

The Courier.

N^o. 474.

FRIDAY, November 7, 1794.

[Vol. X.]

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, November 11th, 1785.

It has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the OFFICIAL SIGNATURE of either of the SECRETARIES of this GOVERNMENT, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorized to publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same Manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servants of the Company, or others, to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS an atrocious Murder was committed on Tuesday last near the Village of Chidambaram upon the bodies of two Natives, the perpetrators of which are yet undiscovered. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Reward of ONE HUNDRED PAGODAS will be paid for each Offender to any person, who will give information so that he or they may be apprehended, and brought to conviction.

By Order of the Right Honorable the President in Council.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary
Fort St. George: 11th October, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Eighty Thousand (80,000) Pagodas will be made on the 10th of November next, to the Private Creditors of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, on the principle of Distribution, which heretofore obtained with respect to these Creditors.

By Order of the Right Hon. the President in Council.
W. C. JACKSON, Sec.
Fort St. George, October 28th, 1794.

To the Creditors of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, in the New Consolidated Debt of 1777.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council, having been pleased to declare a Dividend of Eighty Thousand (80,000) Pagodas to the Creditors of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, in the New Consolidated Debt of 1777, being Pag. 1 16 30 3/4 per cent. of which amounts 2 50 7/8 per cent. in full discharge of Interest due for the year 1790, and Pagodas 2 13 50 1/2 per cent. in part of Interest due for the year 1791. Notice is hereby given, that the same will be paid on the 10th of November next.

In order to prepare the Dividend Book, the Transfer Book will be shut from the 3d until the 10th of next month.

THOS. COCKBURN, Reg.
Fort St. George, October 28th, 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 at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Lieutenant Dugald Macmillan, late of the 10th Dragoons, deceased, to be granted to Lieut. Colonel Dugald Campbell, as next of Kin to the said deceased.

G. CHALMER, Proctor.
Fort St. George, October 28th, 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, to the Estate, and Effects, of John Douglas late a Lieutenant in his Majesty's 74th Regiment, deceased, Intestate, to be granted, to John Card, as Creditor, to the said deceased.

J. WHITE, Proctor.
Fort St. George: 21st October, 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 to the Estate and Effects of William Weyms, deceased and late Commander of the Ship Caesar, to be granted to Alexander Melvin, as friend of the said deceased and part owner of the said Ship.

J. WHITE, Proctor.
Fort St. George: 21st October, 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 to the Estate and Effects of Ayah Pillay and Soobayah Pillay, deceased, to be granted to Nagaph Chetty, as mortgage Bond Creditor to the said deceased.

J. S. HALL, Proctor.
Fort St. George: 21st October, 1794.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of PROMISSORY NOTES, of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT, in the MONTH of OCTOBER 1794.

Dr.	Pags.	F.	C.	Cr.	Pags.	F.	C.
Oct. 31st. 1000000 of Promissory Notes, exchanged for Bought Promissory Notes at 6 per Cent. 32,500 13 61				Oct. 1st. By Balance being the Amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation on the 1st October, as per account published: 1000 1794			
To Do. Discharged by Certificate on Bengal for remittance to England. 1,852 20 -	41,362	3	53	By Notes issued this Month as follows at 6 per Cent.	2,98,863	4	19
To Balance being the Amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation on the 1st Nov 1794, and payable according to priority of Date,	1,42,653	2	38	4. No. 173 to 392 40,000			
				10. 393 3,152 26 7			
				11. 394 29,000			
				29. 395 and 396 13,000	85,112	26	7
				Pagodas 3,84,015	30	26	
				Errors Excepted,			

Fort St. George: 31st October, 1794.

ROBERT WOOLF, Accountant General.

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 Somayajoola Rangiah, deceased, to be granted to Annamamah, as Widow and Relict to the said deceased.

WILKINSON, Proctor,
Town Hall, October 28th, 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 Myla Tambacaph Moodelly Deceased to be granted to Myla Anthopony Moodelly as Son and Heir to the said Deceased.

J. WILKINSON, Proctor.
Town Hall 21st Oct. 1794.

HORSE GRAM.

MESSRS. THOMAS PARRY and Co. have a Quantity of the best New Coat Horse Gram consigned to them for Sale.

It will be disposed of at the Moderate Rate of Eight Mercial for a Pagoda in the Retail, and to those who may take not less than six Garls at 48 Pagodas per Garl.

The Gram may be had at Messrs. Parry, and Co. Godown near the Nabobs Bankhall on the Beach, or in the whole sale by application to Messrs. Parry and Co. at their House in the Fort.

TEAK TIMBERS.

MESSRS. PARRY and Co. have just received from Pegue a Cargo of Teak Timber, consisting of Armes — Shimbams — Joits and Sheathing — which are now exposed for sale on the Esplanade, at moderate rates.

NEW CHARTS.

BROWN and ASHTON,

BEG leave to acquaint the Gentlemen, that they have just opened the following Charts, which arrived on the Melville Callie,

Viz.

Maps of Hindostan, by Rennell, four in a set, with a Book of Directions.

Maps of the Peninsula of India, by Rennell, two in a set.

A Map, containing the Marches of the British Army in India, by Rennell, with a Book of Directions.

A Map of the feat of War, in the southern part of France.

A Map of the present state of War, on the Northern part of France, including the Netherlands and part of Germany.

A Map of the Actual Seat of War in Brittany and Normandy.

A Map of the Catholic Netherlands.

HUGH GORDON.

TAKES this opportunity of offering his most grateful thanks to his friends and the Public, for their past favors, and begs leave to inform them, that he has now for sale, a very good assortment of WATCHES and CLOCKS, made by Particular desire, upon the most improved Principles viz.

Gold Repeaters, Chronometers, Detached, Duplex, Horizontal, and Vetricle,

ALSO

An Elegant assortment, of Jewellery, Silver Plate, &c. of the very newest Fashion.

Fort St. George: 31st Oct. 1794.

SALES BY AUCTION.

ADVERTISEMENT.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday the 12th instant, will be sold by Public Auction,
BY MESSRS. SHARP and HEEFKE,
At the Exchange Room.
A Dwelling House, situated at Vipery, consisting of a double Hall and six Rooms, with suitable Godowns, Coach House, and Stables, with a Garden, containing a number of Fruit Trees, and two Good Wells—the House is now uninhabited; and may be viewed by any person desirous of seeing the Premises.

TO BE SOLD,
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
BY MESSRS. SHARP and HEEFKE,
A QUANTITY OF
Very Excellent Fibre Cloth.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY R. HENDERSON;
AT HIS ROOMS;
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
On Saturday next, the 8th November,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
The Undermentioned Articles, viz.
FOUR Elegant two light Lusters, with glass pedastals, and four Wall Lusters, to match, with handsome telfoons—Eleven pair of fashionable Silver Shoe Buckles—Seven dozen of Cotton Hosiery—Sixty-nine neat Europe Shawls—One hundred and fifty Round Hats—One dozen Mahogany Arm Chairs—Five hundred gallons Brandy—One hundred dozen French Claret—One hundred dozen Brandy—Bengal Rum, in Casks—Military Feathers, and a quantity of Jewellery, &c.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY R. HENDERSON,
At a Godown near the French Prison, in the Black Town.
On Monday next, the 10th November,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
ONE HUNDRED CASKS OF
Beef and Pork,

The Provisions will be put up in single Casks, for the convenience of the Public.
Conditions:—The Lots must be cleared away within five days after the sale, in default thereof the Provisions will be resold at the risk and expence of the first purchaser.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY R. HENDERSON,
AT HIS ROOMS;
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
On Saturday the 15th November,
AT 12 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
Four Capital Bay Mares,
That have been drove in a Phaeton four in hand, they are about fifteen hands high,
LIKEWISE,

A BEAUTIFUL DUN MARE,
One of the Bay and the Dun Mares are now with Foal, by the famous Arab Horse, LOTARIO.
They may be seen any time previous to the sale at the Race Stand.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY R. HENDERSON;
AT HIS ROOMS;
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
On Monday, the 15th day of December,
AT 12 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
By order of Viceroy the Son and Heir of School Viceroy Deced, who was Attorney and Creditor of Mr. Edmund Bengough, Deceased.

ONE Hundred and thirty Sets of Maps of the East India Company's Lands on the Coast of Comorandel From an actual Survey made by THOMAS BARNARD.

To be sold by Public Auction;
AT MASULIPATAM.
FOR READY MONEY,
On Monday the 10th of November, next,
THAT Large and Elegant Uphair House, built a short time since, by the late Mr. Dobbins, consisting of two large Halls, two Rooms, on each side of the Hall, and four sleeping Rooms at the Angles, upstairs, with suitable accommodations, below for the use of a Family, a large Garden, with Cook-room, Stabling for eight Horses, Coach House, &c. &c.
The Sale to commence precisely,
at 10 O'Clock.

CIVIL FUND.

THE Subscribers are requested to attend a General Quarterly Meeting to be held at the Civil Secretary's Apartments, in the Fort Square, on Saturday the 8th of November next, at 11 o'clock.

By Order of the Trustees,
October 26th, 1794. CECIL SMITH, Sec.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
NEW CONSOLIDATED BONDS of His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, to the amount of TEN THOUSAND PAGODAS, Apply to Mr. John D'Monte, in the Back Town.

November, 5th 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.
WHEREAS Captain John Lee late of the 4th Batt. European Infantry died Intestate at Ellore while I held the Temporary Command of the Corps in the Month of May last. Agreeable to the Articles of War an Inventory of his Effects was taken and disposed of by Public Omtary. The balance of Cash remaining in my hands, as a Gold Watch (Makers Name and Number inserted in the Inventory,) is ready to be delivered to any Person or persons duly authorized to receive the same.

GEO. WAIGHT,
Capt. 4th B. E. Infantry.
Ellore, 24th Oct. 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.
LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the late James Turnbull, deceased, having been granted to Mrs. Marianne Hall, and Thomas Stephens, Notice is hereby given to all persons having Claims on the said Estate, that they do give in the same to the said Mr. Thomas Stephens at his Office, in Fort St. George, as soon as possible, and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are hereby requested to pay to him them respective amounts without delay.

Fort St. George: 6th November, 1794.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY MESSRS. SHARP and HEEFKE,
At their Rooms,

On Tuesday next, the 11th November,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, IN THE FORENOON,
A QUANTITY of Fishing Rod and Tackle, in remarkable fine order, and a few complete sets of Maces and Quees, and Billiard Balls, and at the same time will be sold, a few Cheits of remarkable fine Green Tea.

To be sold by public Auction,
BY MESSRS. SHARP and HEEFKE,
At the Exchange Room,
On WEDNESDAY, the 12th of Nov. next,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, IN THE FORENOON.

A DWELLING HOUSE with Offices and Stables, and the Garden and Grounds appertaining thereto, the property of DAVID HALIBURTON, Esq. and situate near Egmore, within two miles distance of Fort Saint George.

This property which is held in virtue of a grant of Government, dated the 29th of May, 1778, contains a valuable and improving plantation of Cocanoot, Tamarind, and Mango trees, as also some Paddy fields, and a good Kitchen Garden and Orchard—the whole measuring 1,625,088 square feet, subject to an annual quit rent of fifteen Star Pagodas to the Honourable Company.

Any information required respecting the yearly produce of this property, or other particulars, may be obtained on applying to the Proprietor, Mr. Haliburton, or Mr. George Chalmer, Attorney at Law, in the Fort.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that applications for Daily Boats wanted for the use of Vessels in the Roads, must be made on or before three o'clock every Day at the Deputy Master Attendant's Office on the Beach, when the arrangement of the Boats for the succeeding Day, will be made.

Applications for Occasional Boats must be made to the Deputy Master Attendant at his Office, (where constant attendance will be given) either in Writing or in Person mentioning the Purposes for which the Boats may be required.

W. ABBOTT,
Dep. Master Attendant.
Fort St. George: 6th Nov. 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MARINE Stores of every Description, of the best Qualities, and on the most Reasonable Terms, may be had by applying at the Deputy Master Attendant's Office,
Fort St. George: 6th. Nov. 1794.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The FUNERAL ORATION is unavoidably postponed, R. B's. Letter respecting it, is received, and shall meet with due attention.

YANKEE SAWMY, is received, what is requested, does not exactly come within the scope, or province of a public paper, except paid for as an Advertisement.

JUVENIS is received, his requisition requires serious consideration, it will be attended to, in a future Courier.

The Sonnet from Vellore, signed E. E. is received.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

NOVEMBER 7, 1794.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

EDWARD HALE ADDERLY, Esquire,
MASTER ATTENDANT.

WILLIAM ABBOTT Esquire, DEPUTY,
MASTER ATTENDANT.

ON Friday last, the 31st ultimo, the following Ships returned to the Roads, which they had left on Tuesday the 28th. we are happy to add that none of them have sustained the smallest damage.

CATHERINE, LATCHME,
ELIZA, YORK,
AND
SNOW UNION.

No accounts have yet been received of the Ship MARY, and the FORTUNE, Snow, which left the Roads on the same day with the above Vessels, whose safe return we have the pleasure of announcing.

On the 3d Instant the ELIZA, Captain Dean, Sailed for the HERRING, and on the 5th Instant, the CATHERINE Captain Reed, and the LATCHME Captain Stokes, Sailed to the Southward.

The ship GENERAL ELLIOT, which left the Roads on the 28th Ultimo, we are sorry to learn, ran on shore on the 30th, near Alimparay, and was entirely lost—her masts, Yards, and Rigging, it is reported will be saved.

The General Elliot was the sole property of two very worthy, and industrious men—Captains, Falconar, and Bremner.

The Brig Minish Captain Shean, is safe in Pondicherry Roads.

Letters from Tanquebar mention, that a Grab Ship, formerly Commanded by Captain Freeman, and Captured by the French, and a Brig (both of which Vessels had lately arrived there from the Mauritius, under Danish Colours,) had been driven on shore and totally lost—the Ship Caesar, fortunately rode out the Gale, which was by no means violent.

The Revenge, French Prize, the Ramfay, and the Laweh, arrived at Bengal on the 16th ultimo.

The next Public Rooms at the Mount, will be held, at the Race Stand, on Tuesday next the 14th Instant.

The remaining part of the India Fleet, of this season, with the extra Ships taken up by the Court of Directors, Sailed from Portsmouth on the 18th of June, under Convoy of his Majesty's Ship the Assistance, of 50 Guns, Captain Lord Cranston: their arrival in this Country may therefore be reasonably expected in all this month.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

By Government.

MR. TUDOR—Collector of the 1st Division of the Rajahmundry Circuit, Assistant, Mr. H. Wilson

MR. GAMBIER—Ditto of the 2d Division of the same Circuit, Assistant, Mr. Malcolm, and Mr. Ellore, Assistant, Mr. Malcolm, and Mr. Ellore.

MR. BRANFILL—Ditto of the 3d Division, ditto ditto, Assistant, Mr. Skinner.

MR. CHAMIER—Ditto of the 4th Division, Condamille, Assistant—Mr. Savage.

MR. SNOW—Collector of the 1st Vizianagaram Division, and Vizianagaram Farms, Assistant, Mr. Brown and Mr. Cherry.

MR. WEBB—Ditto 2d Vizianagaram Division, Assistant, Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Alexander.

MR. KEATING—Ditto 3d Division, Chacole, Assistant, Mr. Warricker.

MR. GORDON—Ditto Gangam, Assistant Mr. Hare.

MR. RAM—Ditto Guntoor, Assistant Mr. White.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O. By Colonel Brathwaite, Head Quarters, Chooltry Plain, October 31st. In consequence of the late Promotions, the following appointments and Removals, are ordered.

Major Archibald Browne, from the 2d Native Brigade, to the 1st Native Brigade.

Major Robert Croker, (late Promotion,) to the 2d Native Brigade.

Brigade Major Macaulay, (late Promotion,) with Colonel Nixon.

Quarter Master and Adjutant Gepp, (late Promotion,) to the 3d Native Brigade.

Captain William Collins, (late promotion,) to the 2d European Battalion.

Captain Arthur Gibbings, (late Promotion,) to the 2d European Battalion.

Captain J. Richardson, from the 4th European Battalion, to the 3d European Battalion.

Captain V. C. Delfe, (late Promotion,) to the 4th European Battalion.

Lieutenant Mark Wilks, from the 3rd Native Battalion, to the 2d European Battalion.

Lieutenant C. G. A. Lanza, (late Promotion,) to the 3d European Battalion.

Lieutenant Alexander Fair, (late Promotion,) to the 1st Native Battalion.

Lieutenant Joseph Storr, from the 33d Native Battalion, to the 9th Native Battalion.

Lieutenant Henry Evans, from the 12th Native Battalion, to the 12th Native Battalion.

Lieutenant Colin Campbell, from the 5th Native Battalion, to the 12th Native Battalion.

Lieutenant William Young, from the 11th Native Battalion, to the 12th Native Battalion.

Lieutenant Thomas Seron, (late Promotion,) to the 13th Native Battalion.

Lieutenant William Baxter, from the 17th Native Battalion, to the 14th Native Battalion.

Lieutenant Nicholas Ryan, from the 15th Native Battalion, to the 16th Native Battalion.

Lieutenant H. S. Colby, from the 14th Native Battalion, to the 17th Native Battalion.

Lieutenant Colin Macaulay, from the 35th Native Battalion, to the 17th Native Battalion.

Lieutenant Alexander Grant, from the 4th Native Battalion, to the 23d Native Battalion.

Lieutenant William Pearce, from the 19th Native Battalion, to the 23d Native Battalion.

Lieutenant Thomas Marriott, from the 6th Native Battalion, to the 23d Native Battalion.

Lieutenant John Ravenhill, from the 7th Native Battalion, to the 23d Native Battalion.

Lieutenant Thomas Clerke, from the 4th European Battalion, to the 27th Native Battalion.

Lieutenant John Fortune, from the 33d Native Battalion, to the 30th Native Battalion.

Lieutenant Robert Turing, from the 14th Native Battalion, to the 33d Native Battalion.

Lieutenant James Mackerras, from the 25th Native Battalion, to the 33d Native Battalion.

Lieutenant John Holland, from the 26th Native Battalion, to the 33d Native Battalion.

Lieutenant H. S. Scott, (late Promotion,) to the 33d Native Battalion.

Lieutenant Frederick Pierce, from the 11th Native Battalion, to the 34th Native Battalion.

Lieutenant S. Johnstone, (late Promotion,) to the 34th Native Battalion.

Lieutenant William Baglier, from the 5th Native Battalion, to the 35th Native Battalion.

Lieutenant N. T. Showers, from the 31st Native Battalion, to the 35th Native Battalion.

Lieutenant Donald Macgregor, from the 31st Native Battalion, to the 35th Native Battalion.

Lieutenant Thomas Stewart, (late Promotion,) to the 35th Native Battalion.

Lieutenant William Cunningham, from the 31st Native Battalion to the 36th Native Battalion.

Lieutenant Philip Dormieux, from the 24th Native Battalion, to the 36th Native Battalion.

CAPTAIN BANNERMAN, was appointed to the 9th Battalion of Native Infantry, and not to the 10th: as through an error of the Press, was erroneously stated in the Military Intelligence inserted in the last Courier.

Captain Samuel Achmuty, of the 75th Foot, is appointed Deputy Quarter-Master General to his Majesty's Forces in the East Indies with the Rank of Major in the Army.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM

NEGAPATAM.

Dated 1st November.

"I AM sorry to inform you of the melancholy accident that has befallen the Company of Dutch Troops belonging to Jaffnapatam under the Command of Capt. Brohier."

"On the 27th at 4 A. M. we embarked on board a Doney, and Chellinga, Capt. Brohier and sixty nine men in the former, and Lieut. Fennicob, with twenty five men in the latter. At 3 P. M. we were obliged to anchor a few miles South of

Tope Toney, on account of the Doney's full sailing, it being so bad that it blew to pieces though the wind was fair, and by no means strong: during this delay to repair the sail, Night approaching and the wind shifting to the S. W. obliged us to remain, at anchor. Here we lay all night and the succeeding day: the weather was equally

at intervals, from West to S. W. accompanied with constant rain, till sun set; after which the wind came more to the

Northward with heavy unfertile weather till midnight, when it settled in the N. E. and blew very hard till near 3 A. M. of the 28th when it suddenly changed to the Southward, and blew with redoubled force, accompanied with hard

showers of rain: the Doney now made such bad weather, and was so very leaky, occasioned by some of her butt ends starting forward, that we found it necessary for the preservation of our lives, to cut the Cables; which Capt. Brohier did, not being able to get a single man of the crew to assist him, and we drifted on shore, and struck about twenty-seven miles to the Southward of Negapatam: the Doney parted and went to pieces the instant she took the ground, and out of sixty-nine Europeans, only thirty, including officers, were saved."

"Twenty five Europeans, and six natives, have been buried by the Master Attendant of Negapatam, the rest are missing."

"The moment those that escaped reached the shore, the Inhabitants flocked down to the Beach, but not with a view to assist them, but for plunder, which they did in the completest manner possible; not only of the Trunks &c. but even of the dead bodies as they drove on shore."

"Reports from Jaffna mention the safe arrival of Lieut. Fennicob and his party."

The Honorable Company's Ships the Lord Hawkebury, and the General Goddard, arrived at Diamond Harbour on the 1st Instant.

In addition to the Military Establishment of Bombay, two Battalions, or Provincial Corps, of Nairs, and Mopillas, are now raising; Capt. Romney is appointed to Command the Battalion of Nairs, and Capt. Grant, to that of the Mopilla's—Four Lieutenants are also appointed to each of these Corps, which are raised for the Province of Malabar, and are not to serve, but within or on the Frontiers of that Province; they are to receive full Batta.

BERLIN, 14th June.

Our Court has received news from Strelitz of the death of ADOLPHUS-FREDERIC, 4th Reigning DUKE of MECKLENBOURG—Strelitz, of an Apoplectic fit on the 2d Instant, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, and 42d of his administration: he was BROTHER to the QUEEN of ENGLAND, and will be succeeded by his Brother, Prince Charles-Louis-Frederic.

War-Office, May 2. His Majesty has appointed Colonel his Highness, Prince William of Gloucester, to be Colonel of a Regiment of Infantry to be forthwith raised.

Major Brent Spencer, from the 13th Foot is appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in a Regiment of Foot to be forth with raised under the command of his Highness Prince William of Gloucester.

The Earl of Errol is appointed to a company in the 1st regiment of Guards, which gives him the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

General Dundas is appointed Colonel of the 53d regiment of Foot; in the room of General Elphinstone, deceased; and General Lake succeeds the late General Lambton in the command. On the promotion of General Lake, the command of the Brigade of Guards, on the Continent, has been given to Major-General Hulse.

Sir R. P. Arden, Master of the Rolls, was elected Member for the City of Bath, without opposition, in the room of the present Earl Camden.

ADMIRAL LORD HOWE.

IN our COURIER EXTRAORDINARY, of the 28th Ultimo, we had the pleasure of laying before our READERS a detailed account of the VICTORY obtained by the BRITISH FLEET, over that of the ENEMY, on the 1st of June last,—in addition to which we are now enabled to add the following interesting Particulars; copied from the Bombay Courier of the 18th, and the Gazette of the 15th, of October.

LONDON, JUNE 23d.

THE BRUNSWICK, which was so much damaged, in engaging the French fleet, and which had drifted out of the Line, safely arrived at Plymouth on the 11th instant, very much shattered both in Hull, masts, and rigging, she fought the Venguer, a French seventy-four, three hours and fifty minutes, and so close for the greater part of the time, that the Brunswick's anchor hooked the Venguer who was forced to strike, and who soon afterwards foundered, very few of her Ships Company being saved. The Brunswick on her side, had fifty-seven killed, and about one hundred and fifteen wounded. Amongst the first are Captain Saunders, and Ensign Vernon, of the 29th Regiment, who were serving on board, and two Lieutenants of the ship.

Captain Harvey, who commanded the ship, was severely wounded in the arm, which was obliged to be amputated, a little below the elbow. He is succeeded in his command by Captain J. Parker. Admiral Graves has received a dangerous wound in the arm. Admiral Bowyer has lost his leg, and a part of his thigh, his situation was supposed alarming. That of Admiral Paisley is less dangerous, having his leg shattered and amputated below the knee. There is also Captain Hunt, who commanded the Queen, a ninety gun ship, under Admiral Gardner, of whose recovery little hopes are entertained.

The Queen, is one of the ships that has suffered most, they reckon she had one hundred and fifteen killed and wounded, and in that number several Officers.

Captain James Montague the only superior Officer killed in the Engagement, was brother to Admiral Montague, who commanded the Division that operated from the fleet before the engagement.

This may be considered as one of the most bloody actions ever fought at sea, not from the length of time, but from the slaughter, for the French Admiral and those of the Centre, did not preserve their place in the line, above an hour, after the engagement became close, not from want of bravery in the enemy, but owing to want of experience, and superior knowledge of Naval Tactics, so necessary for management of a Fleet in a general engagement.

The Commander of the French Fleet, was a Monsieur Jouésc, who before the Revolution held the rank of a First-Lieutenant, of a Frigate, and during the last war, commanded a small Cutter employed for the Protection of the coasting trade.

He kept his line quit close, and from all his manœuvres, seemed to wish to avoid an engagement, as much as possible, Lord Howe having observed this, was determined on striking the same blow that Admiral Rodney did in the famous engagement with Count de Graffe, to break the enemy's line and cut through their Centre—This measure was equally brave, as unexpected by the enemy, as it was giving up the advantage of the weather gage, but the disorder, that arose from it, by dividing the French fleet, and the facility in attacking them on a side where they were unprepared, were circumstances that out-rated the advantage of the wind, which the French were unable to take any advantage of—When Lord Howe made the signal for breaking the line, he himself set the example, and in the Queen Charlotte passed so close to the stern of the Montague, the French Admirals ship, that she struck her abast, and caused such a large hole, that the ship was in the utmost danger of sinking. It is said that Jean Bon St. André, Commissary of the Convention was on board, and killed in the action—his advice had been to avoid an engagement with the English, but having been at the spectacle at Brest, the mob, with loud acclamations, insisted on their proceeding in search of the enemy, and that the voice of the multitude prevailed on this occasion, as in many others, over prudence and reason.

However that might have been, we learn by advices from St. Malo, that a little before the departure of the fleet he summoned all the Captains of the fleet, declaring, that such as did not find sufficient courage to

attack the English fleet, were at liberty to retire. On which they all took an oath that they would sooner be buried in the bottom of the ocean, than strike to the enemies of their country.

BRITISH LINE OF BATTLE.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Queen Charlotte, 112		Admiral Howe.
		Capt. Sir R. Cortis,
		Sir A. Douglas.
Royal Sovereign, 100		Admiral Graves,
		Capt. Nicholls.
Royal George, 100		Admiral Sir A. Hood,
		Captain Domett.
Britania, 100		Admiral Hotham,
		Captain Holloway.
Queen, 98		Admiral Gardner,
		Captain J. Hunt.
Glory, 98		Admiral Elphinstone,
		Captain Elphinstone.
Barfleur, 98		Admiral Bower,
		Captain Collingwood.
Impregnable, 98		Admiral Caldwell,
		Captain Welfcott.
Bellerophon, 74		Admiral Parry,
		Captain Hon.
Gibraltar, 80		Capt. T. McKenzie,
Cesar, 80		A. P. Molloy,
Montague, 74		J. Montague,
Marlborough, 74		G. Berkeley,
Leviathan, 74		Ld. Conway,
Brunswick, 74		J. Harvey,
Alfred, 74		J. Bayley,
Audacious, 74		W. Parker,
Invincible, 74		J. Pakenham,
Majestic, 74		C. Cotton,
Orion, 74		J. Duckworth,
Thunderer, 74		Bertie,
Ramillies, 74		H. Harvey,
Carrollen, 74		J. Schomberg,
Defence, 74		L. Gambier,
Ruffel, 74		T. W. Payne,
Tremendous, 74		J. Pigot,
Valiant, 74		J. Pringle,
Latona Frigate, 38		Thornborough,
Pallas, 32		H. Corzon,
Southampton, 32		R. Forbes,
Aquilon, 32		R. Stopford,
Pegasus, 28		E. Barlow,
Charon, Hopki. Ship, 44		G. Countess,
Comet, Fireship, 14		W. Bradley,
Speedwell Cutter, 14		Lieut. Williams.

To this Naval force may be added, the detached Squadron under Admiral Montague consisting of the following vessels, but which were not in the action.

Hebor, 74	Adm. Montague,
	Captain Hallid,
Alexander, 74	R. H. Bligh,
Arrogant, 74	J. H. Whitted,
Bellona, 74	G. Wilson,
Ganges, 74	W. Tufcott,
Thebes, 74	R. Calder,
Hebe, 38	A. Hood,
Venus, 32	W. Brown,
Circe, 28	J. S. Yorke.

This fleet must have been actually before Brest, if it is true, as we are assured, that a letter has been received from Admiral Montague, mentioning that he had made the land off Brest the 15th instant, that then none of the dispersed fleet had entered, nor a single ship of the American Convoy, and that without some unforeseen accident, he could not fail of intercepting them, the Admiral being determined not to quit his station.

By advices by the Andromache, the American Convoy was in the Bay of Biscay, on the 3d. The Andromache, was giving convoy to the Newfoundland fleet, but having fallen in with a division of the French fleet after their defeat, and being chased by them, she made the signal for the Convoy to disperse and returned to Plymouth.

The Caistor Frigate of thirty-two guns that had been captured with part of a Convoy, from Newfoundland to Ireland, has been retaken by His Majesty's ship Carysfort, after a smart engagement, and brought into port. It is said Captain Troubridge, and the crew of the Caistor, were on board of the Sans Pareil, when captured by Lord Howe.

A RETURN OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Ships Names.	Killed.	Wounded.
Cesar, 80	18	37
Bellerophon, 74	4	27
Leviathan, 74	10	33
Royal Sovereign, 100	14	44
Marlborough, 74	29	90
Defence, 74	18	39
Impregnable, 98	7	24
Tremendous, 74	3	8
Barfleur, 98	9	25
Culloden, 74	2	5
L'Invincible, 74	14	31
Gibraltar, 80	3	18
Queen Charlotte, 112	14	20
Brunswick, 74	33	94
Valiant, 74	8	9
Queen, 98	35	67
Orion, 74	5	24
Ramillies, 74	2	7
Alfred, 74	—	8
Rupert, 74	8	26
Royal George, 100	20	72
Montagu, 98	4	13

Majestic, 74	3	5
Glory, 98	13	39
Thunderer, 74	—	—
Audacious, 74	—	—

The return of the Killed and Wounded on board the Audacious was published in the Gazette of the 7th June.

AN account of the KILLED and WOUNDED, on board the FRENCH SHIPS captured and sunk on the 1st June, 1794.

Ships Names.	Killed.	Wounded.
La Jufte, 100	100	145
Sans Pareil, 260	260	120
L'Amerique, 134	134	110
L'Achilles, 35	35	30
Northumberland, 60	60	100
L'Impetueux, 100	100	75
La Vengeance 320, sunk.	—	—
La Jacobin, sunk in action, not a man saved.	—	—

ABSTRACT OF THE BRITISH LINE OF BATTLE.

3 Ships of	100 Guns.
3 ditto	98 ditto.
1 ditto	90 ditto.
8 ditto	74 ditto.

The English had during the Engagement, two hundred and sixty men killed, and seven hundred and seventy wounded.

The French Fleet consisted of twenty six sail of the line, of which seven were captured, the Vengeance, struck, but sunk, before she could receive relief, one sunk, the Jacobin, during the action.

In the Six Ships captured from the enemy they had lost six hundred and ninety men killed, and 750 wounded — when the Vengeance went down three hundred and twenty men perished — La Jacobin, which foundered in the action, had not a single man saved, it was supposed her complement was about 1000 men.

From the above statement we may conclude that the 18 French Ships that escaped, many of them disabled, could not have had on an average, fewer than fifteen hundred killed, and as many wounded. The state of their loss will then stand as follows Viz.

Killed,	2190.
Drowned,	1120.
Wounded,	2270.
Captured in the Six Ships,	5000.

Total loss during the action TEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED and EIGHTY MEN.

It is but Justice due to the French, to say, that they fought with uncommon bravery, especially on board the Jacobin: they were fighting the upper deck Guns when the ship had sunk so much, that the water was rushing in at her lower deck ports.

LONDON, June 12th.

We never recollect to have witnessed more general joy than was manifested on every Countenance throughout yesterday, in consequence of the Glorious Victory obtained on the 1st instant, by his Majesty's Naval Force, under the command of Earl Howe — A victory which we may say with confidence, has crippled the Navy of France that it will be impossible for the French to send another Grand Fleet to sea, at least during the present Campaign — To the Commerce of Britain, the advantages of the Victory are incalculable.

The splendid events which within the last two days it has been our pleasurable duty to record, gave occasion to one of the most brilliant and general illuminations in the Cities of London and Westminster, that has occurred within our recollection.

The Theatres were superbly illuminated; the new Drury was distinguished by a most brilliant display of Fire-work, which from its exalted Cupola had a most beautiful effect.

PORTSMOUTH, June 13th.

This morning the Conquering Fleet with their prizes appeared in the offing; crowds of people were soon collected on the ramparts, and when the Queen Charlotte dropped anchor at Spithead, the guns on the batteries were fired: about thirty minutes past twelve Earl Howe landed at the new ferry, port when a second discharge of artillery took place. His Lordship was received with the reiterated shouts of the people, collected together in astonishing numbers. As his Lordship passed to the Governor's house, where he could be heard, he repeatedly thanked the people for the great respect shewn him, observing that the brave British seamen did the business.

Nine ships of the line of Earl Howe's fleet are ordered into Plymouth, and the rest, viz.

Royal Charlotte,	Bellona,
Bellerophon,	Thunderer,
Leviathan,	Queen,
Invincible,	Cesar,
Alfred with the 6 prizes	Barfleur,
Royal George,	and
Ruffel,	Brunswick,

are all come into this port. Our ships seem to have suffered greatly in their masts and rigging, and several of them have sustained considerable damage in their hulls; but the killed and wounded of the British considering that it was the severest fight that ever happened since nations warred against one another on the Ocean, is far less than could be expected, and bears no sort of proportion to that on board the enemy's vanquished ships.

The Defence after engaging forty eight minutes sunk the Jacobine of eighty guns; this ship does not appear to be noticed in Earl Howe's letter.

The Revolutionarie, on the 28th P. M. was first engaged by the Ruffel, Captain Payne, and afterwards received the fire of the Bellerophon, Leviathan, and Marlborough; when she appeared a wreck on the water, without a mast standing.

By a Cutter sent in here this afternoon from Sir James Saumarez, we learn that the Squadron of French Frigates captures &c. which lately cruized off Guernsey and Jersey have left that station, and are put into Concale-bay.

A report is in circulation and generally credited, that the Flora has captured a large French frigate, and is on her way to this port.

PLYMOUTH June 13th. — Admiral Montague's whole fleet returned to Plymouth on Thursday morning.

The above Squadron on Sunday last saw eight sail of the line go into Brest: they were the ships that parted from the French fleet the 28th ultimo at night, and on the 29th chased the Audacious: they also on Monday last saw sixteen of the French fleet steering for Brest, distant about seventeen leagues from that port, seven of them were disabled and the other very much disabled towing them. The Porcupine of twenty four guns Captain Dixon was chased, and near being captured by three frigates of the fleet: she fortunately reached Admiral Montague's Squadron to whom she was charged with dispatches.

Thursday morning also arrived at Plymouth from Earl Howe's fleet the following ships viz. Royal Sovereign, 110 guns — Impregnable 90 — Gibraltar 80 — Camden 74 — Orion, 74 — Marlboro, 74 — Montague 74 — Tremendous, 74 — Alfred, 74 and Southampton, 32.

The whole went up Hamaze to refit, most of them are very much disabled, particularly the Marlboro' and Orion, the former is totally disabled, and all her stern beat in; the latter is much damaged in her hull and masts.

Eight fresh ships of the line are immediately ordered to be fitted out for an expedition which will fall as soon after the arrival of Lord Howe as they can possibly be got ready.

From the disabled state of many of the French ships after the late engagement, we are happy to believe that their loss very much exceeds what has been stated in the Gazette. In addition to the Vengeance and the Jacobin, mentioned there as having been sunk; the following are said to have gone to the bottom after the separation of the fleets.

La Terrible, 120	Guns.
Le Pelletier, 74	ditto.
La Gasparin, 80	ditto.
La Tourville, 80	ditto.

The French Admirals were, — M. V. Joyeuse Commander — M. Bouvet 2d in Chief, and M. Millot, 3d in Command.

In doing Justice to the gallantry of our enemies, and as an instance of the bravery of the French in the late action, the Jacobin of 80 guns, one of the French Ships sunk, is said to have fired her upper deck guns when the water was running in at the lower deck ports, and the crew having previously determined not to strike, had nailed the Ensign to the staff which was flying when she went down.

The French commercial fleet, 164 sail valued at five millions sterling, are arrived at L'Orient, without the loss of a single vessel. One hundred and twenty of these Ships were loaded with provisions warlike Stores &c.

The Board of Admiralty have directed that three Commissioners of the navy should instantly repair to Portsmouth to meet the fleet, and use every exertion that the ships now in ordinary should be got ready for sea, and that those ships of Lord Howe's fleet which have least suffered should be refitted with all possible diligence.

DUKE OF YORK.

JUNE, 20th.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, addressed the Army under his command, in General Orders to the following effect.

"His Royal Highness the Duke of York considers it is his duty to announce to the British and Hanoverian troops under his command, that the National Convention, following that gradation of Crimes and horrors that has distinguished the Epochs of their government, such as the most unhappy period of the History of the world, can furnish no example of, have decreed and ordered, that NO QUARTER is to be given to the British or Hanoverian Troops. His Royal Highness feels in advance, all that indignation and horror with which this decree must inspire the brave troops whom he addresses. He ought however to recall to their recollection, that clemency to the vanquished, is the best ornament a Soldier can carry himself in; and to exhort them, not to suffer their just resentment to excite them to any act of precipitate cruelty, that might tarnish the glory they have already acquired. His Royal Highness is persuaded that his brave troops will find it difficult to believe, that there exists men, themselves nor out of the reach of war, that would have the wickedness and cruelty, to add to the calamities of the unfortunate, who might become subject to their orders.

It was without doubt referred to this Century to convince the world of the possibility of the existence of such infamous atrocity.

The pretext for the decree, even if well founded, could not be justified but to hearts resembling the National Convention. Such an absurdity does not deserve discussion, much less refutation. The French themselves cannot help seeing through the weak artifice of a pretended Assassination, to procure Robespierre a Military Guard, and to establish himself successor of the unfortunate Louis, under whatever name he should chuse to qualify it.

In all the wars, even in the most ancient times, between England and France, the Soldiers of each nation have behaved to each other as a brave and generous enemy, whilst the Hanoverians allied to England for this Century have had their share of reciprocal esteem. Decorum and humanity always succeeded to battle, and we have often seen, two wounded enemies, covered with the same mantle, conducted without distinction to the Hospital of the Conqueror.

Our troops cannot believe that the French themselves even in their present frenzy, can forget their Military reputation, to pay any attention to a decree, as injurious and shameful to them, as can be imagined. His Royal Highness is so well convinced of this truth that he flatters himself the soldiers of the two nations, will confine their just resentment to the National Convention, they certainly will be joined in this by all Frenchmen, who have the smallest idea of honor, or possess a single sentiment worthy of a Soldier, and he engages the Army under his orders, not to use reprisals although the French soldiers shall, against all expectation, have proved by experience, that they are so wicked, and vile, as to renounce every sentiment of humanity, in obedience to so execrable an order. It will be then, that these brave troops justified to themselves, to their country, and to the universe, shall be constrained to adopt a species of war, calculated to make all nature revolt. It will be then that the French Soldiers shall be only responsible for the terrible vengeance that shall fall upon them, their families and their unfortunate country, which has already united, accumulated, and unsupportable crimes, engendered by avarice and ambition.

His Royal Highness commanded this Order to be read three different times.

CHARLOTTE, which has been invested twice by the Conventionists, has twice been relieved, & by the last advices, they had obliged the enemy to retreat beyond the Sambre.

Extra of a Letter from Cork.

"Last Tuesday the Rev. Dennis O'Driscoll was tried in the City Court before the Prime Serjeant, and found guilty of publishing in the Cork Gazette of the 15th of January last, certain defamatory paragraphs under the head of Truth; and on Thursday he was brought into Court and sentenced to two years imprisonment, and to find security for his future good behaviour.

DEATH.

At Madras, on 28th Ultimo, LIEUT. W. OATES of the 9th Battalion of Native Infantry,

IN THE PRESS,
(IN LONDON)And will be speedily published,
A NARRATIVE.

OF the Operations of Captain Little's Detachment, and of the Maratta Army, commanded by Purferam Bhow, during the late Confederacy in India, against the Nawab Tippoo Sultan Bahader,

Price to Subscribers twenty Bombay Rupees, PAYABLE ON DELIVERY OF THE WORK.

BY LIEUT. EDWARD MOORE.
Of the Bombay Establishment.

A Prospectus of the above Work being too voluminous for an Advertisement in a newspaper, is left at the Office of Messrs. Col. Baker, and Co. at the Office of Mr. John Hunter, Agent for the Hircarrah Press, and also at the Courier Office, where Subscription papers are left for the Signature of those who may be kindly disposed to encourage this work.

Though the Price of the Work is not fixed by the Prospectus, it has been warranted by subsequent advices from the Author; and as Views of Bangalore, the Cataract of Gokak, Runagherry, and the attacked side of Durwar, were sent to the Author from India, by the Ships of last Season, there is every Reason to conclude, that the Work will not be deficient in the necessary Illustration and Embellishment of Prints, Views of Chitledroog and Darwar, and a plan of the Action of the 30th December 1791 near Sinoga, were before in the Author's Hands.

The Geographical part of the Work, under the liberal and able Support and assistance of Major Rennell, comprises a Map, from actual Survey, on a Scale of two Inches to a Degree; and includes, besides the March Routes, Poona, Bangalore, Bangalore or Annapoondy, and the River Tumbradda from its Source to its Junction with the Kistna; together with the intermediate Country.

This Publication may be expected in India by the Ships of the next Season at furthest.

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LIBRARY.

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OF NOVEMBER, A CIRCULATING
LIBRARY.

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Anderson, Hair-Dresser.

MYSORE PRIZE MONEY.

THE PRIZE AGENTS IN ACCOUNT WITH THE ARMY.

Dr.	Pags.	F.	C.	By amount paid to Field Officers, General and Brigade Staff,	Pags.	F.	C.	Cr.
To Cash remaining to be distributed agreeably to the former statement published the 25th January, last.	98,478	9	59	Balance not yet claimed,	10,449	11	63	
					252	26	22	10,701 38 7
				By amount paid to the Royal Artillery, His Majesty's 19th of Light Dragoons to the 30th 50d, 71st, 72d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 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SUPPLEMENT TO THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, November, 7, 1794.

VOTE OF THANKS, TO LORD HOWE,

LONDON, JUNE 12, 1794.

YESTERDAY in the House of Lords, Lord Grenville rose, he said, in consequence of the notice which he had the honour of giving their Lordships on Wednesday, of his intention of moving the thanks of their Lordships to Lord Howe. This as a subject, upon which he was sure, such perfect unanimity must prevail: any attempt on his part to expatiate upon the circumstances attending the late glorious Victory, obtained by his Majesty's fleet, under the command of that able and gallant Admiral, would be perfectly unnecessary. He could not, however, avoid saying, that when all the circumstances of the late engagement were considered, it would be found to be one of the most glorious to this country of any that are to be found in its naval history, for exclusive of that determined courage, which has always characterized the English Seamen, there was a degree of skill and science displayed by the Noble Lord, that never was exceeded upon any former occasion. Thus much his feelings prompted him to say; and he should conclude with moving,

That the Thanks of the House be given to Admiral Howe, for the important services rendered to his country, by his able and gallant conduct, of the victory, obtained by the Fleet under his command, over the French Fleet, on the 1st of June, 1794.

That the Thanks of the House be given to Rear Admiral Hood, Greaves, Cornwall, Pasley, Bowyer, and Sir R. Curtis, and to all the Captains and Officers of the Fleet; for their brave and gallant behaviour during their engagement.

That the House does highly approve of the conduct of the seamen, soldiers, and miners, on board the fleet; and that the Officers of their respective ships do communicate the same to them: and,

That the Lord Chancellor do communicate the Thanks of that House to Earl Howe.

Lord Grenville said, that with respect to this last motion, he wished to observe, that it certainly would be more gratifying to the House, to have an opportunity of declaring their sentiments to the noble Admiral personally in his place, but the present situation of affairs, would render his absence from the fleet, extremely inconvenient; and therefore he thought it would be better to have the thanks of the House transmitted by the Lord Chancellor.

The Duke of Grafton said, he knew that the orders of the House did not require that any motion should be seconded; if they did, he should have been zealous to have the honour of standing forward upon this occasion; he could not however, avoid saying a few words upon this subject; he had the honour of living in habits of the greatest intimacy and friendship with the Noble Admiral for a period of above thirty-five years, and during that whole time, he had formed but one opinion of him, which was, that exclusive of his valuable qualities as a man, he was most eminently distinguished as a statesman, a seaman, and a Hero; if he were to attempt, upon this occasion, to call to the recollection of the House, the various important services performed by the noble Lord for his country, his want of abilities to describe them, might perhaps take from the lustre which belonged to them; he could not, however, avoid just mentioning some of the many glorious exploits performed by the noble Lord, which must forever ensure to him the gratitude of his country. The skill and bravery displayed by him in the war before the last, when he brought the Magan-nime, which he then commanded, close to a fort on the Isle of Rhode, and silenced it, was an act, which at that time excited the admiration of the whole kingdom, when afterwards he acted, together with the late Admiral Keppel, under the celebrated Lord Hawke, in the engagement, on the coast of France, with Monsieur de Conflans, he conducted himself in such a manner as to receive from Lord Hawke the most distinguished marks of approbation—passing over a variety of other important services; he should come to the period when Lord Howe had a

command in America last war, and here he would venture to say, that if his conduct on that service was tried by the tests of truth and candour, the result would be highly to his honour.

He came now to a circumstance which excited the astonishment and admiration of all Europe, and was alone sufficient to rank him among the first seamen this country ever produced, he meant the relief of Gibraltar, in the face of the combined fleet of France and Spain, which were at that time more in number by one third than his own. It was upon this occasion, that the great Frederick of Prussia paid his tribute of approbation to Lord Howe, in a letter which he sent to him, through the medium of his minister at this court. If any more was necessary to establish the character of this gallant Admiral, it only remained to mention his last glorious victory, by which the naval superiority of England was clearly ascertained.

Lord Lonsdale said, that he felt himself bound to say a few words, to prevent any misconception of what had fallen from him when the Secretary of State gave notice of this motion. He was afraid he might be supposed to have intimated something like an idea of opposing this motion, than which nothing could be farther from his intention. The conduct of the Noble Lord, who was the subject of this motion, had been such as to render impossible for an idea of that kind to enter into the contemplation of any man in that House, or in the kingdom; so far from opposing, he wished to be among the foremost in the country in congratulating the Noble Admiral, upon the glorious event. Whether, considering the service upon which Lord Howe was sent, and the immense importance it was of to this country, a sufficient force had been allowed him, was a point which he could not then consider, but even if the force were insufficient, however blame might attach elsewhere, it must tend to increase the glory obtained by the Noble Lord—he hoped that ministers would now be convinced, that while England exerted herself at sea, she was invincible; and that while the war continued, their attention would be turned to that object, and that they would no longer follow up their chimerical project of conquering France by land. Wherever the force of this country had been employed for proper objects, it had been successful: in the East Indies, in the West Indies, and on the Ocean, our progress was marked with victory: but when we attempted to subvert the internal Government of France, by attacking her by land, we were exposed to all the checks and mortifications, that must necessarily attend so wild a scheme.

Lord Sydney said, his intimate knowledge of, and sincere friendship for the Noble Admiral, would not permit him to give a silent vote upon this subject. Great and important as the Service was, which had been rendered by the Noble Lord to his country, it did not exceed his expectation; because he was sure, that whenever the opportunity offered, that Noble person would maintain the honour of England and his own reputation. He agreed with those who thought this victory would tend to accelerate a peace. The way to obtain peace was beating the enemy by sea and land, and not by encouraging them by endeavouring to convince them, we were exhausted, and unable to carry on the war.

The Duke of Clarence said, that after so many Noble Lords had stated their sentiments upon the subject, the House would forgive him if he trespassed a few moments upon their attention. By the late glorious victory obtained by Lord Howe, the superiority of the English was established, and he hoped would remain so for ever. He could not avoid observing, that in the two last wars, as well as upon the present occasion, when the fleets of England and France, met upon equal terms, the superior skill and steadiness of the English were always manifested: this assertion was proved by three great naval victories—the first in the war before the last, when Lord Hawke, gained so glorious a victory over M. de Conflans; the second in the last war, when Lord Rodney, on the memorable 12th of April, so completely defeated the French in the West Indies; and the third was the instance, which they were then celebrating. His Royal Highness concluded, by giving his most hearty approbation to the motion.

The several Motions were then put, and carried, nemine dissentiente.

REPORTS of the Secret Committee upon the CONSPIRACY in ENGLAND.

The Order of the Day was then read for taking into consideration the Report of the Secret Committee. The title of the Report being read,

Lord Grenville said, he did not think it necessary that the whole of the Report should be read to their Lordships, because he was sure, that every Noble Lord had read it over with that attention which a subject of such magnitude and importance required. He hoped, that having read it, he should find but one opinion in the House with respect to the measure which he should feel it his duty to propose. It would not be necessary for him to occupy much of their Lordships' time in submitting his reasons for proposing at this juncture, to carry an address to the foot of the Throne, to assure his Majesty of their steady and loyal support, because the Report itself contained the strongest arguments that could possibly be offered upon the subject.—It could surely be no longer supposed that there did not exist in this country a conspiracy, the object of which was, under the specious name of a reform, to subvert its Government, laws and religion; fortunately the conspiracy was discovered in time, their plans developed, and their intentions frustrated.—This conspiracy was the more dangerous, because it was not the effusion of temporary discontent, it was not the unpremeditated fury of a thoughtless mob, but it was a cool, deliberate, systematic plan to destroy the Constitution of England, and to substitute in its place the tyranny of France. From a perusal of the Report, it would appear that this plan has been carrying on by persons in this country, in conjunction with others abroad, for more than two years; and they thought, they had brought it to a state nearly ready to be carried into execution, when the whole was happily discovered. Their Lordships would find, that soon after the destruction of the Monarchy of France, a system of correspondence was established between certain clubs in the country and the new Government in that. In November, 1792, formal addresses were sent from certain Societies here to the Convention of France, and received regular answers. These Societies covering their real designs under the pretext of reform in Parliament, took upon themselves to declare to the French Government, that the people of England were anxious to shake off the Yoke which oppressed them, and to adopt the new system of liberty, they told them, that however they might be kept from declaring their sentiments, the Majority of the English were against the Government. Their Lordships would perceive, that Society, which by way of eminence, was called the London Corresponding Society. This Society seemed to have been formed of, or at least to have been conducted by, persons in a higher sphere of life, and more cultivated talents, than most of the other Societies, it was through the medium of this Society that a Correspondence was kept up between the other Societies in different parts of the Kingdom, and those infamous and destructive principles circulated, which tend to the destruction of all regular Government.—Although the war between his Majesty and France interrupted the direct Correspondence, which before existed between the Societies here and those in France, it did not prevent the former from feeling a very strong interest in the cause of the French, nor from endeavouring, as much as they could, to justify every one of the measures, however hostile to this country. Having disseminated their pernicious principles to a considerable degree, and drawn many unthinking persons to join them; it became necessary to bring their principles into action, and to reap the fruits of their labours. For this purpose they mentioned the propriety and every necessity of adopting the example of France in calling a General Convention, for the redress of grievances, and the information of abuses. In pursuance of this plan, that meeting which took the Title of British Convention, met at Edinburgh, in October, 1793. His Lordship said it would be wholly unnecessary for him to trace the whole of the proceedings of this pretended Convention. They were not satisfied with adopting the destructive principles which have ploughed France into desolation and ruin, but they followed, as far as they could, the manner, and used the language of the French Convention. But all the eloquence and talents of the Members of this Convention, could never have enabled

them to carry into effect their infamous designs: something more effectual was wanting, and that was arms. Their Lordships would see traced out in the report, the means adopted for the procuring of arms and the nature of those arms. Considerable quantities of them were prepared, and would probably soon have been brought into use, if it had not been for the providential discovery, made of their designs, and the measures taken to prevent them.—His Lordship here wished to remark to the House the deliberate and determined system with which these persons pursued their infamous project. It would be natural to suppose, that when some of the Members of the Convention were taken up, and punished with transportation, when they knew they had offended against the laws of their country, they would have been restrained by the examples, and have renounced such seditious intentions; but the reverse was the case, when the Convention was dispersed, their Committee of emergency immediately began to stir, and to communicate with all the Societies established in different parts of the Kingdom. He made this observation of shew, that the danger ought not to be treated as light nor the Conspirators with contempt, because it appeared, that what they wanted in numbers and importance, they made up by perseverance and boldness.—Under all these circumstances, he hoped to find but one opinion among their Lordships.—He was sure every one of them would stand forward in defence of the Constitution of this country, and he was convinced, that having perused the report, there could be no doubt entertained of the existing conspiracy he therefore hoped that the address which he meant to propose would meet with the universal approbation of the House.

His Lordship concluded with moving, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that their Lordships were fully convinced of the existence of a conspiracy in this Kingdom, for the purpose of subverting the Constitution of this country; and assuring his Majesty of their steady and loyal support.

Lord Abingdon said—Your Lordship's Report from the Secret Committee having referred to projects of the most desperate and flagitious nature, respecting the Member of both Houses of Parliament, I have, as a specimen of this, in my hand, a letter addressed to me from the Town of Glasgow, inclosing the speech of a Noble Lord of this House, which was printed and many thousands, as it is said, circulated there. The speech is intitled, "A copy of that most extraordinary speech, delivered in the house of Lords by the Right Honorable Earl Stanhope, on Thursday the 23d of January, 1794, for the restoration of Peace, and acknowledging the French Republic.—And the letter is as follows. "This most excellent speech has been re-printed in Glasgow, many thousands of it are now in circulation.—Your Horse Laugh is marked, and will be properly attended to." Your Lordships may remember, that when this speech was made, I said that the left argument in answer to it was, "A good loud horse laugh." It is for this answer then, that I am, thank God; a marked man; for who of your Lordships, calling himself an Englishman, would not be proud of such a mark? but mention this now, not in address to those of your Lordship's who have any respect for your own honor and dignity, but in admonition to those Sans Culotte Lords of this House, who, in carrying on their intrigues, and forming their parties within these walls, are as forgetful of themselves as they are dead to the mischief which they are so responsibly the occasion of without these walls. And this, my Lords, I say in concern, as well as in admonition.

Lord Lonsdale said, he hoped their Lordships had read the report, because, if they had, he was sure they would draw a very different conclusion from that which had been made by the Noble Secretary of State. He wished to ask their Lordships seriously, what proof they had of the existence of this conspiracy, or, at least, what proof that would justify them in pledging themselves in that decisive manner? There was one consequence that would probably follow this measure, which Ministers had not foreseen, viz. they would prove to the Government of France, that there existed in this Country not only a conspiracy, but so formidable a one, that it was necessary to invest the Executive Govern-

ment with Extraordinary Power to resist, and that Conspiracy was favourable to any designs which the French might have upon this country—whether it was advisable for Ministers to give them information, he would leave to their Lordships to consider. But he was sure, Ministers would not deny this argument, because it was by exactly the same means they judged of the existence of a Royalist Party in France, viz. the accounts in the Convention of the strong measures taken. It was rather a whimsical circumstance that Ministers should take so much pains to prove the Existence of a Republican Party in England, and of a Royalist Party in France. He begged to call the attention of their Lordships to another very serious consequence, that must result from their coming to any determination upon this subject, which was, that they were deciding upon a question for which in a short time, some persons were to be tried for their lives, and the determinati-

on of such a body as their Lordships may have a considerable influence upon the fate. His Lordship then contended, that in the year 1780, language much more violent was held by a set of Noblemen and Gentlemen, who associated to obtain a Reform of certain abuses. In this association were to be found the names of several Peers and Members of Parliament; but though they used such strong language, it was not thought necessary to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, or to take any such violent measure. His Lordship concluded with stating, that he did not feel himself justified in coming to the conclusion drawn by the Secretary of State upon this report.

Lord Sydney said, he was one of the Persons who belonged to the Association mentioned by the Noble Lord who spoke last; but as his ideas of Reform did not go so far as others, he very seldom attended, but at all events their objects were very

different, and proposed to be obtained in a very different manner, from those of the present Societies.

Lord Mansfield defended the report in a very able manner. He said the Committee had been deprived of one of its Members (the Duke of Portland), who was labouring under the most severe affliction that could befall a man; but that Noble person had authorized him to declare his approbation of the Report.

It had been said, that the number of the persons composing those societies was trifling, allowing that to be the case, was no danger to be apprehended from them. Their Lordship must know, that the civil war which shook Rome to her foundation, was kindled by about 70 persons, and those of the lowest degree; therefore it was very wrong to treat them with contempt. His Lordship then went throughout the various parts of the Report, and proved that the intention of the conspirators

in Scotland, was to have Commented their operations with seizing the Bank and all the Magistrates of the country, and that their first step would be to throw that country into a most dreadful confusion. Having placed these circumstances in a strong point of view, his Lordship concluded with giving his hearty assent to the motion.

The Lord Chancellor then put the question, which was carried without a division.

ERRATA.

IN the CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, inserted in the Courier of this day—for, "Mr. Gordon, Collector at GANJAM, and Mr. HARE, Assistant,"—read—MR. GORDON, and MR. HARE, ASSISTANTS to the Collector.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY J. D. MATTHEWS, IN COURT HOUSE STREET, FORT St. GEORGE.

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