

The Courier.

N^o. 475.

FRIDAY, November 14, 1794.

[Vol. X.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, November 11th, 1785.

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

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

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.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE COMMITTEE of the EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, request that all applications for INSURANCE in their Office, may in future be addressed to Mr. THOMAS PARRY, Secretary to the COMPANY. For

The Exchange }
Insurance Compa- }
ny. }
B. ROEBUCK,
I. BRODIE,
ROBERT WOOLF
P. M. CASSIN.

EXCHANGE INSURANCE OFFICE,
Madras, Nov. 10th, 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 Outcry. The balance of Cash remaining in my hands, as also 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 Fowke Moore, deceased, having been granted to Messrs. James Barter and Joseph Baggett, as Creditors to the said Estate: Notice is hereby given to all those indebted to the said Estate, to pay the amount to Mr. Alexander Melvin, of Fort St. George: their Attorney, and all those having claims on it, are to make the same known to him.

November 6th, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration with the Will annexed to the Estate and Effects of Captain James Mayo deceased, having been granted to Mr. Thomas Parry, the substituted Attorney of Messrs. Hamilton and Aberdein of Calcutta, the Attornies of Captain Charles Mayo the residuary Legatee named in the said Will.—All Persons having Claims upon the said Estate are requested to send them forthwith to the said Administrator, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to pay the same to him without delay.

Madras, 12th November, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of the late Captain William Wemyss, Deceased, Late Commander of the Ship Caesar, are requested to make the same known to Mr. A. Melvin, of Fort St. George, the Administrator, and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are desired to pay the amount to him.

Fort St. George, 12th November, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FERISHT'S, History of Dekkan.

FROM
THE FIRST MAHUMMEDAN
CONQUESTS,

WITH
A Continuation from other
NATIVE WRITERS,

OF THE
Events in that part of India,
TO THE REDUCTION OF ITS LAST
MONARCH,

by the
EMPEROR AULUMGEER
AURUNGZEBE.

ALSO
THE REIGNS OF HIS SUCCESSORS,
in the

Empire of Hindoostan,

TO THE PRESENT DAY.

AND
THE HISTORY OF
BENGAL,

FROM THE ACCESSION OF
Aliverdee Khan,

To the year, 1780.

COMPRISED IN SIX PARTS

By Jonathan Scott.

Captain in the East India Company's Service,
Persian Secretary to the late Governor General,
Warren Hastings, Esquire, and Member of
the Asiatic Society in Calcutta.

TWO VOLUMES.

The Subscribers to the above History, of the Dekkan, may receive the same by application to Messrs. Stephens and Cockell, at their Office, in Fort St. George, on paying the amount of their Subscriptions, or producing a Receipt of its having been already paid.

N. B. A few Sets for sale to non-Subscribers at twelve Six Pagodas, each Set.

ON COMMISSION.

MR. CHATER has for sale on COMMISSION—BRANDY in Casks, at thirty-six shillings per gallon, BRANDY in Bottles at three and a half Pagodas per dozen.

Musters may be had, on application to Mr. Chater, at his Office, in Fort St. George.

NEW CHARTS.

BROWN and ASHTON,

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

Viz.

Mans of Hindoostan, 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 seat 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 Britany and Normandy.

A Map of the Catholic Netherlands.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WILLIAM LEAMY begs leave to acquaint his Friends, that he has still on hand, of this years importation, a small quantity of Fine Hyson and Souchong Teas—Fine Sugar Candy, in tubs—China clayed Sugar in boxes of six-ixty lb. each—Nankeen of all kinds—Canton Cloth—Preserved Ginger, in large China-ware jars, with locks and keys—and a small quantity of China-ware.

Leamy has also for sale, a small quantity of real Macao Coffee.

ADNERTISSMENT.

MR. GEORGE PARRY, at the request of Messrs. Bird Savage and Bird of London, a Firm of known Respectability, submits to the Public the following Advertisement: Mr. Parry, has received a Statement of the Prices of the American Funds on the 25th April, and is in expectation of further advices by the Ships reported to be on their Voyage to this Country.

"AMERICAN FUNDS TO BE SOLD."

"Messrs. Bird Savage and Bird of London, being Agents for the disposal of American Funds, 6 per cent, 3 per cent, and deferred Stock, and Shares of the Bank of the United States, respectfully call the attention of Gentlemen in India to the Superior advantages they offer to those who invest money in them."

"The punctuality of the payment of the Interest on the American Funds and the great advantages they yield at their present prices have been the means of inducing persons of every description in Great Britain to be purchasers. The produce of the Taxes laid to provide for the Payment of the Interest has far exceeded the estimate made for them, yielding, annually, a large surplus, which, by an act of Congress, is laid out, in the same manner as the surplus in Great Britain, in reducing the Public Debt."

"The growing wealth and population of the United States, the punctuality with which their Taxes are collected and paid, the Confidence which all Persons have acquired in their Government, the pacific and economical system in their public affairs, and the large sums arising from the sale of the continental Lands, which are pledged as a sinking fund, and for the security of the Public debt, render it certain that their prosperity will continue and increase, but more especially the fortunate circumstance of their determination to be neutral, and not to suffer the allies to be involved in the politics and wars of Europe, Places the Security of the American Funds on a superior footing, and makes them particularly worthy the attention of Persons living on the Interest of their money."

"Remittances made to MESSRS. BIRD SAVAGE and BIRD Jeffries, square London, will be faithfully invested in these Funds at the price of the day; and all Persons on the Coast of Coromandel wishing for further Information, are requested to apply personally themselves, or by their Attorneys, to Mr. GEORGE PARRY, at Fort St. George."

Fort St. George, 6th November 1794.

MADRAS CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

WAS OPENED ON THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER, A CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

CONSISTING of about Four thousand volumes of History—Novels—Voyages—Travels—Poems—Pamphlets—Magazines, &c. Catalogues are ready, and may be had at Brown and Ashton's, and at the Courier Press, at one Rupee each—where Subscriptions also will be received.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PROPRIETORS of the MADRAS CIRCULATING LIBRARY, trusting to the Liberality of an indulgent PUBLIC, and which they have heretofore, in other respects very amply experienced; embark in their present, extensive, and arduous undertaking, with a confidence of success which they trust and hope is not in any wife ill grounded.—On their parts, they have only to observe, that every attention will be paid to the convenience, and amusement of their SUBSCRIBERS. The LIBRARY already consists of nearly four thousand Volumes, the major part of which are very elegantly bound, and contain the works of the most celebrated Authors, both ancient and modern; and to which are added, most of the Pamphlets, Political, and otherwise, which have been recently published in England. To this collection, it is the intention of the Proprietors to make a yearly, and extensive addition, and to render their LIBRARY in every respect worthy of the attention of the PUBLIC, whose Patronage they very humbly solicit.

REGULATIONS.

One month's Subscription, to be paid at the time of Subscribing; and the further Subscriptions, on or before the fifth day of each succeeding month.

Terms of Subscription for two Books at each time, to Subscribers residing at Madras, one Pagoda and a half per month.

Ditto Ditto, for three Books, two Pagodas. Subscribers residing at the Mount, and Ponnammallie, will have their Books forwarded on the above terms, without any additional expence.

No Books will be delivered to Servants without a written order.

Should any Book be lost, torn, or otherwise damaged, so as to render it unsaleable, or useless to the Library, the entire set to be paid for.

SALES BY AUCTION.

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 Mare are now with Foal, by the famous Arab Horse LOTHARIO—A large Phaeton and Harness, the Mares to be seen at the Race Stand.

The same day will be sold,
A pair of Bay Mares—a capital Pegue Horse, and a Child's Horse—A complete Piano Forte, organized by Merlin—Twenty Bags of Salt Petre,—the Salt Petre will be put up in small lots, for the convenience of the Public.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
BY R. HENDERSON;

AT HIS ROOMS,
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,

On Tuesday the 18th November,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
AN ELEGANT

COLLECTION OF PRINTS,
Catalogues may be had at the Auction-room.

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 Veeragoo the Son and Heir of School Veeragoo Deceased, 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 Coromandel From an actual Survey made by THOMAS BARNARD.

BY ORDER OF THE
Administratrix and Administrators,
To the Estate of the late
Mr. John Hall.

To be sold by Public Auction.

BY MESSRS. SHARP and HEEFKE,

At their Rooms,

On Monday the 24th Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
(and to recommence on Friday the 28th Instant,
and be continued on the Tuesdays and Fridays
following till all are sold.)

A Consignment of Goods
RECEIVED THIS SEASON,
PER THE CARNATIC,
Captain James Jackson,
Consisting of the following
Articles, viz.

SADDLERY from Gibson—Cavalry Saddles—Saddles &c complete—Hunting, ditto, ditto, Race ditto, ditto, with Silk Jockey Caps, &c.—Spare Furniture for the Cavalry and Hunting Saddles—Black Velvet Jockey Caps—Phaeton—Bandy—Position—Jockey—Hunting—and Ladies, Riding Whips—Doc Skin Breeches—and long Boot Garters—Ditto Riding Gloves—Ladies Habit, ditto of different colours—Gentlemen's white Silk ditto—Ladies white Silk Hosiery—Hatts from Botradalle—Mens round and Military Cocked Hatts—Ladies Fashionable Hatts, with Bands, and Feathers—Youths and Childrens Hatts—Officers Hackle Feathers of different Colours—Ladies Fashionable ditto—Silver Crayon Pencil Cases, with Lead Crayons—Silver Shoe Buckles—India Rubbers—and Pencils—Eau de Luce in engraved Bottles—Smith's Lavender Water in Pint ditto—Mushroom Ketchup in ditto—and Two complete sets of Tinmans Tools.

N. B. The Purchasers of the foregoing goods, are to pay for and carry away the same within three days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be put up again and refold, at their (the first Purchasers) risk.

Fort St. George: 12th Nov. 94.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by public Auction,
BY MESSRS. SHARP and HEEFKE,
At their Rooms,
On the 30th day of November,
by order of the Administrator,
OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE
Captain Kennett,



THE GOOD KETCH TRAN-
QUEBAR, with all Her Stores,
now lying at Keely Bay, a place
about two or three Miles to the
Southward of Porto Novo. The said Ketch
was built at Pegue, is a remarkable fast sailer
and particularly well calculated to carry Bales,
up and down the Coast, she will also answer for
the Eastern Trade.

FOR SALE,
AT MR. HENDERSON'S GODOWNS,
OLD MADEIRA WINE, in Pipes and
Bottles,
Brandy in Casks and Bottles,
Gin in Casks,
English Claret from Stockdale, Brown and
Whitford, Cowper and Nixon,
Pale Ale, Small Beer and Porter in Casks, and
Bottles,
Red Port, Burton Ale,
French Claret, a quantity of Fashionable Cloths,
elegant sets of Glass-ware, and a quantity of
Hoffman's Confectionary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that some Papers
of importance to those concerned in the
Consolidated Debt of His Highness the Nabob
of the Carnatic, are lodged for the Inspection
of the Creditors in the Office of Messrs. Roe-
back and Abbott.

Fort St. George: November, 13th 1794.

BENGAL LOTTERY TICKETS.

To be Sold by Mr. Hunter, at Eleven Pagodas
each.

THE Lottery begins Drawing on the 15th
of November. The Money for paying the
Prizes is lodged in the Hindostan Bank, Cal-
cutta.

Fort St. George, October 13th, 1794.

BROWN and ASHTON.

HAVE FOR SALE,
With a variety of other Articles,
the undermentioned,

FISH Sauces of all kinds, at 4 Pagodas the
dozen—Pickles, in high preservation, at 8
Pagodas the case—Saddles and Bridles, remark-
ably handsome, at 21 Pagodas the Saddle and
Bridle—Ladies Europe Long Shawls, 9 Pagodas
each—Handkerchief, ditto, 6 Pagodas—Brandy,
34 Pagodas the Dozen—Ale, Brown and Pale,
2 Pagodas the dozen.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

NOVEMBER 14, 1794.

SHIPPING.

THE Ship MARY, returned to the Roads
on the 8th, and sailed for Calcutta on the
11th instant.

On the 6th instant, the Snow Sea Horse,
Captain Studley, arrived from Calcutta, and
sailed the next day to the northward—The
Ship Locknow also arrived on the 11th in-
stant, last from Coringa.

The Snow Union, Captain Lane, sailed
for Bombay on the 12th, and the Ship York,
Captain Sparrow, for Pegue, on the 13th
instant.

The only vessel remaining in the Roads,
is the Lucknow: a strange sail under En-
glish Colours, anchored in the Offing yester-
day morning, where she still remains.

We are sorry to hear, that the ship Jane,
Captain McHenry, has suffered very con-
siderably in a gale of wind, near Nagore—
the particulars of her damage, we have not
yet learnt.

The Honourable Company's Ship the Ef-
fex, and the Harriet Packet, arrived at Ben-
gal on the 22d ultimo.

A Danish Ship, the Josephina, arrived
on the 24th ultimo at Calcutta, from the
Isle of France—Of the Prizes taken by the
Revenge, and despatched for the Isle of
France, only one had arrived at the time of
this Ship's departure.

On the 24th ultimo arrived at Bengal the
Juliana Maria, a Ship belonging to the Dan-
ish East India Company, and commanded by
Captain Lemming.

The Juliana Maria left Copenhagen in Ap-
ril last, and consequently brings no news
from Europe; on her passage she touched at
the Cape, from whence she failed in July.

BY the BOMBAY COURIER of the 2:th.
of October, we have received statements of
Continental transactions (contradictory of the
intelligence, forwarded by Mr. BALDWIN,
His Majesty's Consul General at Alexandria,
and detailed in our Courier Extraordinary of
the 28th ultimo,) and which we understand,
were brought on the Panther, the Vessel de-
patched from Suez by Mr. Baldwin: as this
Gentleman, in an official capacity, has evi-
dently been at a great deal of pains to col-
lect information, and was at the fountain
head, to collect all the intelligence which
could be depended upon, and which the Pan-
ther could bring; we must either discredit
the news propagated by the BOMBAY COURIER,
or we must believe, that Mr. Baldwin,
a Gentleman in an official capacity, has
withheld from the Government of this coun-
try, authentic information; and has transmi-
ted them in lieu, Reports for which there was
no foundation—The activity which the Venetian
Consul shewed to suppress accounts unfavourable
to his Ideas and Views, as detailed
by Mr. Baldwin, will lead us to suppose,
that the same person would have been equally
ready to have transmitted to India, FABRI-
CATED ACCOUNTS, corresponding with his
wishes; a supposition which a reference to
the *Bendito Gazette* seems to confirm—Under
these circumstances, we therefore must
decline publishing accounts in a PAPER AU-
THORISED BY GOVERNMENT, and which
we believe to be without foundation; and
which if true, we should detail with Sorrow.
In our Supplement of tomorrow we shall
give particular accounts of the various actions
which happened in May, as well as the Re-
ports of some of them, as stated to the French
Convention, from which we are convinced,
our READERS will see that there is the
justest grounds to give IMPLICIT CREDIT
to that part of Mr. BALDWIN's intelligence.

Early on Sunday morning, the RIGHT
HONOURABLE LORD HOBART, attended by
Mr. Addeley, Captain Grant, and Captain
Metcalf, visited Mr. Popham's South-
ern farm.

The line of Artificers, Cooleys, Women,
Children, &c. consisting of not less than
One Thousand, headed by the Superintendent
and Assistants, was drawn out to meet
His LORDSHIP.

After Breakfast His LORDSHIP attended
divine service at the Roman Catholic Chapel,
and thence rode to General Smith's Choultry,
and through the whole of the thriving
plantations of this infant establishment.

After Dinner His LORDSHIP returned on
Horse back through another farm of Mr.
Popham's, upon which about four hundred
Labourers were drawn out; and expressed
himself pleased and gratified with every thing
he saw.

Indeed it is but Justice to MR. POPHAM
to say, that his landable and public spirited
exertions to extend the production of so va-
luable and useful a material as COTTON, are
entitled to every praise; whether considered
with a view to commercial advantages, or to
the spirit of active industry which is thus ex-
cited and successfully promoted among the
Natives.

Thus, Blades innumerable, grace the vernal store,
Which scarce one Blade or Folio deck'd before;
Thus, Diamonds, forced to quit their sandy beds,
Proclaim the path, which Cultivation treads;
And swelling sails, expand—Augusta's boast—
And homeward waft, NEW Treasures, of the Coast.

Colonel WILLIAM POPHAM has refum-
ed his former rank in the Bengal infantry,
and has been lately appointed to the command
of the Brigade vacant by the death of Colo-
NEL WHITE.

The American ship *President Washington*,
formerly the *Eurydice* was lost on the Goodwin
Sands, in her passage from Ostend to the
Downs. She was destined for India.

The *Revenge*, French prize ship, was sold
at Calcutta, on the 24th ultimo, by Messrs.
King, Pierce and Co. for sicca rupees,
13,400.—Mr. Samuel Clark, was the pur-
chaser.

Messrs. Walter Cleland, and I. T. Brown,
of Calcutta, are the proprietors of the fortu-
nate Ticket in the Exchange Lottery, which
was drawn on the 6th ultimo, a Prize of
TEN THOUSAND PAGODAS.

The Honourable the Court of Directors,
in their General Letter of the 19th of Fe-
bruary last, to the Bombay presidency, have
been pleased to direct that the *passifree*, paid
by merchants, on all ships and vessels sailing
from that port, of one rupee per ton, be, in
future, reduced to two annas.

Mr. Grant, is elected a Director of the
Honourable East India Company in the room
of Mr. N. Smith deceased.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Fort St. George, 5th November, 1794.

G. O. By Government,

Mr. John Duncan, Surgeon, appointed to do
Duty in the Black Town, and to attend the Town
Jails.

Mr. Fleming, Surgeon, to continue with the
Detachment stationed in the Vizianagram Zem-
indary, until further Orders.

Fort St. George 11th November 1794.

G. O. By Government,

The Right Honourable the President in Council
is pleased to direct that on and after the 20th
Instant, the Paymaster at Ellore do act as Store
Keeper and Deputy Commissary of Grain in the
District of Masulipatam, the Paymaster at
Chicacole in the District of Vizagapatam, and the
Paymaster of Ganjam and Alka, in the District of
Gangam; and that all Military Stores, and Grain
hid up for the use of the Troops be delivered
over to their Charge on that day.

EXTRACT from MINUTES of COUN-
CIL, in the MILITARY DEPARTMENT, at
BOMBAY.

"The custom of keeping all the Staff Offi-
cers of this Presidency on the Rolls of the
battalions, is extremely prejudicial to the ser-
vice, by enfeebling the corps, and relaxing
the discipline of the Army: this evil has late-
ly been much encreased, by the unavoidable
augmentation of the Staff, in consequence of
the acquisition of the Province of Malabar,
and the appointment of the Deputy Commis-
saries, so that the garrison and battalion duty
is become extremely severe upon the reduced
number of Officers who actually serve in each
corps. In Bengal a different practice prevails,
sanctioned by the Marquis Cornwallis and
Sir Robert Abercromby, and we entirely con-
cur in opinion with the Commanding Officer,
for the reason he states, that the Bengal system
respecting the Staff, ought to be adopted at
this Presidency, as soon as the Honourable
Company send out a sufficient number of
Cadets to fill up the vacancies in the several
corps, and in the mean time the General Staff
be struck off the complement of the battalions.
Agreed therefore, that our sentiments be im-
mediately communicated to the Commanding
Officer, and that he be desired to lay before
us the arrangements which he would recom-
mend in consequence."

The Ministry which had published in a
Gazette Extraordinary, of the 20th of May,
the despatches of General Sir C. Grey and
vice Admiral Sir John Jervis, relative to the
taking of Fort de Fleur d'Écluse, and of Grand
Terre, on the island of Guadeloupe, the 13th
of last April, published in another Gazette
Extraordinary of the 21st, the final despatches
of those Commanders, dated the 22d of April,
announcing the whole conquest of the Island
of Guadeloupe and all its dependences, the
Isles of Marigalante, la Desirade, les Saintes,
and in short all the French possessions in the
Windward Islands: there now remains only to
complete the reduction of St. Domingo.

The first fleet of Indiamen, consisting of
the seven following ships, are to be dispatch-
ed, we understand, from Bengal for Europe
direct, about the 10th of December.

Rolf, Capt. Gray,

Contractor, Bardett,

William Pitt, Mitchell,

Valentine, M'Millan,

Houghton, Barrow,

General Elliot, Drummond,

And Britannia, Cummings.

The Rockingham is to be dispatched about
the same time, and to touch at Madras on
the passage.

A Servant belonging to Mr. Fawcett of
Bombay, was lately bitten by a Snake, a
boy of Doctor Spink's being present, and
having formerly heard his Master mention
that a bottle he had in the house contain-
ed something to be given in case of being
bitten by a Snake, he immediately admini-
stered it, being the *Volatile Alkali*; & the
man tho excessively ill, fortunately recover-
ed.

HONORARY.

By the Death of the Duke of Mecklen-
bourg Strelitz, & the Marquis of Hertford,
two Blue Ribands, are become vacant, one
of them, it is said, will be given to LORD HOWE.

His Majesty has presented *Adm. Elphinstone*,
and *Sir John Borlase Warren* with the Insignia
of the BATH.—The next vacant, Red Rib-
bon, it is said, will be conferred on Sir Rich-
ard Strachan, who so eminently distinguish-
ed himself in the late Capture of two nation-
al Frigates of superior force.

Two Blue Ribands are vacant by the
death of the Reigning Duke of Mecklen-
burg Strelitz and the Marquis of Hertford.

POETRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER

SIR,
If you think the little Sonnet I herewith send,
worthy a place in your Paper, you will oblige
me by inserting it.

Yours &c.

SONNET TO MISS—

HEALTH to the fair! Heav'n's best good gift
below,
May Love, for her, bid thornless Roses blow;
Friendship, and Love, each present hour beguile,
And bright-eyed Hope, make all the future
smile;
Nor thou sweet Maid! this votive strain refuse,
Tho' harsh her note, yet gentle'st is my Muse:
Not deign'd the e'er in ditty quaint to trol,
Th' unmeaning praise all foreign to the soul;
Untaught at flattery's shrine to plume her wings,
A Child of Nature, as she feels the fangs,
Whiff, with rude hand the roves the Lyre along,
Attund th' heart-string, vibrates to the song.
This article's Chaplet of Pierian flowers;
Amongst the wild-groats, and the Sylvan Powers,
Love, wand'ring at the tranquil, hallow'd eye,
For thee, unboastful Maid! bids me weave.

E. C.

Vellere 26th October 1794.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY,
From the Original Star.

"We understand, that the celebrated MR.
FLOSTON has arrived in one of the Ships
of the season;—if the intelligence is au-
thentic, he may be considered as an acqui-
sition in the present dearth of theatrical
amusement;—for although MR. PUNCH,
and his merry friends, hold no competi-
on with the Drama, yet they will serve as
incitement to those concerned in the dra-
matic department, to exert their superior
talents and abilities, for the entertainment
of the public!"

FRENCH NATIONAL COLOURS.

In consequence of the Report of St. Andre,
the Convention passed the following decree:
1. The Maritime Flag decreed by the Na-
tional Constituent Assembly is suppressed.
2. The National Flag shall hence forth be
formed of the three National Colours, dis-
posed in three equal bands, put in a ver-
tical direction, in such a manner that the
Blue be affixed to the Staff of the Flag,
the White in the middle; and the Red
floating the air.

3. The Flag called the Jack, and the Flag
on the stern of the ships, shall be disposed
in the same manner, observing the usual
proportion of size.

4. The Steamers shall likewise be formed
of three colours, of which one fifth shall
be Blue, one-fifth White, and three fifths
Red.

5. The new National Flag shall be hoisted
in all the ships of the Republic on the 20th
of May, 1794; and the Ministers of Ma-
rine shall give necessary orders for that pur-
pose.

By the accounts received from the fleets
it appears that much of the carnage on
board the French captured ships was owing
to their obstinacy in keeping their colours fly-
ing when no longer capable of resistance,
by which means they exposed themselves to
a destructive fire from our ships, which had
an easy opportunity of raking them fore
and aft.

SURRENDER OF BASTIA.

Victory, Bastia, May 24, 1794.

SIR,
I have the honour to inform you, that the
Town and Citadel of Bastia, with the feve-
ral Posts on the heights, surrendered to his
Majesty's arms, on the 22d of this month.
On the 19th I received a message, that the
Garrison desired to capitulate on honourable
conditions, in consequence of which I dis-
patched on shore the enclosed note—Three
Officers came on board the Victory, inform-
ing me that M. Gentili, the Commandant,
would assemble the officers of the different
Municipal Corps, in case an Armistice, could
be agreed upon, to which I consented a little
before sun set.—Next morning I received a
note from Gentili, which I herewith enclose,
and on the 21st in the morning, I sent on
shore Captain Young, who soon returned on
board the Victory, with two Officers, and
two Members of Administration, those with
Vice Admiral Goodal, Captain Young, Cap-
tain Englefield, and my Secretary Mr. McAr-
thur, to settle articles of capitulation, which
were signed next morning, when his Maje-
sty's troops took possession of all the posts
above the town, the troops that occupied
them retiring to the Citadel, marching from
thence to the head of the Mole, where they
deposited their Arms and embarked.

(Signed) HOOD.

Addressed to Secretary Dundas.

ADMIRAL LORD HOOD.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

June the 21.

Lord Grenville observed, that in the present session of Parliament it had twice fallen to his lot to propose votes of thanks for the success of two distinct expeditions. It now remained for him to propose a similar mark of homage to the third and division of our Navy, which, in his opinion, had an equal claim to national gratitude for accomplishing its object.

The brilliant actions which the noble Lord had achieved were so numerous, that the noble Secretary of State said he would not occupy their Lordships time by entering into a superfluous detail, he would therefore content himself with moving the thanks of the House to Admiral Lord Hood for his distinguished services, and also to all the men on board the fleet, under his Lordships command.

Lord Lauderdale after taking a General review of Lord Hood's services declared, that they fell so far short of those performed by the West India and Channel divisions of our fleet, that he could not without depreciating the merits of Sir Charles Grey and Ad. Howe &c. give his assent to the present question. A vote of thanks was the highest honour that the House could confer on any naval or military character, and it behoved their Lordships to guard against doing it on every frivolous occasion: to consider marks of national gratitude indiscriminately, tended to destroy every incentive to virtue, and all emulation to the performance of brilliant actions, on these grounds his Lordship said he would give his dissent to the motion.

Lord Grenville enumerated the Public services of Lord Hood, and contended that as he had by skill and preference, accomplished the objects of his expedition, he had an undeniable claim to the grateful acknowledgements of his country.

Lord Derby considered the present motion as a vehicle to circulate the fame of administration rather than a tribute of gratitude for meritorious services, he contemptibly did they regard the demolition of Toulon, and the destruction of 14 or 15 sail of the line in the harbour, that till the close of the session there had been no suggestion of a vote of thanks. In the same light did they at first consider the Capture of Bastia, for they had not even indulged the public with an Extraordinary Gazette on the subject, which they are in the habit of doing on the most trivial occasions. To save himself the painful necessity of dividing against a proposition of so great delicacy, he moved the previous question.

The Duke of Bedford, seconded the motion of his Noble friend, and entered into a minute investigation of Lord Hood's conduct since the commencement of the war, and declared, that it was a series of error and inconsistencies from the beginning to the end.

Lord Lauderdale, maintained that the capture of Bastia was not to be put in competition with that of Valenciennes, and no such homage had been paid to the son of our sovereign, who signalled himself through the whole of the siege. Bastia he considered as no acquisition at all to this country, and in his opinion Lord Hood, would have been more beneficially employed in protecting our trade in the channel, and co-operating with Earl Howe, than in wasting our strength in projects of no importance, in no former instance had the House omitted to acknowledge the services of the Military who co-operated with the naval force, but this was a proof that the cordiality and harmony did not prevail in this expedition which had characterized that in the West Indies, on this account his Lordship moved that Lieutenant Colonel Villetle should be included.

The Lord Chancellor replied to all the arguments that had been advanced against the motion. He said it was not his intention to diminish or detract from the merit of the different services, or to provoke irritation by contrasting them, but he felt it his duty to state, that as Lord Hood had achieved the object of his equipment, he was entitled to the gratitude of his country.

On the motion on the previous question, a division took place.

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LONDON JUNE, 14th.

By a letter from Otenid, dated on Friday last, and received on Saturday, we learn, that the French were retreating in great haste from West Flanders, towards Lisle.

Yesterday two of our Frigates carried into Cork, a French seventy four, one of those that fled on the first of June. Admiral Cornwallis's Squadron effected to a certain distance, out of the Channel a fleet of East India ships, convoyed by the America of 64 Guns,

MOTION FOR PEACE.

LONDON, — 3 of June.

In the fitting of the 30th of May the Opposition again made a powerful effort in the two Houses to carry into execution its system of Pacification towards France. The Duke of Bedford made the motion in the House of Peers. It contained various propositions, the object of which was a declaration of Peace by Great Britain. The following heads contain the substance of these Propositions.

That it appears to this House; 1st That his Majesty's Ministers have declared with respect to the Government of France, after the events of the 10th of August, 1793, when they suspended all communication with that country, that their avowed object was to oppose the aggrandizing views of France, and that such were the reasons which they offered to the two Houses of Parliament. 2d. That before the month of April following, the French armies were obliged to return within the limits of their own Territory, and that the Prince of Cobourg agreed afterward with Demourier to co-operate with him in giving France a new Constitution and re-establishing the King, and that the troops who should join should be considered a sacred pledge for the completion of that agreement. 3d. That according to the fifteenth Article of the Treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel his Majesty's Ministers have appeared of opinion that the posture of Affairs was changed, and that their plans were changed with it. 4th That the King of Great Britain is leagued with other foreign Powers to carry on the war in such a manner as Ministers have thought advantageous for the high contracting Powers. 5th That on the 3d of August, 1793, Lord Hood in his Manifesto declared, that his only object was to establish the Constitution which had been framed by the Constituent Assembly of 1789, that he took possession of Toulon in the name and on the account of Louis XVII. 6th That His Majesty's Ambassador at the Hague used in January 1793—the following expressions in an Official Memorial—That those unhappy people under the name of Philosophers had the presumption to think themselves capable of establishing a new system of Civil Society, and in this idea undertook the project of subverting and destroying all subordination and Government. 7th That by the declaration of the 25th of October 1793 His Majesty only demands a legitimate constitution established upon universal Justice and that he would propose nothing but what was moderate, just, and equitable. 8th That His Majesty has not upon this occasion the cordial co-operation of the powers allied in the same cause, nor the support which His Majesty had a right to expect. 9th That the projects of aggrandizement in France are such as she cannot execute, consequently it is the duty of His Majesty's Ministers to propose just and conditional articles to effect a cessation of Hostilities. 10th. That it is equally desirable that his Majesty should make an explicit declaration of his views, knowing that nothing can contribute more to Peace than to declare that we will not interfere in the Government of France, and to explain what object we have in view in procuring an immediate and permanent peace.

The Duke of Bedford supported each of these propositions with the arguments which he conceived best adapted to their demonstration, he insisted especially on the one hand, upon the impossibility of ever bringing the present war to a happy issue, at least such a one as Ministers desired; on the other hand he enlarged upon the conduct of certain powers, particularly Prussia and Russia. After Lord Auckland had commented upon such passages of his Grace's speech, which alluded to him, Lord Fitzwilliam replied to it more in detail, and made a motion of adjournment; in this he was supported by Lords Mansfield, A. bington, Hawkesbury, & Grenville. The original motion on the contrary was warmly seconded by the leading Lords in the opposition—the Duke of Grafton, the Earls of Albemarle and Lauderdale, and the Marquis of Lansdowne. The question however of adjournment passed in the affirmative; the propositions were of course rejected by a MAJORITY of 113 against 12 votes.

In the Commons, the debates had nearly the same object and the same issue. Mr. Fox himself made the motion for the peace, and his speech although (literally speaking) containing nothing new, was one of the most gifted and labored that have been delivered

in the present sessions. Mr. Jenkinson being the only one who rose in reply, gave occasion to Mr. Sheridan to animadvert warmly upon the silence and the general conduct of administration:—to this the minister replied and so fully and pointedly, that the Speaker interfered and called him to order, not without passing a censure at the same time upon Mr. Sheridan, who had provoked the irregularity.

At one o'clock in the morning, the division took place, and the previous question of adjournment was carried by a MAJORITY of 220 Votes against 55.

AMERICA.

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, in Nova Scotia, of the 3d of May.

The day before yesterday arrived here the Schooner Margery from New-York, after a passage of eleven days. At the particular instance of Mr. Hammond his Britannic Majesty's Minister, the President of the United States had given this vessel a pass-port to bring hither despatches which were to be sent from hence in the English Packet-boat: we have received the New-York Papers, down to the 19th of April from which it appears, that the spirit of Party has inflamed the Americans in sympathy with the affairs of France. There are at present two parties, both uniting in the opinion, that there is great room for complaint against the impediments thrown in the way of the American Navigation, particularly by Great Britain. But the violent party which prevails in the northern states desire nothing less than a war with England, and in this view add to the injuries of the American captures, the demand of Pits upon the Western Frontier the restoration of which was stipulated in the Treaty of Peace, and the indemnity for the slaves carried from New-York.

The moderate party on the other hand while it coincides in the necessity of making serious representations, and supporting a dignity, worthy a free and independent Nation, condemns that precipitation which has only for its object the involving America in the misfortunes of Europe, it confines itself to the insisting upon the restitution of Captures illegally made by the orders of the British Government, in this opinion is the illustrious General Washington, who since his controversy with Mr. Genet, has been much exposed to the libels and animosity of the French Faction, he is also seconded by another of the primitive founders of the Republic, Mr. John Adams. Hitherto the united efforts of the President and vice President have had sufficient influence to prevent extremities, and although the debates in congress upon the specific demands to be made to the British Court were very spirited it much depended upon their prudence that the majority of the assembly resolved to send to London a Minister, whose firm but circumspect negotiations, may protect the United States from the greatest of all evils, however little inclined the English Cabinet may have been to listen to conciliation and equity.

The choice of negotiation being left to the president has fallen upon Mr. John Jay, Chief Judge of the United States, a Lawyer who filled in the stormy times of the American war, the eminent station of president of Congress with a justly merited reputation, and whose principles being perfectly in unison with those of Messrs. Washington and Adams, promise every success to the object with which he is charged; his appointment having been notified by the president to the Senate, was approved on the 19th of April, by a majority of eighteen against eight in the mean time the embargo laid upon all vessels in the American ports, has been extended to the 25th of May, and will be probably continued longer until they know the ultimate resolutions of the British Ministry, upon the objects in dispute.

LONDON, 27th JUNE.

Our Ministry have already begun to treat with Mr. Jay, the Ambassador, from the United States of America, and it is hoped that Government will accommodate all differences, and thus avoid a war with the Americans, which in the present state of our commerce would be ruinous beyond measure, the abovementioned Minister is equally disposed to a pacific accommodation, there is further, every prospect of a happy issue to the negotiation, in the mean time it has been publicly notified upon the Royal Exchange, that the misunderstanding between the nations would be terminated without danger of a rupture,

PRETENDED ASSASSINATION

OF ROBERT PIERRE.

May 26.

Barre mounting the Tribune presented a report from the Committee of Public Safety relative to the project that had been formed to assassinate Robespierre.

On the 4th of Florial (May 21) he exclaimed, about nine o'clock at night, a female 20 years of age went to the house of the Citizen Duplay where Robespierre lives, and asked to speak to him, informing her that he was not at home she made of these words, it is very astonishing that, as he is a public Functionary he is not at home. Possessing such a situation as he does, he ought to be always ready to see those who have business with him.

The manner in which she spoke these words having infused some suspicion into Duplay's mind, he stopped and carried her before the Committee of General Safety; on the way thither she said, that during the old Government the King was accessible at all times, and that she would spill every drop of blood in her body to restore the ancient Government and to have a King upon the throne.

Being introduced to the Members of the Committee of General Safety, she said, that her name was Aimee Cecile Regard, that she was 20 years old, and was the Daughter of a Ratonneur, who lived in the street called La Lanterne, in the section of La Cite.

The following questions were put to her. Why did you go to the house where Robespierre lives? To speak to him. What did you wish to say to him? she replied, only by the word Selon. Do you know Robespierre? No. For what purpose did you want to see him? To see if he suited me. What do you mean by this expression? That does not concern you; did you say that as a public Functionary Robespierre ought at all times to be ready to see those who had business with him? I did. Did you declare that you would spill every drop of blood in your body to have a King again? Yes; do you persist in that declaration? Yes; for you are 50,000 tyrants, and I went to Robespierre's lodgings to see of what a Tyrant was made. A Packet found on her was now opened. It contained a complete Woman's dress, and the following questions were put to her: Why did you carry the packet about you? Because as I expected to be carried to that place whether I shall soon go, I wished to have a change of linen. What do you mean by the words place whither you are to be carried? I mean to prison and afterwards to the guillotine; two Knives being also found upon her, she was asked what she meant to do with them, she replied that she did not mean to hurt any person with them.

After this examination, the Committee of General Safety ordered her to be committed to prison.

Barre proceeded to inform the convention that a Ci-devant Monk had been arrested at Clotchy on the Seine, and that from his examination it appeared that he was implicated in the plot for assassinating Colloid Herbois.

Barre now presented a report in which he warned the people from being misled by the hypocritical propositions of those who wished to surround the members of the Committees of public and General Safety with guards. Such persons, he exclaimed, "are neither the friends of the Republic nor the firm supporters of the National Representation; our guards are the affliction of the French people, our courage is derived from the consciousness of loving sincerely the Republic of France."

Barre here entered into a long narration of the conduct of Great Britain towards France, and the neutral powers, he scrupled not to affirm that Great Britain directed the Poignards of those who wished to assassinate France, and he concluded by presenting the form of an address accompanied with a Decree, enjoining the Soldiers of the republic to spare no British or Hannoverian Soldiers.

The proposed address and Decree were agreed to.

DEATHS.

On the 21st Ultimo, at Calcutta, after a long and painful illness CAPTAIN JOHN CAMPBELL, of his Majesty's 75th Regiment, universally regretted by all his acquaintance. He was a Zealous Officer, an Affectionate Father, a tender husband and a sincere friend. His remains were interred with the highest military honours. The whole of the 76th Regiment, commanded by Col. Harris in person, and a number of Captain Campbell's private friends, attended the funeral.

Lately in England, The most Noble the MARQUIS OF HERTFORD.

Her Grace, Dorothy DUCHES, OF PORTLAND, Sister to the Duke of Devonshire,

STATE PAPER.

Partition Treaty between the Courts in concert, concluded and signed at Pavia, in the month of July 1791.

"His Majesty the emperor will retake all that Louis XIV. conquered in the Austrian Netherlands; and uniting these provinces to the said Netherlands, will give them to his serene highness the elector, palatine, so that these new possessions, added to the palatinate may hereafter have the name of Austrasia.

"His Majesty the emperor will preserve, for ever, the property and possession of Bavaria to make in future an indivisible mass with the domains and hereditary possessions of the house of Austria.

"His serene highness the archduchess Maria-Christiana shall be, conjointly with his serene highness her nephew, the archduke Charles, put into hereditary possession of the duchy of Lorraine.

"Aflace shall be restored to the empire; and the bishop of Strasbourg, as well as the chapter, shall recover their ancient privileges; and the ecclesiastical sovereigns of Germany shall do the same.

"If the Swiss cantons consent and accede to the coalition, it may be proposed to them to annex to the Helvetic league the bishopric of Porrentruy, the deffies of Franche-Compte, and even those of Tyrol, with the neighbouring bailiwicks, as well as the territory of versey, which interests the Pays de Vaud.

"Should his majesty the king of Sardinia subscribe to the coalition; la Bresse, le Puygny, and the Pays de Gex, usurped by France from Savoy, shall be restored to him.

"In case his Sardinian majesty can make a grand diversion, he shall be suffered to take Dauphiny, to belong to him for ever, as the nearest descendant of the ancient Dauphins.

"His majesty the king of Spain shall have Roussillon and Bearn, with the island of Corsica; and he shall take possession of the French part of St. Domingo.

"Her majesty the empress of all the Russias shall take upon herself the invasion of Poland, and at the same time retain Kamieniec, with that part of Padolia which borders on Moldavia.

"His majesty the emperor shall oblige the Porte to give up Choczim, as well as the small forts of Servia, and those on the river Lutoria.

"His majesty the King of Prussia, by means of the above mentioned invasion of the Empress of all the Russias into Poland, shall make an acquisition of Thorn and Danzig, and there unite the Palatinate on the east to the confines of Silesia.

"His majesty the King of Prussia shall besides acquire Lusace, and his serene highness the elector of Saxony shall in exchange receive the rest of Poland, and occupy the throne as hereditary sovereign.

"His majesty the present king of Poland shall abdicate the throne, on receiving a suitable annuity.

His royal highness the elector of Saxony shall give his daughter in marriage to his serene highness, the youngest son of his royal highness the grand duke of all the Russias, who will be the father of the hereditary kings of Poland and Lithuania.

(Signed)

"LEOPOLD,
"FRANCE NASSAU,
"COUNT FLORIDA BLANCA,
"BISCHOFFWERDER."

TRIAL OF WARREN HASTINGS.

Monday, May 5.

Lord Kenyon (who sat for the Lord Chancellor) delivered the opinion of the Court, "that evidence in respect to the affair of the Rajah Nobkissen was not admissible evidence.

Mr. Burke, after a variety of comments on this, said he was happy on part of the audience (meaning the Turkish Ambassador and his suite) did not understand what had just passed, because, if they did, it might convey to the East a strange opinion of English Justice.

The Court called him to order, and Earl Stanhope and the Bishop of Rochester desired that the short-hand writer might read the expression which the Manager had used.

Mr. Gurney said he could not, at sight, correctly read it, but he would write it out.

A question was then put to the Court respecting the admissibility of evidence on the justice of the Mahratta war; and on this they retired to their own chamber at three o'clock, and sent a message to the Commons that they would further proceed next day.

MAY 7th.

Yesterday the Lords decided that evidence offered by the Managers, on Monday, was not admissible.

Mr. Burke remarked on the insinuations thrown out against the motives of the Managers in Court, and the wilful misrepresentations of their conduct in news-papers—insinuations to which their Lordships might be erroneously supposed to give countenance, by rejecting evidence, in opposition to which argument had been alledged in Court, but that it was produced by the Managers for the sake of delay. He read a passage from a news-paper of yesterday, in which the conduct of the Managers was grossly misrepresented, and stated the right which the Managers had to the protection of the Court.

This brought on a conversation, in which several of the Lords took part, on various modes to which the managers might resort for punishing and redressing such injuries.

Mr. Burke said the Managers thought it sufficient, for the present, to have called the attention of their Lordships to the offence, without stating whether or not they meant to take any further steps upon the subject. He concluded with reading, and offering to deliver into Court, a formal protest on the part of the Managers against all such decisions on questions of evidence as that which their Lordships had just declared.

Lord Kenyon, who sat for the Lord Chancellor, said the protest had already done its duty and could not be received.

The Managers then proceeded with their evidence in reply, which was closed; and next day Mr. Grey will begin to sum up.

The Diana new frigate, 38 guns, is put into commission at Deptford, where she is equipping with all expedition for service, and Capt. Jonathan Faulkner appointed to command her. This vessel is of the same rate with the Diamond, and was launched since the commencement of the present year, she is to join *Commodore Raper*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LLOYD'S EVENING POST.

From the 2d, to the 9th of May 1794.

MAY 2d.

Yesterday an Officer arrived at the Admiralty-office, with an account of his Majesty's frigate the *Adamant*, having captured three French privateers, mounting 12 guns each which she has carried into Sicily; the above privateers have done much mischief amongst our shipping, having taken several sail of English coasters.

MAY 5th.

The British Cavalry performed wonders in the attack on the 6th ult. and, to their honour, the instant when quarter was asked for by the enemy, their swords were sheathed. All our officers, agree, that the French artillery, which was last year so formidable, is now very ill served. It seems they had stripped their garrisons of Lisle, Arras, Douay, &c. to add to the Pichegrue's army.

A Commission, consisting of two Secretaries of State and some other persons, is constituted to try the Neapolitan conspirators. The King sits as President. One of the principals, whose first object was the death of the King and Royal Family, is Pascal Jordan, a Lecturer in one of the Ecclesiastical Foundations.

Letters from Rome state, that the Government there, on receiving intelligence of the discovery lately made at Naples, of a conspiracy against the Royal Family and the Court, has given strict orders to arrest every stranger that shall arrive in that capital. Several foreigners have already been taken up, and confined in the fortresses.

The Duke of Bedford's additions to his Bloomsbury estate are as follows: A new street running east and west from Gower-street, to the opening opposite Stone-street to the Foundling Hospital, there joining the new street (Guildford-street), and so going to Gray's-inn-lane. A street, North and South, adjoining the gardens, on the East side of Gower-street to the New-Road.

Prince Adam Czartorski, who has joined the standard of General Kosciusko, is second cousin to the King of Poland. His Highness spent some time in this Country about three

years ago, and at that period forew and lamented the fate of his unhappy country.

The Convention between Denmark and Sweden was ratified on the 3d of April. None of the Foreign Ministers at Stockholm had taken any notice of that circumstance when the last accounts came away.

Besides the coasting fleet of Danes and Swedes, another squadron is to continue in the Mediterranean, consisting of seven ships of the line and some frigates. On the part of Sweden, the Gallies of Sweabourgh and Abo are also to be fitted out.

In the action of the 26th of April, near Cateau, the 16th regiment of Light Dragoons made a most gallant charge on the best French Regiment of Cavalry, posted in the centre of Chapuy's army, which they not only routed with considerable slaughter, but retook two pieces of Imperial cannon, and took three pieces of French artillery.

May 7th, Mr. Secretary Douglas attended the Council at St. James's, and was sworn in as a Member of the Privy Council.

May 8th, the Prussian Minister and daughters congratulated the Duchess of York at Oatlands it being her Royal Highness's birthday, when she completed the 27th year of her age.

Robert Dundas, Esq. son of Mr. Secretary Dundas, is to succeed the Master of the Rolls as Member for Hastings.

By the last advices from the West Indies, it appears, that the House of Assembly and Council of the Island of Tobago, as a lasting testimony of his distinguished merit, unanimously voted, on the 19th of February last, to present a sword to General Cuyler, and a piece of plate to the Representatives of Major William Gordon, deceased, as a token of their sense of the very essential services rendered by them to their country in the important capture of that Island; on which occasion the late Major Gordon had so very conspicuous a share in gallantly storming Fort Republicque, now Fort George; and have further given the necessary directions to John Berrie, Esq. their Agent in London, to carry the same into effect.

By several letters received yesterday in town from on board the fleet under the command of Lord Hood, off Baffia, dated April 14. It appears that the attack of that place had commenced on the 11th.—Several formidable batteries had been opened against the fortresses. On the day before the attack began, Lord Hood had sent to Lacombe St. Michel, requiring the surrender of the place; but he returned for answer, "That Republicans would never submit to Despot." The attack commenced upon the receipt of the above answer, and the batteries were so constructed as to enfilade the City in various directions.

The Reliance, a new brig of 10 guns purchased lately by Government, is put into commission at Deptford, where she is fitted to carry out despatches to new South Wales, and Capt. Nathaniel Portlock appointed to command her.

Yesterday at noon a Privy Council was held at the Council Chamber, Whitehall, when the Roll of Lord Lieutenants for the different counties in Scotland was settled. The following Noblemen attended, and were sworn in, viz. Duke of Buccleugh, Lord-Lieutenant for Edinburghshire; Duke of Roxburgh, for Roxburghshire; Duke of Argyll for Argyllshire; Geo. Graham, Esq. for Kinrossshire; Earl of Eglinton, for Ayrshire; William Macdowall Esq. for Stirlingshire; Earl of Life, for Banffshire; Earl Gower for Southdownshire; Earl of Dalkeith, for Selkirkshire; and Sir Thomas Dundas Bart. for the Orkneys.

Monday Comte Starhemberg (the Imperial Ambassador,) le Valcomte des Endroin a German Nobleman, and Mr. Boyd (formerly a banker in Paris,) had a long conference with Mr. Pitt, at his house in Downing street, concerning the new Loan for the Emperor about to be negotiated in this country.

The Serpent, King's fisher, and Savage sloops of war, with the Dolphin cutter have for some time blocked up a fleet of gun-boats and merchantmen in Calais. A squadron in number of vessels and guns precisely equal to the British on the 30th ult. came out of Calais and risked an action with a view of driving them from their station. In this however, they were completely foiled. A little after twelve the engagement began, and in one hour they were obliged in a very crippled state to take

shelter under the guns of the batteries on shore.

There are letters in town from Jamaica which mention that the French Commissioner Santhonnax had offered to surrender Port au Prince if the English would permit twelve ships laden in the harbour to sail under convoy to England, for the benefit of the owners, which was refused by our Naval Commander at St. Domingo, but that upon the proposal being transmitted to the Governor of Jamaica, orders were given by him to accede to it upon our being put in possession of the place.

Monday 5,000 stand of arms were lodged in the Tower taken from on board a Danish ship brought into the river.

The late Lord George Cavendish was Father of the House of Commons, being the oldest Senator in that branch of the Legislature. His Lordship was never married, and has died very rich.

The freedom of the Corporation of the city of Dublin was voted to the Lord Lieutenant in a gold box, and to Mr. Secretary Douglas in one of silver. The freedom of the city was also voted to the Marquis of Downshire, Lord Donoughmore, and Mr. Day, President in Kilmahnam.

Among the novelties of the day, is the appearance of the Honourable Mrs. Twiston, (whose husband is brother to Lord Say and Sele) at Covent Garden, in the character of Belvidere, in *Venice preserved*.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.

We have learnt the following particulars respecting the escape of Madame Fauchez. The husband of this Lady, who has property in this country and St. Domingo, offered a considerable sum of money to an American Captain in one of our ports, if he would go to Bourdeaux, where Madame Fauchez and her three children were, and endeavour to bring them over. On his passage, he was searched by a French frigate, which took from him a Frenchman he had on board. Upon his arrival at Bourdeaux, he contrived, in the middle of the night, to get Madame Fauchez on board, concealed in a water-cask. The French pilot discovered the circumstance from the crew carrying provisions and water to her in that situation. She was rowed under the ballast; and the only air she received, was from the pump-hole upon deck. The pilot threatened the Captain to inform, if he did not immediately send her on shore, which he did, but got her on board again in the night, taking care to make the pilot drunk; and on the following morning he set sail. The American ship met the same frigate in returning to England, who searched it very narrowly, but did not discover the Lady. The French informed the Captain, that the Frenchman they took from him was a spy, employed by England, and that they had him *guillotined* at Brest immediately. The Captain arrived safe, and landed Madame Fauchez in England. She is said to be about 20 years of age. No mention is made of the three children.

POLAND.

April 22.

On this frontier, the most perplexing rumours of all kinds of events, said to have happened in Poland, are circulated. General Kosciusko uses every means to increase the number of his adherents. His special aim is to win over the common men to his interest; in consequence of which he ordered standards to be made, which he calls the Standards of Liberty and the People. His party succeeded in creating troubles even at Warsaw. Reports state, that on the 17th inst. an open insurrection took place there; the arsenal was seized, the artillery taken out, and the Russians, who, to the number of 3000 men, still remained at Warsaw, were forced to decamp from that city and its environs. The Russian Minister and Commander in Chief, Baron Igeltroem, has, it is said, joined the Prussian General Wolky.

The King of Poland is stated to be kept at Warsaw as an hostage; and the malcontents threaten his life if any attack should happen to be made upon them. [Other accounts state, that his Polish Majesty, unable to quell the insurrection, sought refuge in a convent, under an escort of 300 Russians.] Even the Ambassador of a neighbouring Power is said to be detained as an hostage by the malcontents. Kosciusko, has since been completely defeated.

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ALL ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. RECEIVED, AND STRICTLY ATTENDED TO BY MR. MATTHEWS; SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED AT THE ORIENTAL STAR OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, November, 15, 1794.

LETTERS,
FROM
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS,
THE DUKE OF YORK,
TO
MR. DUNDAS.

The *Leyden Gazette*, of the 3d of June 1794, contains the *Extraits* from the *London Gazette*, of the 23d and 25th of May, of which the following are *Translations*.

Tournay, 10th May, 1794.

SIR,

IN my last Letter I informed you that it was the intention of His Imperial Majesty, to make an attack with his whole Force, in order to oblige the enemy, by means of a pre concerted co-operation with the Troops under General Clerfaut, to evacuate *Flanders*. In this intention, the army advanced on the night of the 16th, in five Columns. The two columns to the left, were destined to force the passage of the *Marque*, and to cover by a vigorous attack on the enemies Posts on the Bank of that River, the operations of the three others Columns.—The object of these was to force the posts of the enemy near *Roubaix*, *Waterloo* and *Moucron*, in order to facilitate the passage of the *Lu* by General Clerfaut, and then by effecting a junction with his Corps to cut off the communication between *Lille* and *Courtray*. Unfortunately the two columns of the left were so late before they forced the Forts of the *Marque*, and so much fatigued by the length of their march, that they were unable to execute the remainder of the intended plan, while the right column under General *de Bussch* finding the force of the enemy at *Moucron* much superior to what had been expected, was obliged to abandon that attack, and to return to its former position at *Warcoing*.—Lieut. General *Otto*, advanced with his column by *Leers* and *Waterloo*, from whence after some resistance, he drove the enemy, pushing them as far as *Tourcoing*.

My column consisted of seven British, five Austrian, and two Hessian battalions, with six Squadrons of Light Dragoons and four of Hussars. We advanced from *Templeuve* to *Lannoy*, which we forced them to evacuate, after a short Cannonade, in which I had the misfortune to lose Major *Wright*, of the Royal Artillery, an Officer of great bravery and merit.—Leaving two Hessian battalions at *Lannoy*, I advanced to *Roubaix* where we found the enemy in great force, with a numerous Artillery.—The resistance here was proportionably strong, but equally fruitless, the enemy soon finding themselves obliged to retire, which they did to *Moucron*.

Having as yet received no accounts of the columns on my Right and Left, although I made every possible effort to procure them, I thought that it would not be prudent to advance farther in front; I therefore resolved, leaving my advanced Guard under Lieut. General *Abercromby* at *Roubaix*, to take a position with the remainder of my corps on the Heights behind *Lannoy*.—Orders were given to this effect, but having communicated my intentions to His Imperial Majesty, who advanced to *Lannoy*, necessity of co-operating with General Clerfaut, induced his Majesty to direct me further to undertake the attack of *Moucron*. In consequence, I ordered the attacks to be made by Lieut. General *Abercromby* with the four battalions of Guards. He found the enemy strongly intrenched; but after cannonading them for some time, the determined appearance of the Flank battalion of the Guards, which advanced to charge them in the best order, supported by the 1st battalion, and seconded by the 7th and 10th Light Dragoons under Lieut. Col. *Churchill*, forced them to retire with the loss of three pieces of Cannon, and a considerable number of men, who were cut down, in the pursuit, which was continued to *Bondieu*.

After having maturely considered the nature of our situation, I ordered Lieut. General *Abercromby* to remain at *Moucron* with the four battalions of Guards, and having posted four Austrian battalions to cover *Roubaix*, I detached the second Brigade of British Infantry under the command of Major General *Fox* to take post on my Left, on the great road leading from *Lille* to *Roubaix*. The Cavalry was divided among the different Corps to furnish Patrols, the nature of the country not admitting them to be

otherwise employed.—My advanced Posts communicated with those of General *Otto* on my Right, who had, I then found, possessed himself of *Tourcoing*.

Early the next morning the enemy in considerable force attacked the post of *Tourcoing*, and I received a message from Col. *Deuoy*, who commanded there, requesting me to make a diversion in his favor. For this purpose, I detached two Austrian battalions towards him, giving them positive orders; if they were pressed, to fall back on me, but by some mistake instead of doing so, they joined Col. *Deuoy*.—This occasioned an opening on my right, of which the enemy took advantage in an attack which they soon after made on my corps—and hence I was under the necessity of employing the only battalion which remained with me, to secure this point, which was to us of the greatest importance.—In this state of things, a very considerable column of the enemy, amounting as we have since learnt to fifteen thousand men, were seen advancing from *Lille*, while another corps, having forced a passage through Gen. *Otto's* position near *Waterloo* attacked us in the rear.—The few troops who remained with me, soon gave way before such superior numbers, and it was not in my power with every effort I could make assisted by such of the officers as were with me to rally them. As this moment the advanced parties of the Column from *Lille* were also seen on the road between *Roubaix* and *Moucron*, and I found that it was impossible to succeed in an attempt which I made to join the Brigade of Guards: under these circumstances I turned my attention to a junction with the Brigade under General *Fox*, but on proceeding in this design towards *Roubaix*, I found that place in the enemy's possession.

Thus Completely cut off from every division of my Corps, I had no alternative but to force a passage for myself to that of General *Otto*, and to concert measures with him for the relief of my own Troops. This I effected with great difficulty, accompanied by a few Dragoons of the 16th Regiment,—but the idea of marching to *Lannoy*, to which General *Otto* had consented, as a measure which would greatly facilitate the retreat of my Corps being given up, on finding that the Hessians had been forced to abandon that place, I found myself under the painful necessity of remaining with General *Otto's* Column during the rest of the day. I had previously sent orders to General *Abercromby*, to retire from *Moucron* to the heights behind *Roubaix* where it was my intention to assemble my Corps, and the Battalion of the *Colosseum* had been posted to cover the communication till he had effected his retreat.—In consequence of these orders General *Abercromby* began to retire, and on reaching the heights near *Roubaix* finding himself surrounded on every side, without a possibility of assembling the corps, he resolved to continue his retreat to *Lannoy*. This he effected amidst reiterated attacks from the Enemy who fell on him in great numbers from every side. General *Abercromby* found *Lannoy* also occupied by the Enemy, but he avoided passing through the Town, by marching round it under the most violent fire, and soon after reached *Templeuve*. Major General *Fox* after having sustained with great resolution a very vigorous attack made by the principal part of the Column which advanced from *Lille*, also began his retreat, and finding himself cut off from the Brigade of Guards, and *Lannoy*, occupied by the Enemy, he directed his march to the Village of *Leers*, where he joined the Column under Lieut. General *Otto*.

Enclosed is a state of the loss we have sustained on this occasion—I regret that it has been so great, but when the nature of the action is considered, and that it took place in a country the most favourable to the views of the Enemy that they could wish, while their perfect knowledge of the surface enabled them to secure every advantage it offered, a much more considerable loss might have been expected.—From bad roads, loss of Horses, and the timidity of drivers it was necessary to abandon a part of our Artillery.

It is my duty to request that you will assure His Majesty that the Officers and Soldiers have on this occasion shown all that firmness and resolution which could be expected from them; and it would be doing injustice to others were I to distinguish any corps in particular.—The ability and coolness with which Lt. General *Abercromby* and Major

General *Fox* conducted their several corps in these trying circumstances, claim nevertheless from me, a special mention—I feel particular consolation that the column under my orders had executed in its fullest intent that part of the operations for which it was originally destined, and that in the check which it afterwards sustained, the conduct of the British Troops has entitled them to the warmest expressions of Gratitude and Admiration from his Imperial Majesty.

I am &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK

TOURNAY, 23, May 1794.

SIR,

I HAVE the satisfaction to acquaint you for the information of His Majesty, that yesterday morning the Enemy having attacked the Combined Army under the orders of his Imperial Majesty, were repulsed after a long and obstinate action.—The attack commenced at five o'clock, but did not appear serious till near nine, when the Enemy's whole Force, confiding by every account, of more than a hundred thousand men, was brought against the right wing, with a view to force if possible the passage of the *Escaut* for the purpose of invading *Tournay*.—At first they drove in our advanced posts, and obliged the corps under General *de Bussch*, which was posted as *Esquiers*, to fall back on the body of the Army, but being reinforced, General *Walmoden*, who though much indisposed had refused the command of the *Hanoverian* Troops, maintained his position. The Enemy bringing on constant supplies of fresh Troops were by this means enabled to continue the attack without intermission till nine o'clock at night.—The Troops of the right wing being extremely fatigued it became necessary to support them from that under my Command.—For this purpose, besides seven Austrian Battalions I detached the second British Brigade under Major General *Fox*. Nothing could surpass the bravery and ardour displayed by this Brigade, particularly in assaulting the Village of *Pontecchin* which they forced by the point of the Bayonet—the Enemy immediately began to retreat, and during the night drew off all their posts: by every account they fell back to *Lille*. Seven pieces of Cannon and about five hundred prisoners have fallen into our hands, and the loss of the Enemy in killed and wounded is estimated as little less than twelve thousand men, which is not at all improbable, as they were exposed to an uninterrupted fire of artillery and musquetry for more than twelve hours.—The manner in which General *Fox*, conducted the Brigade of British Infantry merits my warmest approbation. I enclose a state of the killed and wounded of the British Troops.

I am Sir &c.

FREDERICK.

* * An abridged *Extract* from the *Gazette* in a prior paper states the loss of the British on the 17th and 18th as 58 killed 206 wounded and 568 missing.—Major *Wright*, Art. killed Col. *Lothian* has lost an arm, and Major *Brown* Commanding the 14th Regt. Prisoner. Private accounts add that the Duke of York and his cousin William of Gloucester narrowly escaped being taken, and that one of the Colours of the 3 Regt. of Guards was lost, but this does not appear officially.

COURTiers report of this Action (of the 17th of May) to the Convention, from the Committee of Public Safety on the 20th May, drawn from a Letter that Committee had received from *Chaudieu* at *Lille*, dated the 18th, was as follows.

"The Enemy (said he) made daily efforts to retake *Courtray*, and prevent our Troops from penetrating west *Flanders*—the 28th of Florial (7 May) having assembled a part of the Troops of their center, they appeared in every quarter. The Port of *Pont* a *Marque* was forced; those of *Lannoy*, *Tourcoing*, and *Roubaix* fell back, but in good order—after this success, the Enemy proposed to interrupt the Communications, they were every where attacked in their turn, and briskly repulsed, Many Prisoners have been taken and a number of Cannon.—This Victory will dissipate said he without doubt those inquietudes which have appeared for some days past, deluging persons have frequented the coffee houses, have mixed in mobs, and even found your Committee—they said with an air of Cha-

grin that we had been beaten on the northern Frontier, and that the army on that side was in danger. Let us distrust those authors of alarm, who know so well how to mask under a mournful Countenance the joy they feel in their hearts—they are most dangerous.—True Republicans will lament misfortunes, but will not be discouraged by them. This Report though loudly applauded by the Assembly, and the Tribunes does not prevent agitations in Paris.—For some days past numerous crowds have surrounded the Shops of the Bakers and other retailers—which has induced the Mayor to address a Proclamation to the Inhabitants in which he exhorts them to "Republican firmness under those slight privations which circumstances have rendered necessary" assuring them that "the Convention and the Committee of Public Safety have adopted the requisite measures to supply Paris with those articles which are most immediately necessary."

THE morning after the Glorious Action^a here related, the following PUBLICATION was made, from the HEAD QUARTERS of the ARMY—It breathes the same Spirit of Humanity, which so strongly Characterises the GENERAL ORDERS, lately published by HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS^b of YORK, to his Troops, and we trust will prove acceptable to our READERS.

BULLETIN EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED AT TOURNAY.
MAY 23, 1794.

General *Kaunitz* reports from *Rouvoy* on the 21st of May, that the enemy advanced in force on the morning of the 21st, on all the points of his position. He resolved not to wait, but to meet an attack them. This movement was executed with equal rapidity and success. The left wing of the enemy was attacked with vigour, and at the same time another attack was formed on the Road of *Erqueline*—these movements perfectly executed by the Generals and brave troops of His Majesty had the desired effect, and after a very obstinate battle which continued till night, the enemy fell back behind the height of *Erqueline*. This was the state of affairs when the Courier left Mr. de *Kaunitz*—that General reports, that the loss of the enemy has been considerable—of ours he is not yet accurately informed.

General *Baron de Beaulieu* announces on the 20th of May, that on the 19th, he had gained an advantage in the vicinity of *Beaulieu*—His Troops entered the town.—The enemy lost above 600 men killed and wounded—400 prisoners were taken and four pieces of cannon.

The battle of yesterday, that of the preceding day on the *Sambre*, and the multiplicity of sanguinary combats which have lately succeeded each other with so much rapidity, reflect immortal honour on the ability of the Generals, and the firmness and valour of the troops—His Majesty acknowledges it with satisfaction—he is penetrated by so much attachment and zeal—he esteems himself happy to have such Allies and such an army:—Hence he feels with greater force the pain of seeing so many brave men perish, unfortunate and respectable victims of superiority of numbers, the fury of the enemy—their own love for their sovereign, their discipline—and their valour. The advantages of yesterday and the preceding day are proved by the result—His Majesty declares that he owes them entirely to the admirable conduct of his troops;—but victory bought by so much bloodshed, is painful to his feelings, and he is afflicted beyond measure by such an extent of calamity; actuated by this sentiment, he cannot refuse to announce these events to his Capital, and the rest of his Empire, by the ordinary channel used to communicate the tidings of success—he heard the cries of those who have led in his cause, mixed with the shouts of victory. The enemy in the bloody action of yesterday have lost at least 6000 men: and as our knowledge of circumstances increases, we have hourly reason to estimate still higher the numbers we have slain. The Combined Army has not lost less than two thousand soldiers!—The Day which is preceded by the Death of two thousand valiant men, cannot be considered by a Sovereign who feels for his people, as a day of perfect triumph.

After the affair alluded to in the Imperial Bulletin, another action took place be-

tween the army of General Kaunitz, and that of the French, under Charbonnier, who having passed the Sambre had pushed his advanced posts, on one side to the Walls of Charleroi, and on the other to Gauchelies above Binch—General Kaunitz being reinforced, had taken a strong position in which the Conventional army proposed attacking him on the 24th of May, but the Austrian General having been informed of this intention, prevented it by attacking them on the same morning at two o'clock—after a long and bloody combat, the left wing of the enemy was forced and driven to the Sambre, the cavalry pursued the fugitives with considerable slaughter—the French thus defeated evacuated Binch, and great part of our territory to retire towards Fontain L'Evêque, their loss is estimated from two to three thousand men killed and wounded—three entire battalions prisoners, and above forty pieces of cannon taken—on our side, we have about one thousand men killed and wounded. Other letters state the French loss in this action, killed, wounded, prisoners, and drowned in the Sambre, at TEN THOUSAND MEN.

THE Army under KAUNITZ, having crossed the Sambre on a later date, was attacked by a considerable Corps of the Enemy on the 26th of May (which prevented a similar design on his part) They were driven back with great loss to the Wood of Montigny de Tilly, from whence they had issued; but our Troops, the next day recrossed the River, where they were considerably reinforced.—This intelligence is from Brussels on the 9th of May, at which time the people of Liege are said to have been much alarmed at the entrance of a large body of French Troops into their Territory, which advanced through the Duchy of Luxembourg, during the absence of General Beauharnais, on the expedition towards Bouillon; but the Gazette de Liege of the 3d of June, copied into that of Leyden of the 6th States that these alarms have not been followed by any serious consequence; the Enemy having

retired on the 30th of May, after having pillaged the Province, of Cattle &c. which appears to have been the sole object of their Incursion.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY on the Rhine acting in Concert with that of the Empire has moved forward, and obtained advantages which are thus stated from Authority, on the 31st of May, at Tournay.

"On the 23d of this Month Marshall Moellendorf attacked, and completely beat the Enemy near Keyferlaan. This General, at the Head of the brave Prussian Troops, killed above 1000 Men, took 1800 Prisoners, 18 pieces of Cannon, many Tumbrils, and above 60 Waggon loads with Baggage—Twelve Battalions and twenty two Squadrons of Imperial Troops, under the Prince of Hohenloë General of Infantry, passed the Rhine, on the 22d of this Month, and after several warm Actions, took on the left bank of that River, advantageous positions, from whence they had driven the Enemy."

General Moellendorf's account, from its length, must be delayed till a future Paper.

CONVENTION.

The Convention, amidst other Debates, on the 7th of May decreed a System of Natural Religion in lieu of CHRISTIANITY, founded on the modes of those of Ancient Greece and Rome, with this difference, that the modern worship is paid to the attributes of those numerous Deities, which the Ancients adored in a more Material form.

The Heads of this new faith are comprised in 14 articles. The principal of which contained an enumeration of a number of festivals calculated to amuse the People every tenth day, or "decade" they allow two of their Festes to be in Honor of the "SUPREME BEING" joined in the first instance with "NATURE" Prizes are proposed to the Composers of Songs for these occasions, by the Committee of Public Instruction, who are to draw

up a plan for the Celebration of these Religious festivals, and the Committee invite men of Talents to devote them to the invention of splendid Embellishments.

Their Debates of the 22d of May include an Official report from La Vendee, which states that the Royalists, (now called Chouans) still appear, and occasionally attack the Republican forces—The President of the Revolutionary Committee at Rennes, states to the Convention the influence of this Party, in that City, and Demands the continuance and extension of the Authority vested in the Committee where he presides, as necessary to check this ferment.

The following Extract from the Bulletin Particular of the 20th of May at Tournay, appears to contain an explanation of the Conduct of the Column under General Clerfaut necessary to explain the cause of the failure of the great plan on the 17th. and 18th. of that month, which arose from the unavoidable difficulty of combining long marches of Troops, from various, remote points, to one object, so as to arrive with precision at the time required; whichever Soldier knows to be the most intricate part of the Military Science.

LETTER OF GENERAL CLERFAUT

Heights of Blaton, 19th May, 1794

"I have received the Orders to retire, and I shall immediately march for Roufflaers behind the Marais—We forced the entrenched Post of Werwick, and yesterday arrived at Lincelles—The left Column fell in with a Column of the Enemy Ten Thousand Strong, marching towards Werwick—We BEAT THEM—and pushing them as far as Mont Halluin, they retired in all haste towards Lille."

I was yesterday as far as Roncq—not finding there any of the Army, I came to this position in the intention of returning this morning to Roncq, if I had heard a Cannonade in that Quarter."

"I have done all in my power to execute the Orders I had received—I hope I have done so—but the Army is worn down with fatigue—We have taken 8 pieces of Cannon from the Enemy, and about 300 Prisoners—they have suffered greatly."

CLERFAUT

LONDON.

Advices from London of the 20th of May, from the Leyden Gazette, of the 27th state the passing of the Act of Parliament, SUSPENDING THE ACT OF HABEAS CORPUS, on the 18th of that Month, in the HOUSE OF COMMONS; by a MAJORITY of 146, against 28 Votes—It was then sent to the HOUSE OF LORDS.

On the 19th of May, the Rev. Mr. Joice, and the Rev. HORNE TOOKES, so well known by his Anti Parliamentary Conduct, with several other persons, implicated in the same accusation, were sent to the TOWER, as attainted of HIGH TREASON.

The Extra Gazette of the 20th May announces the Success of the Expedition, against Guadaloupe.

STOCKS.

London May, 20th. 1794

Bank Stock 176½

India Stock 207½

South Sea, 75

3 per Cent Con. 70½

DEATH.

At Bombay, on the 24th. of October, Colonel CARR HOWSON Commander in Chief of the Forces at that Presidency—He is succeeded by COLONEL ROBERT BOWLES.

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