pleasure, Austerity was out of place in a community, where gratification reigned without controul. Clemon yielded to the circumstances in which he was placed; the age dictated to him, and he obeyed it. He found, that it deserves the name of calamity to be endowed in early youth with an insinuating character.

The desire of comparing two rival nations conducted Clemon repeatedly to the banks of the Thames. He desired to be thoroughly acquainted with the two countries in Europe which have reached the highest degree of civilization; which are indeed full of defects, in their government, but decidedly superior to every one of their neighbours. He perceived, that it is their emulation that gives nutriment to their industry, and that enables them always to equal, never to surpass each other. He saw, that the situation of the individual was not more desirable in one country than in the other, and that, exclusively of the criminal jurisprudence, there was little that France need envy to Britain.

She has preceded us in the adoption of liberty, and it was doubtless with her, that Clemon imbibed the generous principles that have electrified the nation. He professed them at a period, when it was unknown what reception Frenchmen would give them, and when it was impossible to foresee, that, victors over prejudice, they would succeed at their first attempt in placing themselves upon an equality with the nations that have divested themselves the most slowly of the vestiges of tyranny. Let us recollect the documents that he sanctioned with his name, and that encouraged the baillages to form their insinuations upon so excellent a model!

I do not commend Clemon, because he gained the affections of the people; but because he preferred their attachment. To the former it sufficed to awaken the partiality of the citizens for this popular branch of the house of Bourbon; but to the latter there was requisite a conquest over himself, and that of no common species. Clemon has friends in spite of his rank, because he is himself the friend of those, whom he admits into his familiarity.—His dependants are contented and happy; for, when our services are unconstrained, our duties convert into pleasures.

Clemon is generous; the people have derived from him succour and relief, men of letters have been benefited by his patronage; and the animosity of a few individuals, who were irritated by the loss of an agreeable promenade, has been well exchanged for the applause of Europe. Foreigners of all countries are agreed that there is no edifice that presents such a combination of wealth, conveniences and delight. You may here find luxury and simplicity, solitude and dissipation, the amusements of the open air and theatrical entertainments, the tranquillity of clubs and tumultuous scenes of coffee-houses. These different views of social life have all of them their pleasures, perhaps all of them their utility.

It is so much the more agreeable to praise Clemon in a certain respect, because his country has not flattered him. He served it with the joy of a man who was paying a debt. What is a campaign, what is the gain of a battle in comparison of whatever may forward, may determine, may complete a revolution?

Wars depopulate a state; various examples may alter its character; the courage of the heart may advance them to a degree of splendour, that the most brilliant conquests could ever bestow.

Clemon chose a singular method to conduct his children to the moral goal that he had marked out for them. It required no great philosophy to inspire the attempt, and success has attended upon its execution. Why should not a woman of intellectual ability, of sound knowledge, of fervent zeal, form the minds of young princes to the love of virtue, and unfold in them the talents of nature implanted?

He foresaw the sacrifices, which his paper of instructions would render it necessary for him to make; and he has advanced a sum greatly beyond the tax that the necessities of his country imposed upon him.

It will hardly be believed, that Clemon has not gained the unanimous suffrage, even of the party, whose boast it is to have followed his principles. The cause of his moderation has escaped the eyes of the vulgar: and it has not been considered, that if he had been more ardent in his measures, he would have had the air of laboring for himself, and not for the public cause. "But do you know that Clemon?" No: I know nothing; I believe nothing.—If ever the dreaded light should force my eyes to see differently, I shall curse the moment in which I drew this portrait.

The two ships, the Boddington, and Sugar Cane, lately arrived at Bengal from Botany Bay, are to sail from thence for Europe, direct early in this month.

MAYOR SEMPLE.

This extraordinary man destined to make a conspicuous figure while he remains on earth, has lately appeared in a character and situation, the detail of which, though true, will scarcely be credited.

By some means or other he contrived, in the course of last winter, to be received in the Austrian lines as a deserter from the French service, and brought with him such perfect information of the state of DOMONTE's Army, and the disaffection then prevailing therein, that he was received in full confidence. He styled himself Major D.L.R. At the Battle of Irlmont he was put at the head of a Squadron of Hussars, and performed the memorable service of driving the French from their strong battery, and taking three pieces of their cannon. After this singular exploit, he was received at Headquarters in a manner the most flattering to his wishes. He was afterwards constantly at the table of the Hereditary PRINCE OF ORANOS at Brussels, and had the honour to hand the PRINCESS to her carriage, in preference to most of the Military Suite. He was at that time received by Lord AUCKLAND, the British Minister; and, on the STADTHOLDER's arrival at Brussels, he was introduced at his Court, where he became to great a favourite, that a command of a Regiment of Dutch Chasseurs was promised him. He wore an Hussar uniform, which set off the elegance of his figure to the utmost advantage, and this with the polished style of his address, gave him no small influence in the female circles of Brussels; unfortunately, however, the career of his singular glory was blasted about two months since, by the arrival of a Scotch Gentleman of great respectability, who immediately recognized in our hero the celebrated Major SEMPLE.

In consequence thereof, the Major was informed that he must instantly give in his Commission or his degradation would be made in public Orders at the head of the line.—By the humane interference of the Gentleman who discovered him, he was rescued, however, from this disgrace, and, we believe, suffered to retain his rank, on condition of his retiring from the service.

Since his detection, it appears, that scarce a person of rank in Brussels, but had been induced to supply him with sums of money under various pretexts. Mrs. SEMPLE, it seems, is a resident at Calais; but to console for her absence, the Major lived en famille with a French woman of exquisite beauty, whom he did not introduce, however, beyond the pleasurable character of his Chere amie!

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2.—CONTINUED.

A Citizen, residing at Paris; and who possesses a property at Abolon, in the district of Corbeil, the Department of Seine and Oise, complained that an arbitrary exaction had been made from him by the Committee of Superintendence of the district, of a sum of 1050 livres, to defray the expenses of the war of la Vendee. He stated that Committees have no right to impose arbitrary contributions; and that besides, his fortune did not permit him to pay this sum.

MARTIN de Thionville: "Your intention was not to permit Revolutionary Committees to impose arbitrary acts; I demand that the petition to be referred to the Committee of Public Safety, in order to prevent the repetition of such abuses."

GENESSEUX:—"In the Sitting of yesterday Danton made two propositions, one had for its object to annul all the arbitrary taxes imposed by the Representatives of the people, the Administrative Bodies, and Revolutionary Committees. This proposition met with no opposition, and was decreed.

"I have been surprised that it has not been inserted in the Bulletin. I demand that it be detached from the plan of the Decree, and inserted in the Bulletin, that it may be carried into execution." This proposition was unanimously adopted.

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Thomas Baring, Assistant to the Examiner and Reporter to the Sadar Dewanny Adawlut; and Mr. Cornelius Bird, Register to the Dewanny Adawlut and Assistant to the Magistrate of the Zillah of Dinagepoore, in the room of Mr. Baring.

BIRTH.

Lately at the Mount, the Lady of Captain Robert Bell, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday last, Thomas Parry, Esquire, to Mrs. Pearce.
Lately Miss Jenny Kinley, to Mr. Buckin.
On the 26th ultimo, Miss Lydia Leslie, to Mr. MacBean.
Lately at Calcutta, Major Agnew, to Miss Macintosh.

DEATHS.

Lately—Charles Flower, Esquire, of the Civil Service, on this Establishment.
April 2nd.—At Bombay, Captain Jamison, late Commander of the Ganjiva.

DUKE OF YORK'S ARMY.

G. O.

BY HIS HIGHNESS THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Tournay Dec. 13.

His Royal Highness the commander-in-chief, cannot suffer the troops to go into winter-quarters, without expressing to them, previous to their separation, the sense he entertains of the intrepidity, patience, and perseverance they have displayed, so much to their own honour and his satisfaction, in the course of the campaign.

His Royal Highness desires the officers and men will accept his warmest acknowledgments, and be assured their meritorious exertions have made an impression on his mind that will never be effaced.—He is persuaded that the good conduct of the troops in quarters, will equal their gallantry in the field. His Royal Highness desires the officers will explain to their men the good consequences which must naturally ensue from their conciliating, by their good behaviour, the affections of our allies; the subjects of his Imperial Majesty; and his Royal Highness is perfectly assured, that every officer, will take every opportunity of giving it the weight it so justly deserves, both by precept and example.

His Royal Highness orders, that all the troops under his command pay proper respect to the host, and all other religious processions. He directs that all sentinels carry their arms when any religious procession is passing; and demands the attention of all officers, but particularly of those on duty, to prevent the smallest impropriety being committed on these occasions.

His Royal Highness is confident that the troops under his command, will ever bear in mind, that though we differ in some of the ceremonies of religion, we unite with our gallant allies, and it is our glory to do so, in every sentiment of devotion to our Creator, and attachment and loyalty to our Sovereigns.

WHITEHALL.—OZ. 22.

A letter from Sir James Murray, Adjutant General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, was received this evening by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, of which the following is a copy:

Engel Fontaine, OZ. 18, 1794.

Sir,

I had the honour of informing you, in my last despatch, that his Royal Highness, at the earnest request of the Prince of Cobourg, had marched, with a part of the troops under his command, for this place. They arrived here upon the 6th. The Prince being acquainted with his Royal Highness's intention, had been enabled to draw from three four battalions, to strengthen his other posts: a fifth battalion followed those upon his Royal Highness's arrival.

The enemy, having collected in extraordinary numbers, attacked the corps under the command of General Clairfait, which was posted with its right near Birmont, and its left near the village of Wattignies, upon the 15th and 16th. Upon the former day the left wing of the enemy was entirely defeated: having advanced into the plain which lay upon that side between the two armies, they were charged by the Imperial cavalry, and driven back, with great slaughter and the loss of twelve pieces of cannon. The attack which they made upon the left of the Austrians was more obstinate; they were, however, finally repulsed.

Upon the 16th the enemy having drawn the greatest part of their force to the right, again attacked the left of General Clairfait's corps, and the village of Wattignies.

They could upon this side approach within cannon-shot of the Austrians, under cover of an immense wood called the Haye d'Avelines; which, when they were repulsed, secured their retreat. They brought a great quantity of heavy artillery to the edge of this wood, under the protection of which they attacked the village. The utmost firmness and bravery were displayed by the Austrian Troops upon this occasion. The enemy were several times repulsed with great loss; they were repeatedly driven from the village after they had carried it, but being enabled, by great superiority of numbers, to bring continually fresh troops to the point of attack, they at last succeeded in maintaining the possession of that post.

The communication between General Clairfait's corps, and that of General la Tour, which obliged the intrenched camp near Maubeuge, being by this means cut off, it was judged necessary by the Prince of Cobourg to abandon the position which had been taken for the purpose of investigating Maubeuge; the army repulsed the Sambre in the night without the smallest loss. Lieutenant General Benzowsky,

who commanded a detached corps which was opposed to him, killed a great number of the enemy, took 400 prisoners and eleven pieces of cannon. Count Haddick, who was detached by General la Tour, likewise gained a considerable advantage, penetrated to Sorbe Chateau, and took three pieces of cannon.

In the two engagements, the Austrians took twenty-four pieces of cannon and two howitzers, without the loss of one upon their part. They have had about 2000 men killed and wounded. There can be no doubt that the loss of the enemy has been much more considerable. The Austrians now occupy the left bank of the Sambre. No certain accounts have been yet received of the further motions of the enemy.

(Signed) J. MURRAY.

SPANISH AND FRENCH ARMIES.

The Spanish army toward the Southern Pyrenees, commanded by General Don Ventura Caro, too weak to attack the French in that part, continued to hold itself upon the defensive; that of Rouffillon, under the command of General Ricardos, has been more active without an equal share of success; the General having judged it expedient to attack the French Camp near Salces, found many impediments to reaching that place. Monsieur de Coartem undertook to make the attack, which took place on the morning of the 17th of September. The Spaniards conducted themselves with much valour, and they had great hopes of success, when a French battery of twelve-pounders opened upon them. It was so well levelled against the Spaniards, who had only field-pieces with them, that they were soon dismounted. M. de Coartem learning at the same time, that a considerable body of fresh troops had come to the reinforcement of the enemy, began to think of a retreat, which he conducted in the best possible order to the river; unfortunately the bridge was broken and a passage could not be obtained, otherwise than in great disorder; this part of the army being therefore compelled to fight under this disadvantage, of course suffered much: it is estimated, that the Spaniards lost in this affair, about a thousand men killed or wounded, and about fifteen hundred prisoners.

Five days afterwards (the 17th of September) the Spaniards had their revenge; and it was the French, in coming to attack them, who gave them the opportunity. General Dagobari who commanded them, came boldly to attack the Spanish Camp at Trullas. Count de la Union commanded there, they presented themselves at 7 o'clock on the morning, in three columns to the number of fourteen thousand men, and as they saw that their enemy was strongly posted, they immediately called for a reinforcement of eight thousand:—Thus being twenty-two thousand strong, they thought of being quickly masters of the Spanish head quarters; these, on the other hand, suffered them to make a near approach, when they opened upon the assailants, a fire of artillery and musketry so terrible, that the spot upon which the French then were, exhibited the dreadful spectacle of a slaughtered carnage.—The French nevertheless, hazarded a new attack with an obliquity of which there have been few examples; but were repulsed a second time, our cavalry charged them with a spirit and resolution, that does them infinite credit. The road and fields in the neighbourhood of Thuir were choked with dead bodies; The French regiment of Campagne, one of the oldest infantry corps, was totally destroyed; that of Meddock, cut up on one side by General Godoy, and on the other by General Courten; of the Vermandois regiment, few survived, who made their escape. The loss of the Spaniards does not amount to 100 men, including the Lieutenant Colonel of the Spanish regiment, and two Captains of the Calabragas—it would have been less, if a body of the French had not had the perfidy to fire upon our troops, after having been made prisoners; but this treachery cost them dear, they were all cut up and slain to the number of about 700 men; it is hardly possible to speak with precision upon the number of slain on the side of the enemy;—some raise it to 2500 men, others make it only 1200; it is equally difficult to speak of the number that were wounded, but as these were chiefly upon the head, they may be looked upon as mortal; 1502 French were carried prisoners to Bellegarde; of this number 48 were officers. We have taken from 12 to 15 pieces of cannon. The corps of Carbineers under General Ricardos did wonders.—In general it may be said, that this action was one of the most fatal on the side of the enemy, that has been fought this campaign, a number of French seeing themselves in such a predicament, fell upon their knees and implored the clemency of their conquerors.

TOULON.

"From the Camp under Ollioules, OZ. 8.
"I write you, Citizen, in the midst of this firing of cannon, and with infinite concern, be-

cause I have only had news to inform you of. The misfortune which I forebaw, has but too truly come to pass, and we may thank our want of vigilance for it. I repeat it to you, that we have an adroit and active enemy; and these two qualities are not compensated, for among us; for our checks proceed from a criminal negligence; and are the fruit of an abominable system of treason. This effusion of my soul, neither regards General Carteaux, directly nor indirectly, for he is a true Sans Culotte, a Republican, worthy of the confidence of the army which he commands.

The enemy this night, surprized one of our redoubts under favor of the treachery of some Marseillois, who deserted to them, and gave them the watch word. The corporal of the post having advanced, in order to receive the rallying word, was killed; and the guard, who were asleep, have been massacred. Some companies of Marseillais discharged their fusils, which tended only to increase the disorder and butchery, by firing upon the guard of our battery from some miles which they took for the enemy.

The intrepid chaffeurs of Burgundy immediately advanced, on an assurance being given them that the post was re-taken. They were assailed by a shower of musketry, which they withstood with courage; but were obliged to yield to numbers, after leaving 16 killed and wounded upon the spot; in the number of the latter is the brave Malathie, a Captain, who urged by his courage, has been taken prisoner. Several of our Marseillois fled to St. Nazaire.

"This defeat is principally to be attributed to the cowardly grenadiers of Mont Blanc, who fled first.

"The enemy, seeing that it would be dangerous to remain much longer masters of the redoubt, which they had surprized, spiked our cannon and mortars, the mountings of which they burnt, and retired.

"May this check be the last in consequence of our negligence, and serve as a lesson for the future.

WARSAW, Nov. 20.

In the Sitting of the Diet on the 12th Instant, it was resolved to grant the sum of 800 Ducats to Count Tyszkiewicz, appointed Ambassador to the Court of Russia, to defray the expenses of his journey and of the Embassy; further, 2000 ducats to Mellis. Frays and Puzyna, the two Secretaries of Legation; the whole to be paid out of the Treasury of State.

On account of a Note presented by the Russian Ambassador on the 6th instant, an inquiry is to be made into the circumstances of M. Lyszciewicz, Banker at Warsaw; and although the latter does not seem to be involved with the House of TEPPER, yet a Commission is to make the above-mentioned scrutiny of the state of his affairs.

On the 6th instant the Diet resolved, that all the Resolutions of the late Confederation of *Lagowica*, tending to abridge the dignity and prerogatives of the KING, shall be especially and minutely investigated.

In the same Sitting the Russian Ambassador signified by an Official Note, that the new regulations adopted in Poland respecting the French, coincide in every respect with the sentiments which HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY expressed relative to the Nation, in her Manifesto promulgated in Russia.

WEST INDIES.

ST. DOMINGO, SEPT. 13.

Surrounded by war from without and within, we live in continued fear. Within we have rebellious slaves, supported by the Spaniards, who every where commit the greatest excesses and destruction; and without privateers, or properly corsairs, under English colours, plunder those wretched fugitives, flying from hence, of the miserable pittance they carry off for their support in other countries, to the extent of a few months.

All the white people are considered here as Aristocrats; and, those who, tired by oppression and misery, fly to America, are certain that all the effects and property they leave behind are confiscated for the benefit of the Republic. The least suspicion against any one is followed by imprisonment. The Commissioners have abolished slavery.

All those inhabitants who have the means and opportunity of flight, leave us, though certain that they must fall into the hands of the privateers; but they prefer to beg their bread in a strange country, where is peace, to leading a life of continual dread of being murdered or abused.

ORDER,

Sent by Citizen SANTHONAX, one of the National Commissioners at St. Domingo, on the 1st of October, to Citizen DE FINELS; a similar one has been sent to all the Military Commanders in that Island.

"You will have received, my dear FINELS, your Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel to the 4th regiment, with an order to take upon you the command, of the seven parishes of Port de Paix.—I hereby command you to disarm all the suspected White People, to give the greatest latitude to the Citizens of the 4th of April, and to those of the 20th of June.

"You will receive by the first ship 900lb. gun-powder, and 2000 musket flints. If you are overpowered by the English, I enjoin you, upon your personal responsibility, to call the Negroes into insurrection, to burn the city and every dwelling. You will adopt the point of defence which you may think the most advantageous.

"Citizens, let us perish! yes, let us perish a thousand times, rather than suffer the people of St. Domingo to fall back into contempt and slavery.

(Signed) "SANTHONAX.

"P. S. In case of a misfortune, nothing but ruins and ashes must be left for the English."

REMARKABLE INCIDENT.

LEWES, NOVEMBER—9.

A few days since, a vessel that had been to Portsmouth with new-raised men from Captain Cooke's Rendezvous at Newhaven, on her return touched at Swanage, where one of the gangmen asked the Master's permission to go ashore, which was granted him, on condition that he would return sober; this he promised to do, and accordingly went on shore, where he remained till night, and then attempted to regain the vessel, but having shipped too much grog, he steered wide of his mark, and staggered along the shore till he met with a boat, which he got into, and immediately after fell fast asleep. The boat, which had been drawn up on the beach, and left without any fastening, floated with the tide, and drifted safe round the dangerous ledge, and through the perilous Race of St. Alban's, to sea. The man, when he awoke, to his great astonishment, found himself four leagues from land, without oar or rudder, or even anything to cheer his spirit, or support nature. But luckily for him, the next day the Poole Pilots, in looking out for shipping from the hills, descried something, which they at first took for a buoy, but, by the help of their glass, soon afterwards discovered to be a man in distress, when they immediately put to sea, and about three in the afternoon came up to him, and rescued him from his alarming situation.

NORTH OF INDIA.

We mentioned generally, in a former paper, that the Rajah of Duteah had been defeated in an action with Scindeah's troops, and a Correspondent in that part of India having favoured us with the particulars of this affair, we now lay them before our readers. The English Company's troops have more than once been on the borders of this Chief's territory, and the Mahrattas have frequently made incursions there; but none ever approached his capital so near as the 2d brigade of Scindeah's forces have now done. The citadel mounts twenty-two guns, and the pettah is also fortified with cannon; besides this, the place is surrounded on every side, to the extent of three or four miles, by a thick and most impenetrable jungle. The death of Scindeah had encouraged the Rajah of Duteah to manifest a spirit of independence, which it was thought necessary, by the advice of young Doulart Row, Scindeah's successor to repress; and, accordingly, Gopal Row Bhow, with the 1st brigade, under the command of Captain F. was ordered to march against, and bring the Rajah to reason. On the 14th ult. the brigade entered the jungle that surrounds Duteah, and were immediately vigorously assailed by ten or twelve thousand of enemy, consisting of Rajpoots, Panwas, Bhandeles, &c. subjects and allies of the Rajah, who made a stout resistance, having the advantage not only of numbers, but the knowledge of the ground. The assailants were soon attacked in flank, but their leader having foreseen and provided against this, by a judicious disposition of some field pieces, the enemy were driven in towards the fort, with considerable slaughter, after a great deal of close fighting, in which the sword and bayonet were not sparingly used. Scindeah's troops lost upwards of three hundred men, and the enemy double that number; among them, five firidars, of whom two were of the Rajah's family. The brigade is now entrenched near the fort, where it will remain, until the Rajah has fulfilled the conditions preferred to him.

Our Correspondent adds, that Dowlart Row, Scindeah's successor, has been acknowledged by the Pethwah and the Emperor of Delhi, with the same titles and prerogatives that his predecessors enjoyed, and that the country is perfectly quiet. [Calcutta Chronicle.

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