

The Courier.

No. 451.

FRIDAY, May, 30, 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, are meant, and must be deemed to convey a full 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

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 16th June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the Honourable Company's Broad Cloth, Copper, and Iron, will be sold by Public Sale at the Sea Gate.

The Articles to be paid for and taken away within fourteen days after the sale, by default of which they will be re-sold, and should any loss arise, the Original Purchasers are to be held answerable for the same.

The Purchasers to Deposit one Star Pagoda in the hands of the Import Warehouse Keeper, as earnest money to bind the bargain.

By order of the President, and Members of the Board of Trade,
WILLIAM WEBB, J. W. K.
Fort St. George: 27th May, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals will be received until the 15th day of June next, at the Office of the Secretary to the Military Board, from Commanders and Owners of Vessels, to engage their Vessels on account of the Honourable Company, as Transports for the carrying of Troops, Provisions, Ordnance, Ammunition or Stores as may be requisite. It is the intention of Government to engage these Vessels for six Months certain, the Tender must be made accordingly, and must particularly specify the Tonnage, state, condition, and equipment of the Vessel, the number of hands she carries, and the Master's name.

The Proposals or tenders received from time to time, will be opened and considered at the ensuing Meeting of the Military Board, and whatever resolution or decisions are passed on them, will be immediately communicated to the Parties concerned.

Owners or Masters of Vessels desirous of further information may apply to the Secretary of the Military Board.

Published by order of the President and Members of the Military Board.

JAMES BRODIE, Sec. M. Board.

Fort St. George: M. Board Office, 19th May, 1794.

CIVIL FUND.

At a General Meeting of Subscribers on the 7th Instant, Messrs. C. N. White, and J. D. Porcher, were elected Trustees to take charge of the Fund, in conjunction with Mr. Secretary Clerk, for the ensuing year.

The following Statement of the Fund is laid before the Subscribers at the above Meeting.

Statement of the Civil Fund on the 7th May, 1794.
Balance of Cash, 1,919 7 4.
Amount of a Promissory Note, dated 3d June, 1793, at 8 per cent, 1,309 13 61.
Amount of ditto dated 1st October, 1793, at 8 per cent, 23, 500.

Pags. 26, 728 20 65.

(Signed) { H. C. Michell,
Robert Woolf,
Robert Clerk.

Published by order of the Trustees.

CECIL SMITH, Sec.

Fort St. George: 7th May, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Pagadam Narnapah Naick,

Verfus,

Ponary Sangarali Moodelliv,

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 9th of June next, will be sold by Auction, on the Premises, between 4 and 6 in the afternoon, one House and Ground, situated in Peddoo Naick's Pettah, in Daloy Bauley Chinty Street, adjoining to the House of Campbell Nincapah Moodelliv, measuring 612 feet, by 32 or thereabouts, being the property of the above named Defendant, and seized by order of the Honourable the Mayor's Court. The Conditions of sale as usual.

(Signed) GEO. WEBSTER, Sheriff.

Fort St. George: 29th May, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honourable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed to the Estate and Effects of Captain Joshua Smith, deceased, to be granted to Zacharia Polack, Administrator of Mary Frances Polack, the Sole Executrix named in the said Will.

E. SAMUEL, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 13th May, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honourable the Mayor's Court, at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of John Beyer, late Commander of the Danish ship Hercules, deceased, to be granted to John Leonard Bergle, and John Lodewyk Haeffe, as Attorneys to the said deceased.

WILKINSON, Proctor.

TOWN-HALL, 20th May, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honourable the Mayor's Court, at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Cannana Vencatram Naick, deceased, to be granted to Cannana Vencatram as Widow, and Relict to the said Deceased.

WILKINSON, Proctor.

TOWN-HALL, 20th May, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION was this Day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honourable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Cannana Vencatram, deceased, to be granted to Cannana Vencatram, as daughter in Law to the said deceased.

WILKINSON, Proctor.

TOWN-HALL, 20th May, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Creditors of Mr. JOHN ROBSON, late of Cocoonada, deceased, are desired to meet, either by themselves or their Attorneys, at the Office of Messrs. STEPHENS and COCKELL, in Fort St. George, on Monday the 9th day of June next.

Fort St. George, May 23d, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. RICHARD RAMSAY,
OF COCOONADA.

IN consequence of the death of Mr. JOHN ROBSON, informs the Public, that he has taken into Partnership Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, the business of the House therefore will in future be conducted under the firm of

RAMSAY and ANDERSON,

who beg leave to solicit their countenance and support.

Cocoonada, May 17th, 1794.

TO BE SOLD BY VEERASAWMY,
AT THE SMALL GODOWN,
Between the Exchange

AND

MR. HILL'S HOUSE.

A PARCEL of fine Long Cloths and Izarees, the manufacture of this Nation.—Allowance will be made to those who take a quantity, or buy to sell again.

THE TERMS READY MONEY.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE
CONTRACT.

TWO Boats in thorough repair, a parcel of Spars, Bolts, Iron, Brails, Conner, Blocks, Cordage, &c.—being a part of the Wreck of the Ship Resolution.—Apply to Mr. Giffin, at his Office in the Exchange.

Madras: 29th May, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the unadministered Estate of Captain Daniel Kennedy deceased, having been granted to Captain John Kennedy of the Coast Establishment—all Persons having Claims on the said Estate are requested to state them to Mr. P. M. Giffin, of Fort St. George, (the Attorney of the Administrator) to whom all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make payment.

Fort St. George: 29th May, 1794.

MUNRO AND CO.

TAYLORS AND HABIT MAKERS.

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they will remove, on or before the twenty-fifth of June next, to the House lately occupied by Mr. Melvin, in North Street, where the business will be carried on as usual.

Fort St. George: 30th May, 1794.

MR. CHATER, has the pleasure to inform the Public, that he has some of the best FRENCH CLARET now on sale in the Settlement, at 5½ Pags. the Dozen.

EUROPE ORANGE SHRUBS, in sealed Quart Bottles, at 9 Pags. the Dozen.

* * Batavia and Colombo Arrack in Leaguers.

MR. CHATER.

HAS for Sale, a few dozens of good BEER at two Pagodas the dozen.

ALE in Casks—and Bottles.

MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY, FOR 1794.

THE MADRAS EXCHANGE COMMITTEE beg leave to inform the Public, that they have fixed on the undermentioned Scheme for their Lottery for this Year:—viz.

LOTTERY SCHEME.

STAR PAGODAS 100,000.

To be divided into 10,000 Shares, or Tickets, at 10 Pagodas each.

1 Prize of	Star Page.	10,000
2 Do. of	2,500 each	5,000
4 Do. of	1,000	4,000
8 Do. of	500	4,000
16 Do. of	250	4,000
40 Do. of	100	4,000
80 Do. of	50	4,000
1000 Do. of	10	59,000
1 Prize allotted to the first drawn Ticket,		500
1 Do. allotted to the last drawn Ticket,		5,000

Star Pagodas, 100,000

9105 Prizes

6995

10,000 Tickets

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

The Drawing will commence the 15th September next, and the Payment of the Prizes will commence at Calcutta in 45 Days, and at Madras in 30 Days, after the Drawing is over, deducting the 10 per Cent. for Expenses as usual.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscribers to Lieut. R. McKenzie's Sketch of the War with Tipoo Sultan, are requested to send for the first Volume to Mr. Henderson, who begs Leave to inform them, that the second Volume is expected to arrive in a few Days, having been dispatched from Calcutta the 2d Instant.

May 28th, 1794.

MR. WATERS,

AT HIS GODOWNS IN COURT HOUSE STREET. IS continuing to sell his Gin of a very superior quality, in quantities of not less than five Casks, at the very low price of 4½ Star Pagodas per Cask, for those containing 12 Bottles, and 7½ per Cask for those containing 15 Bottles, and he finds a rapid Sale at these Prices.

He has also laid in a quantity of fine Jamaica Rum, in Bottles, which he is selling at 4½ Pagodas per Dozen, in quantity of not less than 12 Dozen.

Mr. Waters further begs leave to acquaint his friends, that the quality of his French Claret, advertised last week at 6 Pags. per Dozen, gives general satisfaction, he has also a few Chells of English Claret remaining at 9 Pagodas per dozen.

FRENCH CLARET.

JAMES BROWN.

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Settlement, that his fine French Claret, advertised last Week, has been so much approved of, that a small quantity only now remains, and which is selling at 6 Pags. the Dozen, at his shop next door to the Mayor's Court.

He has also a few Chells of English Claret, which to finish an account he is selling at 8½ Pagodas, ready Money only.

PALE ALE.

A QUANTITY of very fine Pale Ale in Bottles, for sale at Mr. James Brown's next door to the Mayor's Court, at 2 pagodas per dozen.

JAMES BROWN.

BEGS leave to acquaint the Public, that he has just received a large quantity of Ale, and Porter, in Casks, which is now selling at his Shop, next door to the Mayor's Court, at 2½ Pags. per Cask.

ALSO
A quantity of Red Port, Sherry, Perry, Cyder, Madeira, English and French Claret, to be sold cheap. For ready Money only.

MONRO AND CO.

TAYLORS AND HABIT MAKERS.

BEG leave to inform Ladies and Gentlemen, that they intend to furnish themselves with all the best and most fashionable Matters of Cloths, Cassimeres, Burtons, &c. of the ensuing season, therefore they trust they will be able to give their Customers every Satisfaction.

Ladies and Gentlemen may depend on the utmost punctuality.

N. B. All orders from the Country will be Executed, and despatched on the same terms and manner as heretofore.

Fort St. George: 16th May, 1794.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Auction,

By Order of Messrs. Chafe, Sewel, and Chafe, PRIZE AGENTS,

BY R. and J. HENDERSON,

AT SEETHARAMAPPA'S BANKSHALL,

This day Friday the 30th May,

AT FIVE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,

THE Brig Stree Vencatraselloo, with all her Stores and Tackle, as she now lies in Madras Roads, being a Prize to his Majesty's Ship Heroine, the Brig was built at Coringa, and is well known by the Name of the Active, Burthen about 1200 Bags, is Coppered and a prime Sailer.

A Lift of her Stores may be seen on application to R. and J. Henderson.

Conditions of Sale will be mentioned at the time and place of Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY SHARP and HEEFFE,

AT THEIR ROOMS, IN NORTH STREET,

ON SATURDAY the 31st Instant,

Between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock.

By order of the Administratrix and Administrators to the Estate and Effects of the late Mr. John Hall.

A LARGE and Commodious House, situated at Pullicat, at present inhabited by Doctor Mepping.—Also that large and commodious House and extensive Ground at Cocoonada, known by the name of Floyer's Hoale.

The Conditions of Sale may be seen at Messrs. Sharp and Heefke's Rooms.

N. B. To be sold the same day, about twenty Corgs of fine Blue Cloth.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY SHARP and HEEFFE,

AT THEIR ROOMS IN NORTH STREET,

ON MONDAY the 9th day of June,

Between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock. By order of the Administratrix and Administrators to the Estate and Effects of the late Mr. John Hall.

A PIECE of Ground conveniently situated in the Fort of St. Thome.

Further particulars may be known, by applying to Messrs. Sharp and Heefke.

To be sold by Auction,

BY SHARP and HEEFFE.

ON TUESDAY the 3d day of June,

At Eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

A QUANTITY of all kinds of Sadlery—also a quantity of superfine Hats, Cocked, and Round—superfine Long Cloth, and about thirty large Volumes of Journals of the House of Commons.

Fort St. George: 29th May, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THOSE Gentlemen who are in orders to proceed with the intended expedition, may be supplied with SEA COTS of any dimensions, fitted up in the most elegant manner, on application being made at the Master Attendant's Office, in the Fort.

VELLORE RACES.

THE Vellore Races having been unavoidably postponed, notice is hereby given, that such Gentlemen as have Subscribed to them, will have the residue of their respective Subscriptions returned, on applying to Lieutenant Nash and Grant, at Vellore.

Vellore, May 16th, 1794.

MYSORE PRIZE MONEY.

ATTENDANCE will in future be given at the Prize Agent's Office the first and third Monday of each Month, commencing Monday the 1st Instant. The Prize Agents again request, that all Claims on them may be made without delay, as it is their intention to pay any unclaimed balance that may remain in their hands on the first of next July, to the Treasurer of the Male Asylum, for the benefit of that Charity.

Monday: 14th April, 1794.

AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

To be had the following PRINTED PAPERS.

BONDS,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
BILLS OF LADING,
RESPONDENTIA BONDS,
POLICIES OF INSURANCE,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
LETTERS OF ADVICE.

Where also may be had the MADRAS ALMANAC for the Year 1794.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A WELL-WISHER IS INADMISSIBLE.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

MAY 30, 1794.

On Monday evening a small Schooner, captured by the *L'Esperance*, was recaptured. She was by Capt. Gray, of the *Friends* Adventure. She was in very distressed circumstances, having neither water nor anchors on board. We learn, that it was the intention of the French Prize-master to have made Tranquebar, if possible; but he was prevented by contrary winds.

Our late accounts of the state of the *Mariti* were furnished by a Gentleman of repute and character, immediately from the Island; on the veracity of whose report the Public may rely.

On Saturday last were executed, pursuant to sentence, Jacob Smith and Patrick Cunningham, convicted of murder at the last sessions. These unhappy men seemed highly sensible of the enormity of their guilt, and discovered strong marks of penitence.

The Reverend Archdeacon Leslie attended and administered consolation to them, in their last moments. Mr. Webster, the Sheriff, and his officers, were present to see the sentence of the law executed on the above offenders.

The *Perseverance*, Captain Howden, arrived at Calcutta on the 13th instant, after a passage of nine days.

The *MARKET*. The alteration in the price of Grain has not been great, since our last statement.

RICE—from seventy-five to eighty-six the garce, Grain and other Grain, in the same proportion.

ARRACK—from seventy-five to eighty Pagodas the Leaguier.

BRANDY—from forty Panams to one Pagoda the Gallon.

On the 23d, Inst. arrived the *Succes*, Capt. Smith, from Calcutta, and the *Hercules* Capt. Kray from Batavia; and on the 24th, the *Yarmouth*, Capt. Thompson from Calcutta.

The Portuguese Ship, the *Asia*, Capt. Cominkaw, sailed for Calcutta, the 26th inst.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

From the *Calcutta*, 26th May, 1794.

G. O.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Lieutenant Thomas Poole, to be Captain of a Company, vice, Lee deceased, date of Commission 15th May, 1794.

Ensign Thomas Goggin, to be Lieutenant, vice, Poole promoted, date of Commission 15th May, 1794.

Lieutenant Fireworker John Taynton, to be Lieutenant, vice, O'Brien deceased, date of Commission 18th May, 1794.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE MALABAR COAST, APRIL 14, 1794.

Lieut. Col. Hartley, accompanied by Lieut. Brown, embarked on the *Eliza*, Capt. Samways, bound to Bombay. The command of the Army on this Coast, devolves in consequence upon Lieut. Col. Banantyne, who will shortly leave Cannanore for Calicut. Colonel Hartley intends returning to the Coast about the beginning of August next.

The *Belvidere* and *Earl Fitz William*, Indian men, sailed on the 3d instant, bound to Amoy, from whence it was supposed, they would depart for Europe about the 25th of this month. The Bombay frigate is to convoy those ships to a certain latitude, after which she will call at Calicut and Tellicherry, for several Gentlemen, who intend proceeding to Bombay previous to the rains. The frigate on her late cruise, fell in with the ships *Surat*, *Cadle*, and *Phoenix*, both bound to Bombay.

The *Cherwell* Rajah has lately visited Calicut and was proceeding to Travancore, without paying the smallest respect to the Superiors. In open defiance of the orders of Government, he has enlisted a considerable body of men, and equipped them exactly like the Company's Native Troops, both in point of Clothing and Arms. To such a height does this fellow carry his Contempt, that with a large party thus armed, he marched close under the English Factory, with all the insignia of War—before reference could be made to Col. Hartley, the Rajah had crossed Calicut River, but orders reached Capt. Gore, commanding at Poodiangurry, in time, to enable him to intercept the party. The Rajah consented to new model his troops with great reluctance, and was so much offended with the requisition, that he protested, after such treatment, he never would again enter the country: the inhabitants have suffered so much by his restless conduct, that they with most heartily, he may keep his word.

The Bengal Justices have rendered an essential service to the Public, in regulating the price of labour for Palankeen Bearers.

EXTRACT of a Letter, per Princeps Royal, by way of Grain.

"For political intelligence you will consult the public papers; and you will learn from them, that the campaign on the Continent has been terminated, not with that striking and brilliant success, which the ardour shown by the confederates at the commencement of it, and their great combined strength, would have encouraged us to expect; aided also by the knowledge of the want of discipline and union in the enemy.

"From experience of the campaign now concluded, and the little influence which the declarations of the allies seem to have had on the Convention, it is to be feared, that a period to the war is far, very far distant—It is looked for in the entire reduction of the French Republic—and nothing less than this, was proposed at the commencement of hostilities. The allied powers have not yet, even penetrated the French frontier.

"From the great force which the Convention had ordered against Toulon, and the little hope of a successful resistance from the efforts of the brave British garrison, who were put in possession of it, we have just received intelligence that it has been held necessary by the Lords Hood and Mulgrave to evacuate that important place. This circumstance, for some time had been expected—as the French had gained several advantageous posts, from which it was found impracticable to dislodge them, and which commanded not only Toulon itself, but enabled them to harass and annoy the fleet within the harbour. Lord Mulgrave, it is said, did not evacuate the place before he had destroyed the arsenal, the public stores, and the artillery on the works.

"The numerous body of the French, who were designed for the recapture of Toulon, who amounted to nearly two hundred thousand men, as soon as they had possessed themselves of the place, and the deputies from the Convention had selected out of that number 12000 men, as a garrison, prepared for an immediate irruption into Spain, and from their proximity to the borders of that kingdom, it is apprehended, that they would enter it without opposition.

"The very secure footing gained by the British Forces, under Colonel Ford, on the Island of St. Domingo, the richest of the West India Islands, is considered as one of the most useful and advantageous acquisitions in the war. The accounts thence received uniformly confirm the progress of the British arms, in the reduction of the Island, and the prevalence of British Generals over the minds of the people—what much feared, and facilitated the operations of the English was the remembrance of the humanity shown to the Island, in the late well-known troubles, which had nearly rendered it desolate.

At LLOYD'S it is confidently spoken, and considerable bets are mentioned as having been made on the event, that the whole of the French part of this valuable Island will be in our hands before the end of March. But the taking of any further part of the Island, it should seem, would depend on the arrival of the fleet under Sir John Jervis, in the West Indies.

The expedition of Earl Moira had met with some obstacles, which are, it is said, in the way of immediate removal; and it is conceived that the next packet will bring accounts of his Lordship's having effected a landing. This is an expedition of much promise and expectation, and of very happy appointment in all particulars. There are a variety of French noblemen embarked as volunteers in this service.

"From Lord Howe's Possession of the Channel our Trade is but little troubled and the Insurance in that respect reasonable.

"Bounties for Sea men are continued and the impress is, as it is called, very hot every where. Men are much wanted for completing the Crews of several Ships of the Fleet, which are about to be despatched to your Eastern world; and it is said that no delay will happen to their sailing, when their Crews shall appear complete. On the other hand it is asserted that the India Fleet will not sail till the Parliament shall have assembled, and some Grand National Questions shall have been previously decided.

"The leaders of opposition are all arrived in Town, and hold their associations and clubs, as usual. In the recess, it is rumoured, that the Opposition has received an accession of strength, which is to be put to the test, on the first day of the meeting of Parliament, on the Address of thanks:—When Mr. Fox, it is stated, will propose that the Throne may be impugned to the relinquishment of the present war with France: and in which it is said, he will be supported by the Landed Interest of the House; on the Ministerial side, it is urged that as the expenses for the approaching campaign are almost wholly incurred, it would be impolitic not to await the event of it. If the Minister should still in his private sentiment sanction the prosecution of the war, there cannot be a doubt, but that it will be prosecuted with vigor—for notwithstanding what may be said by the opposition without doors, it is plain that the Minister has not forfeited in any the least respect, or instance, the confidence of the House.

"If the people of themselves be disinclined to war, it is more on account of the backwardness of our Allies, in bearing their pro-

portionate share in it, than any other; though the inducements to it, have in general lost a great deal of their influence. All wars, however, must naturally occasion certain murmurs amongst particular persons; and perhaps, there are as few predominant in the present, as in any former war.

"It is not deemed altogether improbable that the French Convention may offer some propositions towards pacification in the present armistice; which would most likely be received; if the declarations from the British Court, to the several Allies, and the States of Holland, together with their answers, have any sincerity in them.

"If peace be in any way produced, it will be regarded as the most fortunate event, which could happen, by the Humane, the Reasonable, and the Dispassionate.

"Of Asiatic arrangements, we hear of none, save what are held out in Mr. Dundas's book, and which are there treated but as speculations and which, by those who are versed in Indian policy, are conceived, from the opposite interests affected in the proposed plans, not practicable. The Marquis Cornwallis's opinion on his arrival, will either affirm or put a veto on the suggestions of the Board of Control: his Lordship's preference amongst us, at this critical moment, is immediately, almost, expected.

"Of the armament fitting out for India, it will be needless to inform you; as you must have received the particulars respecting it by the *Diomedes*, or *Heroine*."

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

EXTRAORDINARY.

The following are the heads of Intelligence received at Bombay, by the *Princeps Royal* Packet—the sailed from Grain on the 15th of April, and arrived at Bombay on the 7th instant.

LORD HOOD, evacuated TOULON, on the 18th of December, having previously destroyed the Arsenal, but took with him all the French Ships—He deemed the evacuation necessary, as a French army, of about 180,000 men were on their march against it.

The Duke of Brunswick at the head of the Prussian army, and General Wurmer, at the head of the Imperialists were attacked before the close of the Campaign by a very formidable French army, ten successive days. In this conflict, it is said the French lost upwards of ten thousand men, and the allied army doubtless, an equal number.

ADMIRAL MACGRIFF, and the EARL of MOIRA (the late Lord Rawdon) are gone with a force to Saint Maloes, to give effectual assistance to the Royalists, who were collected at that place, in very considerable force.

Extract of a Letter, dated Grain the 15th of April, 1794.

"In consequence of the approach of a French army, consisting of 180,000 men, Lord Hood had found himself reduced to the necessity of evacuating Toulon, on the 18th of December, after having previously destroyed the Arsenal there, and on his departing, taking away with him all the French men of war, of which he had obtained possession.

"The French Government continue to employ the Guillotine on Traitors, without mercy, in all parts of France, and have levied large Contributions on the Merchants of that Country: that immediately previous to the close of the last campaign, the Russian Troops commanded by the Duke of Brunswick, acting in Alsace, were attacked ten successive days by a very large French Army, which was, however, daily repulsed, and at length defeated, having lost nearly 10,000 men: that the fleet commanded by Sir John Jervis, and the Land Forces, commanded by Sir Charles Grey, declined to operate against the French, in the West Indies, failed from England about the end of November.

LORD HOWE in command of the *Grand Fleet*, took a frigate, and a French sloop of War, and that about the same time, an expedition was undertaken against St. Maloes, the object of which was, in the event of the capture of the place, to give effectual assistance to the French Royalists, assembled in arms, in considerable force, in the neighbourhood of it."

EXTRACTS FROM CONTINENTAL PAPERS.

HAGUE—2d Nov. 1793.

MR. ELLIOTT Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, having on Monday the 28th of October presented to the *States General* a declaration, relative to the affairs of France, accompanied by a memorial, wherein he says, "that his Britannic Majesty has no doubt but the sentiments contained in that Declaration, will be in conformity with those of the other Powers in Europe; on an occasion of so general an interest for all the Governments, and for the People."

The *States General* returned an answer by the following resolution:

29th October 1793.

Heard the report of Messrs. J. E. N. of Lynden, and other Deputies of their High Mightinesses, for Foreign Affairs, having in consequence of their resolution of yesterday examined a Memorial from Mr. Elliott Minister

Plenipotentiary from his Majesty the King of Great Britain, having annexed a declaration from his said Majesty, relative to the present situation of the affairs of France; having declared upon the same, resolved and decreed:

"That Mr. Elliott shall be thanked for the said communication, and requested in the first place, to inform his Britannic Majesty's Ministers, that as the cause of the present war is the same to his Majesty as their High Mightinesses, who find themselves bound by the strict ties of Alliance,—the same cause the *States General* have proposed in continuing the war, have ever been those expressed in the said declaration, that is, to repress an unjust aggression, to co-operate for the defence of their Allies, and to obtain an honorable and solid peace, at the same time a just indemnification for the great expense caused to the Republic and their Allies, by the violence of their common enemy.

Consequently the *States General*, partaking fully the sentiments of his Britannic Majesty, and experiencing the most lively satisfaction at that period when the French Nation shall be restored to itself; and re-united under a Government that respects the sacred ties of Society, and the rights of Nations, and to find themselves able to renew the relation of Peace and Union with other Nations, and to insure its support."

That there be an extract of this present resolution of their High Mightinesses, to Mr. Elliott by their agent *Van Hees*, in answer to the aforesaid memorial, and that a similar extract be forwarded to Mr. Nagel, Envoy extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to their High Mightinesses at the Court of Great Britain, for his information.

PROCLAMATION.

In consequence of a Peffential disorder reigning in America, his Majesty has caused the following proclamation.

LONDON.

November 12th, 1793.

"Ordered that all vessels, people or Merchandize coming from any of the ports of Pennsylvania from the State of New Jersey in America, into any of his Britannic Majesty's Ports in Europe, shall perform a Quarantine of fifteen days. This precaution is only extended to a part of the united states, but it should be more general, particularly for the Antilles, if it is true, that a contagious malarious known by the name of the *yellow fever*, has made its appearance as well as in Pennsylvania.

All the Europe Prints announce daily encounters between small parties of the armies, with different success.

The Grand Austrian army, under command of Prince Saxe Cobourg, are cantoned between *Queims*, *Valencinnes* and *Conde*, the head Quarters to be at the latter place.

The English army under his Royal Highness the Duke of York, have taken up their Cantonments in the environs of Tournay, to cover that part of the Frontiers; and the Dutch army a little advanced in the interior, are cantoned in the *Pays Wallon*; their head quarters at *Nivelles*. The different positions taken by the allied armies, are calculated in such a manner, that in the least movement of the enemy to penetrate into the frontiers of the Allies, the different corps could easily join to oppose their progress.

Besides, for their farther security, the Generals have made several of the roads to be broken up so as to render them impassable, particularly to prevent the transporting of Artillery.

In the mean time as the Conventionists are in great numbers, occupying the important Port of *Peperingue*, in *West Flanders*, which they are fortifying, it has been a serious question to attack them, to drive them from that part of the Frontiers.

On the side of *Ordenis*, the French continue to assemble considerable reinforcements. The corps of General *Baron de Beaulieu*, who cover that part, has been reinforced with some battalions and Squadrons.

The day before yesterday passed through Brussels, a column of Heffian troops, of about four thousand men, taken into the English pay, composed of Infantry and Cavalry.

The Honourable Company's Schooner *Abercrombie*, Capt. Storey, from Bombay and Tellicherry, moored off Calcutta the 7th Inst. Lieut. Tucker, of His Majesty's 76th regiment, has arrived by this conveyance.—Lieut. Staples, a very amiable young man, who was coming round to Bengal, with a view of getting a passage to Europe, died on board the *Abercrombie*, off Ceylon. Previous to Capt. Storey's leaving the Coast, the *Ceres*, of Bengal, captured some months ago in the China Seas, had arrived at Malac, from the Mauritius, under Portuguese Colours.—The Captain being a Frenchman, and not having a regular Portuguese pass—the Chief of Tellicherry has thought proper to seize the vessel, and send her to Bombay, where there can be little doubt of her being condemned, as a legal prize to the Company.

The Government of Bombay, have granted half Batta, to the corps serving on the Malabar Coast, which is to be continued during the present scarcity of every species of provisions.

ST. DOMINGO.

This finely situated spot having lately been put under the protection of his Majesty's arms, we think a brief description may particularly interest our readers.

It connects the Northern and Western coasts of the island. At the extremity of the Cape, there is a port perfectly safe, commodious, and beautiful in appearance.

It opposes exactly Point Matif, in the Isle of Cuba, and nature seems to have designed it for the most interesting object to American navigation. The bay is 1450 toises wide. The road conducts to the port, and the port to the point.

This grand extent of shelter is perfectly healthy, though the sea is stagnant nearby. The pool seemingly formed expressly for the careening of ships, is delightfully open to the West and North winds, which refresh without being so violent as to disturb the work that may be performing internally.

The Peninsula, where the port is situated, elevates itself by degrees to the plains, which settle upon an enormous base. It is in fact a single mountain, which by an easy declivity unites itself with the rest of the island.

The Mole of St. Nicholas was a long time neglected by the inhabitants of St. Domingo; and but for the use, which during former wars the English had made of it, might have remained to the present hour unfortified and disregarded. It produces Cotton, and that is the only commodity it has for European traffic. But its advantages for the beneficial commerce from other places, besides the present use that will be made of it, render it an object of moment.

BARNAVE.

BARNAVE, lately executed at Paris, was a member of the Constituent Assembly, one of their best orators, and a great favorite of the people. He was sent as a Commissioner to bring back the king to Paris after his flight to Varennes. Since that time he was suspected of being a Royalist, and he is supposed to be the cause of the troubles at St. Domingo.

GRANVILLE.

GRANVILLE, which engages so much the public attention, and to which point it is supposed, the efforts of the Royalists in France are chiefly directed, is a sea-port in Normandy, at 7 leagues distance by sea, from St. Malo, and 23 by land. The journey may be shortened between seven and eight leagues by passing along the Strand of Mount St. Michel, which is in the possession of the Royalists; but the apprehension of danger from the rolling land, which has often hurried incautious travellers into the sea, obliges most people to avoid this short cut, and prefer going up as far as the town of Avranches.

The town and suburbs of Granville contain about 2,000 inhabitants. The principal trade they carry on, is the Newfoundland fishery, in which they annually employ eighty vessels of different tonnage, and between three and four thousand sailors. They have likewise a little West-India trade. Vessels of four hundred tons can come into the harbour; but at the tide of ebb, they are all left dry. There are two moles or piers which defend the harbour.

The situation of the town is very advantageous, being situated on a small mount, and defended on the land side by walls rather low and weak. The suburbs, which, in the last attack of the Royalists, were burnt, are at the foot of the mount, and extend on the rocks along the sea-coast.

INDIGO.

The following account of Indigo Sales at the India House, for four years, may prove acceptable to the Manufacturers of this Country, as it shews the immense home consumption, extracted from a short history of the East India Company, lately published in England, 1795.

Sold in the year 1789, to the amount of	£. 110589-0-0
Ditto, 1790 ditto	137107-0-0
Ditto, 1791 ditto	209564-0-0
Ditto, 1792 ditto	183351-0-0

Total value sold in 4 years £. 640611-0-0

Medium annual value sold	£. 160152-0-0
Ditto exported,	34011-0-0

Medium annual value remaining for home consumption £. 126141-0-0

Now if the average annual sales be taken at five shillings the pound, this sum of £. 161,112 will yield 640,608 lbs. which will be equal to 8579 Mds. 20 Srs. allowing 74 lbs. 10 oz. red, 1/2% to the Factory maund, according to the standard.

KINGS TROOPS.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, March 20, 1794.
Sir R. Abernethy has been pleased to make the following Promotions, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

73d REGIMENT.
Lieut. James Hay, from the 74th Regiment, to be Captain Lieut. vice Robertson, deceased, 7th February, 1794.

Archd. McLean, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice McLeod, promoted, 7th ditto ditto, 14th REGIMENT.

Ensign Rodd, McLeod, from the 73d Regiment, to be a Lieut. vice, Hay, promoted, 7th February.

MAURITIUS.

The Portuguese, in their first navigations to India, discovered this Island which is situated about four hundred miles to the eastward of the island of Madagascar, in Lat. 20. 15. S. Long. 6. 15. E. and is about 30 miles by 20 in dimensions; it was called by the first discoverers Cerne, probably from a supposition, that it was the Cerne of the ancients. The Dutch who were the first settlers called it *Mauritius*, and made it a station for their ships coming from India to obtain refreshment, but they abandoning it, the French took possession in 1712, and named it the *Isle of France*, a name that has obtained among themselves, though Europeans in general continue to call it Mauritius.

The Island was originally destitute both of men and quadrupeds, excepting land tortoises, of paroquets, doves, and sea-fowl there were many, and the sea abounded both with fish, and turtle.

The inconveniences arising from the want of a port at the Island of Bourbon, induced the French to settle here, where they found two very good harbours which they have spared no expense to fortify. One they called Port Louis, which since the late revolution has been changed to that of Port Northwest, the other was entitled Port Bourbon, since changed to that of Port South-east.

The trade-wind from the South-east in these latitudes blows all the year round, excepting for a few days at the summer solstice, when it is interrupted by hard gales and hurricanes from the north. The gale with which this wind enables ships to enter Port Bourbon, induced the French originally to prefer it, but experience teaching, that the same wind often rendered the passage out of the harbour so difficult, that ships were some times obliged to suffer a considerable detention, before the weather admitted of their putting to sea, the harbour was in a great measure abandoned, and the principal town, with the seat of government fixed at Port Louis, whose entrance is through a channel formed by two shoals, which advance about two miles into the sea. When a ship arrives opposite to this channel, the fourth-camp wind hinders her from entering the port under full sail, and the must either warp in with cables, or be towed in with boats. The necessity of this operation, joined to the extreme narrowness of the channel, which does not admit of two ships abreast of each other, entering at the same time, is one of the best defences the harbour has against an attack by sea; for from these obstacles, an enemy would find it a matter of the greatest difficulty to force the port; and in addition to this natural strength, they have built two forts, and as many batteries, which are mounted with heavy cannon, and entirely command the approach to the harbour, should ships presume to force an entry under full sail. The port is capable of containing one hundred sail, and is well provided with every requisite for repairing, and even building of ships. It has proved of the greatest advantage to France, in her several wars with Great Britain: as well as great utility to the late French East-India Company's commerce.

Port Bourbon is also fortified, and an army landed here, would find it an extreme difficult task to pass the mountains to the different parts of the Island. There are several places between the north-east extremity and Port Louis where boats may land; but all these are defended by batteries; and the country behind them is almost impervious; the rest of the coast is inaccessible. In the north-eastern quarter is a plain, extending about ten miles from east to west, and in some places five miles inland from the northern coast. All the rest of the Island is full of high and steep mountains, lying so near to one another, and the intervals between them so narrow, that instead of valleys, they rather resemble the beds of torrents; choked with huge fragments of rocks which have fallen from the impending cliffs.

Ice is frequently to be found on the summits of the mountains, which are covered with forests of ebony, and trees of a stupendous growth. The ground they shade produces herbage, shrubs, and plants of various sorts, from the common grass to the strongest thorn, and that in such profusion, that they form a thicker so closely interwoven, that no progress can be made, but by means of a hatchet. Notwithstanding these difficulties, plantations have been formed on these mountains, and very considerable progress has been made in the plains: but the productions, although mostly of the same kind, are not only in less quantity, but of an inferior quality to those produced at Bourbon Island—Within these few years, the face of the Island has assumed altogether a new appearance, from the extraordinary extension and improvement of its plantations; the productions usually cultivated are Coffee, Sugar, Indigo, and Cotton; the last of which is of so superior a quality, as to exceed by some hundreds per cent. the same material produced in any other quarter, for the produce of these articles, and the general services of agriculture, it is computed that nearly 30,000 slaves exist on the Island.

Mines of Iron have been discovered in the Mountains near the great plain in the north-east part of the Island; and these mountains affording in great abundance the necessary fuel, forges have been erected: but the iron produced is of a very inferior quality, it being brittle, and only fit for making cannon-balls, and bomb shells.

The want of Pastures, the great consumption of the Island, and the fortunate proximity of Madagascar, render a considerable importation of black Cattle, Sheep, and Goats, an object both of necessity and profit; there is nevertheless, a species of Cattle preserved for Domestic purposes, that having become habituated to the Climate and the Soil, grow to a very large size, and are equally valuable for their propitious strength. Common domestic poultry breed in great plenty: these, with fish and turtle, furnish a great part of the food of the European inhabitants, whose numbers are generally estimated at 10,000, of whom a very considerable portion are Creoles.

The approach to the Island is extremely dangerous, it being surrounded with reefs of rocks, many of which are covered by the sea. The shore abounds with coral, madreporas, a kind of sea-cane, and shells. The Island is said to contain sixty rivers: some are considerable streams, and most of them have their sources from lakes, of which there are several in the middle part of the Island. These rivers afford plenty of various kinds of fish, particularly lubies and eels. The latter are of an enormous size, some having been found that were six feet long, and twelve inches in circumference, and so extremely voracious, that it is dangerous to bath in those parts of the river where they lie, as they will seize a man without fear, and have strength sufficient to keep him under water till he is drowned.

It is impossible, that any spot between the Tropics can boast of a more healthy or temperate climate; the heat is at all times moderate, and rendered still more supportable by the refreshing aid of occasional showers. The season of their periodical rains commences in the height of their summer, that is to say, about the middle of December, and conclude towards the end of February; during their continuance the hills that surround the town, afford to a stranger views of sublimity and Grandeur, rarely equalled, from the Torrents that fall in tremendous Cascades, from their elevated Summits.

The encroachment of the commerce of this Island, had before the war, kept pace with the success of its cultivation, as well from the annihilation of its ill-conducted company, as the advantages it derives from its central situation, between America, Europe, and Asia. [Bain. Can.

BRUSSLS—NOV. 21.

Whilst a large detachment of French troops still held possession of the important post of Poperingen, and endeavoured to maintain themselves there, in order to be able to make frequent incursions upon our frontiers, our Generals determined to surround that post, attack it, and, if possible, make the garrison prisoners of war, in the same manner as was successfully done at Marchiennes. For the above purpose, several columns of our forces marched in the night of the 15th, but the night being dark and rainy, one of the columns destined to cut off the retreat of the Republicans, missed their way, by which means the projected plan in part miscarried; in the mean time, our troops began their fire on the 16th, at two o'clock in the morning, and the enemy made a very desperate resistance, which prevented the allies from entering Poperingen till after a long and bloody contest; and as there was one way left open for the enemy, they made use of it to march off, with their baggage, and great part of their artillery. In the streets of the place, our troops found 600 killed and desperately wounded, besides which, we took 50 prisoners, and four pieces of cannon.

Some inhabitants of Ypres (friends to the French) had laid a plan to deliver over that place to them, and for that purpose kept up a understanding with the enemy; but the plot was discovered a day or two before it was to be put into execution; the ringleaders, however, have escaped.

CHITTAGONG.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BURMAH ARMY.

"We found a considerable quantity of grain both at Burruplung and Rutnaplung. There is no road beyond the former place in a southerly direction, the country being covered with a thick and almost impenetrable jungle. The nearest part of the Naaf from Burruplung is about three cofs easterly, and that river is not larger than the Rajoo. We made a road to it ourselves, and there found another palisading erected by the Burmahs, injudiciously placed under the brow of a hill. We set fire to this, and then returned. The troops then marched back to Rutnaplung, from whence a road was opened to the sea side by Colonel Ellerker, some years ago, on an expedition similar to the present. The mouth of the Naaf is exactly forty miles from the Rajoo, and a fine beach the whole way, along which Colonel Ellerker marched on the above occasion.

"On the present much talked of expedition of the Burmahs, there were three principal Chiefs, the Rajah of Aracan, the Rajah of Ramree, (an island), and a Rajah on the part of the Pegu government, whose title I forget, but who appeared to command the whole, having all the Military power in his hands. The Chief demanded a conference with Colonel Erskine, desiring he might meet him alone. It was granted with the necessary precautions,

which prudence dictated. The other two Rajahs sat at this man's feet, who began by remarking his own greatness and the inferiority of the rest, meaning as well Colonel Erskine as those who accompanied himself. The remainder of his discourse was merely acceding to our terms, with remarks of regret, that any misunderstanding should take place between two nations, formed by nature for the happiness of each other, by the contiguity of situation, and the medium of commerce, which seemed to invite them both to mutual friendship. This great personage was a little black dirty looking creature, not near so well dressed as the other two, and of a mean aspect, which drew itself could not conceal. The principal men are dressed precisely like the Chinese, and they nearly resemble them in features. The lower order of people are muscular and active, seemingly not higher than five feet ten inches, but many lower than that. They have all Chinese features, their hair tied up in the same way, and the same diversity of colour among them, as is perceivable among the natives of Hindostan. The King of Ava appoints their Rajahs to their governments once in every three years.

"Of the errand which these people came about, this only seems certain, that they require the persons of three Mug Chiefs, who have taken refuge in the Company's territories, but particularly one named PALUNG, who had two or three hundred followers. This man paid us a visit at Herbunga, and appears to be about forty years of age, a stout well made fellow, more of the yellow than black hue. Through a very bad interpreter, he attempted to explain his situation, but we could not make much of it. He harped much on the cruelties committed by the Burmahs against the Nugs, and chiefly against him, which of course alluded to the extravagance, that marked the conduct of the Burmahs at the period of the conquest, of which all speak with horror. He seemed to express, that he and his followers only fought to free themselves from the tyranny of the conquerors. The opposite story is as follows: After the conquest of Aracan in 1784, by the Burmahs, Palung fled to the sea coast, and maintained himself and followers by piracy and such means. Policy, however, is said to have induced the Rajah of Aracan to forgive and recommend him to the King, and at length to procure him the government of what are called the Broken Islands, at the mouth of the Aracan river, where for a year he behaved himself with propriety in his new employ, but having an itch for his old profession, he plundered some of the Royal boats, and killed most of the people on board of them, and throwing off all disguise, chose to live in his former manner, than to remain in peaceful obedience to his sovereign. In consequence he was charged with treason, murder, and open rebellion, and some troops proceeding against him, they forced him and his followers into our provinces as a place of safety. The reason given him for the eagerness with which they had pursued him, and entered the dominions of the Company is, that the Rajah's head is the pledge for Palung's appearance, and as the three years government is nearly expired, he was induced by his anxiety to seize him to trespass on our boundaries, the shortness of the time not admitting of his proceeding in the way of negotiation. Palung entered our territories in November, and the Burmahs followed in December. This representation has caused the apprehension of Palung, who with the two other Mugs gave themselves up to us on the first summons, without any apparent fear or apprehension, and the Burmahs have retired beyond our boundary, except a few who await the decision of our government, whether they will be yielded to them or tried by us."

"During the time the Burmahs were in this province, they did not commit the smallest depredation. They might have carried off the grain, which on the contrary they left to us. An instance of their humanity occurred in the wreck of a small vessel, on the coast opposite to Rutnaplung, the survivors from which were kindly treated by them, and received every kind of assistance, that their unfortunate situation could require. Two of them remained sick in Rutnaplung, and were delivered over to us by the Burmahs with the most humane attention, and the rest whom we met on their way to Chittagong, were loud in their testimonies of the good treatment they had experienced from the Burmahs." [Chronicle.

Late advices from Captain Welsh's detachment in Affam, give accounts of a second action having taken place between the detachment and the troops of the refractory Rajahs in which the enemy were soon repulsed, and with considerable slaughter, and on our part with the loss of some sepoy killed, and several wounded.

DEATHS.

Lately, at Coringa, John Robson, Esquire, a man of strict integrity, and amiable disposition, which endeared him to every one, who had the honor of his acquaintance.

Lately at Ellore, Capt. Lec.

At Trichinopoly, Lieut. A. O'Beirne, of the Artillery.

Died at Arnee on the 15th Inst. esteemed and regretted by his friends, respected and beloved by the Soldiers who had the happiness to be commanded by him—Lieut. CAMPBELL GENTRY, of His Majesty's 73d Regiment.

ON THE ABANDONMENT OF POLAND,
BY PRUSSIA.

The succeeding Observations on the dismemberment of Poland, are taken from a New Publication of great Political merit, called the CALM OBSERVER.

THE motives of Prussia, with respect to Poland, have been too clear to be misinterpreted. While she was jealous of the progress of Austria and Russia against the Turks, or while she hoped for the voluntary cession of Dantzic and Thorn from Poland, Poland was to be supported; but when the fear of Austria and Russia subsided, and Poland refused to commit suicide, the most solemn treaties have become annulled, and Poland must expire its guilt by a second dismemberment.

Perhaps history does not furnish a greater instance of political delusion, than is at present exhibited by Prussia.—Russia has already five times as many inhabitants, and Austria above three times as many, as Prussia; and each of these powers either possesses, or is likely to acquire, new tracts of territory, sufficient to enable them to double their present numbers, besides a prospect of enjoying considerable increased advantages as to trade, navigation, and wealth.—On the other hand, as the resources of Prussia, both present and future, are peculiarly limited both as to extent and position, the loss of the barrier, formed by Poland against these formidable powers, cannot be compensated by any temporary acquisition of territory; since one-third of the Polish spoils, in the hands of Prussia, can be no equipoise to two-thirds of them in the hands of these rivals, if they act in concert.

As to the permanent feelings of Austria, they are easily divined; for, if she is eager, at this distant æra, to snatch back Lorraine, Alsace, &c. from France; there will be still less doubt, from this example, of her inclinations to recover Silésia, torn from her more recently by a smaller power, nearer home; inclinations which will survive all temporary accommodations made for interested purposes.—But Austria is liable to still more extensive and dangerous passions, founded upon the influence of names, and the pride of all persons not to be inferior to those who have gone before them in the same career. The Geographic name of Germany, and the title of Emperor, will perpetually excite a recollection of the power of the Western Emperors of Rome; and lead to wishes which will include Prussia, Holland, Holstein, Switzerland, and Savoy, as their immediate objects; and finally extend to Italy, in order to render the whole of that rich peninsula, a family possession to the House of Austria.—The plunder of Turkey and Persia, and the well-known anxiety of Russia to have a Greek Empire, (as well as a Greek church,) will, for a time, naturally dispose Russia to keep well with Austria, as being the strongest and most contiguous power.—But, without any certainty of such an union between these powers, it is sufficient to affirm, that there is a danger of it; and that if once it takes place, it must naturally be at the expense of Prussia, whose upstart name not only distinguishes the map of Germany, but whose troublesome pretensions, and whose restless jealousy (the latter of which are the certain companions of its weakness) at present require, that Austria and Russia should divide the plunder of that quarter of the world, which by its situation; seems so peculiarly their own into three shares, instead of two.

What faith is it that Prussia, in this case, will have to place in the engagements of her rivals?—Is it by her own conduct to Poland and to Saxony, that she hopes to render a solemn oath of truth and honour respected? Or does her own veracity, who, from having been yesterday the enemy of Austria and Russia, is now become their associate, inspire her with confidence? Or, is it, again, from the example of Sweden towards France and Turkey, or from that of Holland towards England and France, or from that of Russia towards Turkey, or from the little veneration of the French emigrants for their civic oath, or from any other events in history, that Prussia learns that there is any safety in politics, besides that of not placing herself in the power of others?—Prussia thinks that she has acted with much address in producing the war between Austria and France, of which, however, at present, she seems likely to bear nearly an equal share. But, alas! Austria will only pursue this war, while she thinks to gain by it, and will endeavour to be the first if necessary, in making a treaty of alliance with France; and will make her efforts in doing this an atonement for having engaged in a vain and foolish enterprise. And, in the mean time, if the fleeting system of the Concert of Princes in general, ends in a permanent concert between Austria and Russia in particular, it portends a speedy extinction of Prussia.—The cause of the Concert of Princes, it is to be remarked, was not merely an attachment in Austria to the Royal Family of France, but her persuasion that her alliance with France, depended on the continuance of this family in power.

The operation of this concert was, indeed, suspended on the restoration of the French King to liberty; but Leopold having been prevailed upon afterwards to hazard some menaces against the French, it produced in France, a discussion and reprobation of the Austrian alliance on the terms established in 1756. From that moment, Austria became hostile to the National Assembly; and, therefore, that Assembly well knows on what terms it can restore peace, should a compromise become needful.—Prussia, therefore, is like one of those weak animals in the fable, who were proud of hunting with the Lords of the Forest, but who, when the game was taken, soon discovered the nature of the lion's share.—Austria and Russia are of a size to be always impregnable, even in spite of bad government: but bounded and artificial states, like Prussia, can only be secure, when there are many other states jealous of the larger ones, with which it can ally itself. A state, whose chief strength depends upon an army, and upon a treasure most ridiculously magnified, only requires a lavish Prince, and a foolish choice of generals, or extravagant projects, to overthrow it beyond redemption.

But to return to Poland. It was surely a little unreasonable in Prussia, to expect Poland to renounce its chief access to the sea, and put its chief imports and exports into its power, without any compensation.

That it is unjust to invade the rights of the Nation and the King of Poland, is self-evident. States are families, and one family must not wantonly interfere with another.—If Poland had been an orderly country, reduced by its revolution to anarchy; if her king had rendered himself a despot, or had even been odious or weak, some colour might have been preferred. But when a kingdom, known to a proverb for its bad government and dissensions, unites for the purpose of adopting a government applauded by Europe, through the medium of a revolution, the best digested and conducted of any known in history; and when a King, allowed by the Prussian Minister, to be "virtuous," provide himself a successor (not out of his own, but out of another family,) whom the Prussian Monarch proclaims to be alike "virtuous, as well as destined to form the happiness of Poland;" when, I say, under these circumstances, Prussia combines against Poland, in order again to profit by its spoils, we see a conduct more revolting than any which Prussia can attribute to the Jacobins of France, against whom its arms are now pretended to be directed.

But Prussia acts not only against her interest, and against justice, but against her peremptory engagements. Look at the fifth Article of the recent Treaty with Poland. It will there appear, that a constitution to foreign interference, in the internal affairs of Poland, is distinctly undertaken by Prussia, with a view to Russia; and that this article of the Treaty is so peculiarly fitted to the predicament of Poland singly, that it is not even thought of being made reciprocal in favour of Prussia.—And, what is the pretext for abandoning this Treaty? It is, that the Empress of Russia has shewn a decided opposition to the order of things established in Poland, on the 3d of May, 1791, and is provoked by Poland presuming to put herself into a posture to defend it.—It will be seen, however, by the annexed documents, that nothing was effected on the 3d of May, 1791, to which Prussia had not previously assented, and which she did not afterwards sanction; and that Prussia, according to the assertion of her own King, did not intimate a single doubt respecting the Revolution, till one month (and according to the Prussian Minister, till six months) after it had taken place; in short, to use the Monarch's own words, as fully explanatory of his double politics, "not till the general tranquillity of Europe permitted him to explain 'himself.'"—Instead, therefore, of assisting Poland, Prussia insidiously recommends to Poland to retrace her steps; in which case, she says, that she will be ready to attempt an accommodation in her favor.—Is it thus, then, that treaties and the happiness of nations are forfeited? Has not Poland already done service under this treaty, by omitting to seek an alliance with Russia and Austria, and by attaching herself to Prussia, when Prussia wanted every weight to help her to drive the Turks? Has Prussia done any permanent counter-service? On the contrary, is not the whole of the war, between Poland and Russia, with all its consequences, to be placed to her account?—Was there any article in the treaty to prevent Poland changing her Constitution; or any article to limit the aid of Prussia to the late precise form of that Constitution? On the contrary, is not the protection of Poland from foreign interference in her internal affairs, an avowed casus foederis; being the subject of one entire article of the treaty, rendered still stronger, by the covenant being wholly confined to the benefit of Poland? How strange would be the doctrine, that, because one nation forms an alliance with another, is it not, therefore, sui juris in its own concerns; especially when it is at the same time universally admitted, that the contracting parties may form subsequent alliances with other foreign powers,

which, in the event, may more or less militate with the prior engagements?

It is natural to suppose, that the conduct of Prussia has been in part instigated by the fear of Poland refusing, at a future period, the territory lost at its first spoliation.—But Poland was capable of entering into a generous compromise, as to this object, as far as respected Prussia; the observance of which, the position of Prussia insured, in consequence of its intersecting the communication between Saxony and Poland; and, it is to be remarked, in general, that this position must always have secured weight to Prussia in the affairs of Europe, as long as Poland and Saxony had remained connected. Besides, it is clear, that Prussia, by a treaty with Poland and Saxony, on the one side, and by the aid of the Germanic league, and also of a treaty with France and Denmark, joined to her old allies in Great Britain and Holland, on the other, might have given permanent tranquillity to Europe, and a peculiar stability to her own systems.—Instead of it, she has plunged herself into a wide scene of dangers, in the idle hope that Austria does not comprehend her little politics, and will not be able with prudence to save herself the foundation, should occasion require it.

But, passing by Prussia, let us consider a little the proceedings on the part of Russia. However favourable may be the light in which I would wish to place the ascent of the Empress to the Russian throne, to the prejudice of her husband and her son, yet it is impossible that she can urge (as a foreigner) any legitimate foundation for it, except the consent of the Russian nation. Will it not then, towards her, be a sufficient justification of the Polish constitution, that it was first voted, and is since adopted, by the Polish nation; and that not only its King proposed it, but that there is in Poland no hereditary successor to the throne, as in France, who can offer any objection to it.—If foreign applause, on which the Empress herself has greatly relied, is requisite to ratify it, what civilized nation, what party, what author, I had almost said, what Prince, throughout Europe, has not felt for it a sincere admiration, and does not follow it with secret prayers? With Englishmen and Foreigners, in general, I will venture to affirm, that there is not one exception to this; unless among persons interested in the league formed for its destruction.—"And," will you then, great Catharine, you, who "already possess far more of the globe than any other power upon the face of it; will you spoil this fair work of human hands? will you, a lover of science, replunge a large district of the earth into the cruel barbarism, in which it has been held, by means of its government, for centuries, not omitting the period when you presided over it? and will you frustrate that independence, which may save Poland from falling into the hands of an enemy in future time?—Your power is certain; but despotism and injustice, whatever may be the fate of democratic principles, cannot now obtain the esteem or the praise of an European public. Your guarantee of the former Polish Constitution can only serve as a reason for preventing the present constitution from being changed for a worse, and not against the introduction of a better in its place. Be known then by the good you do, and not by the evil: seek for the blessings of mankind, and not for their curses. It is easy for the strong to add to their strength; but it is not given to every one to shew magnanimous forbearance. Besides, the term of nature (to which, alas! you know the proudest of us must submit) does not promise you many years longer for a rule in human affairs; and you are in a great measure ignorant of the characters of those who are to come, after you, to conduct your various systems and dominions: perhaps too these may be usurpers, instead of your own issue.—But, if your plans of conquest are irrevocable, at least insure to Poland a good government. In an age, when it is said that Princes are to be supported, if the King of Poland only is oppressed, it will be thought that he found no favour from his fellow-sovereigns, only because he was the most amiable among them.—Time, on account of this Prince's age, must soon remove him in order to make way for a successor, who, by the Polish laws must be found out of the family. Let the Polish government then remain, as now projected, even if you seek to change the intended line of descent of the crown.—The alterations of the constitution are of such a happy nature, being at once favourable to the nation and to its prince, that the King of Poland has performed herein an acceptable service for every Sovereign, who shall succeed him in that country.—Be the reflower, then, of Kingdoms, but not their confounder.—Let the stigma of your late manifesto be wiped away as speedily as possible from the memory of the public, where the shock it has given to your reputation is

* It was by some suspected, at this time, that the Empress designed to obtain the reversion of the crown of Poland for one of her family.

beyond your means of comprehending it, because none can possibly dare to tell it you.—Be assured, great Princess, that, while the applause of men is worth receiving, it is necessary that they should be civilized; and, when they are civilized, it is impossible, whatever they may write or say in public, that they can ever think or say in private, that Princes are not bound to promote the happiness of our race, in union with their own. I will go further, and affirm, that Princes will always in reality be deemed secondary characters, and that nations will always be held the principals; and that those Sovereigns, who cannot, upon occasion, personally sacrifice themselves to the people depending upon them, or, for their sakes, restrain a weak ambition within proper bounds, are wholly unworthy of their stations.—As the power of Princes cannot survive the grave, the mighty Monarch, when dead, leaves behind him a republic in the living; the page of history becomes his tribunal; there are none so humble, as not to find defenders at it; and a single sentence founded in truth, in the present enlightened times, is sufficient to lay prostrate the proudest character, if really unworthy of fame. The reason is evident—it is, that men are impartial to the dead, who excite neither their fears nor their hopes. Hence it is, that the venal pen is found insufficient to protect even the fame of Peter the Great, as he is called, though enshrined by Voltaire; the world having lately become intrusted to his manners, before concealed from them by the obscurity in which Russia, and its concerns so long lay buried."

As to Austria, who surely has no particular faith upon this occasion, I shall no farther observe upon her conduct, than to notice how little family-connection, among Princes, is to be depended upon, when the Sax family is slighted by Austria; and, as to the small respect of Princes for personal worth, it is alike seen in the little deference, shewn both to the Saxon Elector, and the Polish Monarch upon this occasion.—In what have the Jacobins of France done worse, than the Triumvirate, to which Poland and Saxony are sacrificed? Does not every thing seem to prove, that, whether absolute power is in the hands of one, of three, or of many, it is sure to be abused.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

VIENNA—NOV. 12.

The Commandant of this city has sent a letter to the Communalities and Districts, requesting them to treat the French prisoners not as enemies, but men, and to meliorate their fate by every means in their power. "We will not (says he) treat our prisoners as the enemy treat our brethren in arms, as it is not in cruelty, but in bravery, that we wish to surpass them."

The Russian Ambassador, we learn, at Constantinople, in concert with the English, Spanish, and Prussian Ambassadors there, is charged to represent to the Ottoman Court, how much it is interested in not only expelling the Jacobine faction of France from its States, but also the necessity of uniting all its forces to those of the coalited Powers, to destroy it entirely. It is said that Denmark and Sweden will, in the course of the winter, join the coalition.

The preparations for the next campaign are carried on, with greater activity than ever. Agreeably to an order issued by the War Chancery, an additional piece of cannon is to be given to each battalion. As the coalition Powers will, during winter, assume a fresh appearance, and will be augmented by the secession of different States, who are now convinced of the necessity of annihilating a system destructive of all *tyranny*, there is not the least doubt but that in the ensuing Spring, the mass of forces united against France, joined to the measures which wisdom and experience will dictate, will succeed in rescuing that unhappy kingdom from popular despotism, and re-establishing order and tranquillity there.

UPPER RHINE, NOV. 16.

The blockade of Landau is not only continued, but the line of troops which surrounds that place is extended in circumference. As the garrison make frequent sorties to the neighbouring villages, and carry off cattle and provisions, the inhabitants of those villages with their property, have been conveyed to other places.

LEGNORH—NOV. 6.

We learn from Corsica, that the Royalist's party, with General Paoli at their head, daily gain ground on the Conventional party (which is the least meritorious of that island). The latter, after various defeats, have lost several towns and a number of important posts. A Commissioner from the Convention, and some other Republicans, have been taken by the English fleet in the Gulf of St. Laurence, and sent to Corte.

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