

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 Government, or others, to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Public Department, until the 1st December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the delivery of four lacks of mounds of Coast Salt, in Bengal, under the following Conditions.

1st. The Proposers may undertake for the whole quantity, or a proportion not less than one hundred thousand (100,000) mounds of Eighty two Sicca Weight to the Seer each.
2d. Whatever quantity is engaged for must be delivered at the rate of the Contractor, on or before the 1st of August, 1795, on shore at the Salt Godahs at or near Sully, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and a Penalty of 25 per Cent shall be forfeited upon the quantity short delivered, unless the Contractor shall make it appear that it had been actually embarked, for the purpose of fulfilling his engagements, and afterwards left on the passage to Bengal.

3d. The Salt to be delivered at an even Scale of 80 Sicca Weight per Seer, and 40 Seer to the Mound.

4th. The proposals to specify the rate in Star Pagodas, at which each 100 mounds of Salt is to be delivered in Calcutta, the Proposer adhering to the following modes and periods.
viz. One third of the value of the quantity engaged for, to be advanced by the Contractor, on the 1st of August, 1795, at Fort St. George. One third more of the value of each Cargo embarked, as soon as Bills of Lading are produced to the Secretary, ascertaining the quantities laden on each vessel, and the remaining third on the production of Certificates of the whole quantities engaged for having been delivered in Calcutta. It is left in the option of the Contractors (and which they are to declare) whether to receive payment for the whole in Bengal or at Madras, in money or Promissory Notes bearing six per Cent Interest from the periods above alluded to, at the Discretion of Government.

5th. In order to secure the Contractor from Disappointment in his deliveries, an allowance of 5 per Cent will be admitted, over and above the precise quantities engaged for, but any surplus attempted to be imported beyond that allowance will, on discovery be confiscated.

6th. Two good Securities to be named in the Proposals, who are to be bound for all the sums advanced severally and jointly with the Contractor and for the Penalty on all short deliveries.

N. B. No offers will be attended to which differ from any of the above Conditions.

By order of Right Honorable the Governor in Council
ROBERT CLERK, Sec.
Fort St. George: 29th September, 1794.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS, a Resolution was passed by the President in Council, on the 23d of April 1793, that no Servant of the Company upon this Establishment should, after the expiration of two Years from that period, be considered eligible to the Office of a Collector, unless he might have acquired a proficiency in the Persian, Marhatta, Telinga, Hindostani, or Tamil Language, and whereas it does not appear that Public Notice was ever given of such Resolution;—now, this Advertisement is published, to apprise the Servants of the Establishment, that the Right Honorable the President in Council has been pleased to extend the period to the 1st of January, 1796, and they are hereby warned, that this Regulation will be adhered to, in its strictest sense.

Published by order of the President in Council,
ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.
Fort St. George: 4th October, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

David Haliburton,
Shake Fakcer Mahomed,
NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday the 21st instant, will be sold by Order on the premises, between four and six in the afternoon, one House and Ground situated in Moolall Pettah in Hoochy boy street, adjoining to the house of Teropally, measuring sixty by forty feet or thereabouts, being the property of the above named Defendant and seized by order of the Honorable the Mayor's Court. The conditions of Sale as usual.

(Signed) JOS. GREENHILL, Sheriff.
Fort St. George: 9th October, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application within Day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madras, for Letters of Administration, to the Estate and Effects of Venu Gopaul Rauze, Venkata Putty Rauze, and Appul Rauze, deceased, be granted to John Tullloh, John Jarvis, and James Brodie, as Attorneys to William Farthing Esq. of Calcutta, who is a Bond Creditor of the deceased.

G. CHALMER, Proctor.
Fort St. George, 7th October, 1794.

MASULIPATAM SNUFF.

A FEW Dozens of remarkably fine Masulipatam Snuff, are just received; and for sale on Commission, at Six Pagodas the Dozen, by Messrs. Brown and Ashton, Court Street, Fort St. George.

FRENCH CLARET.

MESSRS. BROWN and ASHTON, have just received a small quantity of French Claret, on Commission, which they warrant to be equal, if not superior, to the major part of the English Claret recently imported,—at Six Pagodas the Dozen.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, AN ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

BY GREGORY JACKSON, LATE CHIEF OFFICER OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S PACKET, HARRIET, To be had at the Courier Office, where it is sold for the benefit of the Printer, AT TWO RUPEES.

TO LET.

A GARDEN House, Consisting of a Hall and four Rooms, with convenient out-houses, situated on the Road leading to the Garden House of George Moubray, Esq. For Particulars apply to Mr. William Lewcock at the Court House.

A CASE OF DISTRESS.

THE Widow and infant Child of a Soldier, lately deceased, (but who previous to his Death had received his Discharge from the Regiment to which he belonged, and in which he was highly esteemed by his Officers,) are by his Death reduced to the utmost misery, and distress, but from which a trifling sum would extricate them—the feeling Heart, the above fact is briefly stated—The Subscriptions which are humbly solicited, will, however small, be thankfully received at the Courier Office, Court Street, Fort St. George.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. CASSIN has the following articles for Sale on Commission, which he will dispose of on moderate terms, viz.

A Quantity of Rajahmundry Teakwood, of a quality far superior to any imported from Pegue.

Some fine Long Cloths and Izarees.—18, 10, 18, 20, and 32, Punjum Cloths, lately imported from Iugeram.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Creditors of Mr. J. Misford, are requested to meet at the Office of Messrs. Chase, Sewell, and Chase, on Wednesday next, the 15th Instant, at 11 o'clock, on business of Importance.

Wednesday the 8th of October, 1794.

LAST WEEK WAS PUBLISHED.

THE ORIENTAL MAGAZINE AND MADRAS REPOSITORY,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1794.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the Public, that the works of Peter Pindar, Esq. will commence in this Number and continue till his works are finished.

N. B. The work will be printed upon a superior Paper, and in such a manner as to be bound up separate from the Magazine.

IN the Press and Speedily will be published the Madras Almanack for the next year, with great additions.

PUBLIC ROOMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Public Rooms, announced for Monday the 25th, will be held on Monday the 15th Instant.

October 9th.

P. BOSCH, SECRETARY.

TONTINE.

THE Committee of the Tontine inform the Public, that they have 5000 Pagodas lend on approved Security, the rate of interest will be moderate. The premium on Subscription is six Pagodas for the first class and in proportion on the other classes.

Madras, October 9th, 1794. JOHN HUNTER, SECRETARY.

MADRAS CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

WILL BE 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 may be had on the 25th of November, at two Rupees each—at Brown and Ashton's, and at the Courier Press, Fort St. George—where Subscriptions will be received.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

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 support which they trust and hope is not in any wise 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 elegant 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 Book 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 Ponnammallee, will have their Books forwarded on the above terms, without any additional expence.

No Book, or Books to be kept more than seven days.

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 cost to be paid for.

BOLD AND RIERDON.

HAS the pleasure of informing their Friends and Customers, that they have for sale at their Shop in the Fort, Excellent Claret from the Houses of Stockdale Brown and Whitford, Brown and Wilkison, &c.

With a Variety of other excellent Europe Articles. &c. &c. &c.

To be sold by Public Auction.

BY MESSRS. SHARP and HEEFKE. AT THEIR ROOMS, On Tuesday next the 14th Instant, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

A QUANTITY of very fine Bengal Furniture, consisting of Couches, Chairs, Tables, and Shade Stands.

Fort St. George: October 9th, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL those who are indebted to the Public Sales of R. and J. Henderson, from the 1st of August, 1793, until the 1st August, 1794, are requested to pay the same, as no further time can be granted.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY R. HENDERSON; AT THE MINT HOUSE,

On Monday next the 15th of October, AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON, the remainder of the Capital Investment of Europe Goods, imported on the Dublin, by Captain Smith, consisting of,

PERFUMERY—Stationary—Stockings—Irish Linen—Hatts—Saddles and Bridles—Hams and Cheese—Pickles and Sauces—Mustard—Herrings—Salmon—Raffins—Currants—Chocolate—Raspberries and Cherry Brandy—Claret from Brown and Whitford—Hock—and an elegant pair of Looking Glasses, 40 inches by 28 1/2 in gold burnished frames, some Prints, and a variety of other Articles.

The House will be open to dispose of the Articles by Private Sale, until Sunday the 16th instant, when articles will be lotted in small lots.

The Conditions of the Sale, all goods to be paid for and taken away the day after the sale.

FOR SALE.

A CAPITAL PIANA FORTE, BY MERLIN, Apply to R. Henderson.

To be sold by Public Auction.

BY R. HENDERSON,

AT HIS ROOMS,

Near the Wallajah Gate,

On Friday next the 10th Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

A QUANTITY of Europe Boots and Shoes, Cambric, Prints, and Thirty-two pair of elegant Wall Shades, with plated Brackets, &c.

MR. HENDERSON,

HAS FOR SALE, AT HIS GODOWNS, CLARET, from the Houses of Stockdale, Brown and Whitford; Barnes, Cooper, and Nixon, Strong and Small Ale, Hams, Cheeses Tongues, Sauces, Current Jelly, Raspberry Jam, Dried Fruits, Currants and Raisins, Almonds, elegant Sets of Glass-ware; Hatts, Hosiery, Sets of Weogwood's Ware, Perfumery, from Smith & Co. Pickles, Hock, Perry and Cyder, Port Wine, salted Salmon; elegant Sets of Knives and Forks, in Mahogany cases; a large Quantity of Fancy Gloaths, Gloves, Feather, White, Red & Black, Tambour Waistcoats, Mullinet, Marcella, Quilting, Jeanets, &c.

MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY, FOR 1794.

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

LOTTERY SCHEME,

STAR PAGODAS 100,000.

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

1 Prize of	Star Pags. 10,000
2 Do. of	2,500 each 5,000
4 Do. of	1,000 4,000
8 Do. of	500 4,000
18 Do. of	250 4,500
40 Do. of	100 4,000
80 Do. of	50 4,000
2050 Do. of	20 59,000
1 Prize allotted to the first drawn Ticket, 500	
1 Do. allotted to the last drawn Ticket, 5,000	
Star Pagodas,	100,000

Prizes

31 Prizes

68

10,000 Tickets

The Tickets are on Sale at Mr. Cassin's Office in the Exchange, and at the House of Messrs. Fairlie, Lie, and Co, at Calcutta.

The Drawing commenced on the 25th September, and the Payment of the Prizes will commence at Calcutta in 45 Days, and at Madras in 30 Days, after the Drawing is over, deducting the 10 per Cent. for Expenses as usual.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

A CARD.

A FRIEND of Capt. Luard's of the Harriot Packet, having been apprised that Mr. Gregory Jackson, who acted as first Officer under Capt. Luard, has now in circulation, a statement of the transactions that took place on board the Packet, and also the circumstances that subsequently happened, of a public and personal nature, between them; Solicits the Candour of the Public in exercising their opinions on the statement, on two grounds—namely, that Capt. Luard is gone to Bengal, and that Mr. Jackson is well acquainted with his Absence. Capt. Luard's friend pledges himself, that the publication in question, shall be answered by Capt. Luard, freely, explicitly, and honorably to his Character and Conduct.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

OCTOBER 10, 1794.

LADY HOBART'S second PUBLIC NIGHT, which, owing to her Ladyship's indisposition, did not take place until Wednesday Evening last, was very splendidly, and numerously attended; we are sorry to add that LADY OAKLEY'S Health, did not admit of her partaking in the amusements of the Evening.—The Company, after having divided into separate Card Parties, joined, as inclination dictated, in partaking of a very excellent cold Collation, and retired about eleven o'clock.

The Admiralty Sessions of Madras, were opened on Wednesday last, at the Court House, the Court consisted of,

The RIGHT HON. LORD HOBART President.

Messrs. Rainer, — Fallfeld,
Saunders, — Call, — Smidgraff,
Webb, — Page, — Andrews Esqs.

When THOS. REA was articles against for betraying his Allegiance to the King, and adhering, and giving aid to his Enemies, in the High Seas, in serving on board L' Egalite, French Privateer.

Capt. Freeman, of a Grab under Danish Colours, and a Moorish Serang, supported the charges—the prisoner brought no Evidence in his exculpation, and the Court unanimously found him Guilty, and passed Sentence of Death, and which the Honorable the President observed, they possessed no power to reprieve from: but the Right Honorable President, after accurately, and with much feeling expatiating on the offence, said that it appearing to the Court that the Prisoner had taken an early opportunity to return to his duty and allegiance, and that the Court were induced to hope that such conduct had arisen from a proper sense of the magnitude of his offences, and therefore that his case should be represented to his Majesty, with these favorable impressions of the Court, and he hoped it would operate to obtain for him an extension of the Royal Mercy.

We are informed that the Monthly Subscription BALL, will be held on Friday next, the 10th Instant, at the RACE STAND.

The Ship Prince of Wales, Capt. Henry, arrived on the 7th Instant from Calcutta, after a Passage of Eight days, only—Capt. Henry experienced very hard Gales of wind from the W. S. W. during the two last days of his Voyage.

Commodore Mitchell's Squadron, we are informed by Capt. Henry, passed his Vessel, whilst lying at Ingellie, on the 26th Ultimo, Capt. Henry did not speak them, but reports their general appearance to announce the highest order, and discipline.

On Tuesday last a Native Servant of Mr. Baker's, was shot through the Body, by an European, in company with another Man, near the House at present inhabited by Sir Charles Oakeley, and instantly expired. The perpetrators of the Murder were in their Shirts, and without Hats—six Witnesses, brought by the Coroner, before the Justices, have been since examined, from whom it should appear, that several other Natives have been shot at and wounded by the same Men; after whom we understand, the most diligent search has been made.

Accounts from Rangoon, mention that Capt. Newton, formerly Commanding the Ship Morning Star, was building another Ship which promised to be one of the finest Vessels ever launched at that place.

COMPANY'S ARMY.

The following Paragraph, the tendency of which, must be particularly interesting to the Officers in the Honorable Company's Service, is copied from the Calcutta Gazette, of the 18th ultimo.—An error, we apprehend has been made in that part of it, mentioning the "increase in the number of General Officers"—a revival of that Rank in the Service of the Honorable Company, was probably the circumstance intended to have been stated.

"We understand by the late dispatches, that the plan for the future government of the Company's Army, was in great forwardness, but from the pressing engagements of ministers it could not take place till the next Sessions of Parliament; though we are unacquainted with the detail, yet we can say with confidence, that the arrangements will be calculated, to afford general satisfaction on to the whole army—and remove every existing grievance by a great increase in the number of General Officers, and consequently quick promotion; permission to return to England on half Pay, together with a Pension List, under certain restrictions form part of the intended plan."

Letters from the Northward mention, that the fall of Rain for some time past has been sufficiently copious to raise the expectations of the Husbandmen in the ensuing Harvest.

The Honorable Company's Ships, the Bulbridge and Asia, sailed hence for Bengal, on the Evening of the 2d Instant.

The Indiamen now remaining in the Roads are, the Dutton, Phoenix, and Camden, under despatch for England, and the Dublin and Carnatic for China.

Accounts from Goa mention that the Minerva Cartel Ship had touched there, and quitted it for Mahé on the 3d ultimo, after encountering much danger from the violence of the winds and the very heavy surf.

From Bombay, we learn that from the apparent want of rain to the Northward, Rice had lately risen in price to 8 and a half Rupees per bag at Surat, and other grain in proportion.

On the 14th Ult. the Ship Boddam, was sold in the Marine Yard at Bombay, by Public Overt, for 20,000 Rupees.—The Purchaser an Arab, named M. Ina Ebrahim Ahy.

On Monday last, No. 2813, in the Madras Exchange Lottery, was drawn a Prize of Ten thousand Pagodas.—The fortunate holder of the above Ticket, we understand, to be a Gentleman residing in Calcutta.

COMMODORE RANIER, in His Majesty's Ship the Suffolk, intends, we understand, proceeding to Sea this day.

His Majesty's Ship the HERON, mentioned in our Letters having sailed with the ORPHEUS and SWIFT, returned, and anchored in the roads on Friday last, and on Saturday afternoon again proceeded to Sea.

The HARRIOT PACKET, Captain Luard, sailed for Calcutta on Monday Morning—the remaining part of the Detachment of Bengal Artillery were embarked, on the Harriot.

At the same time, the Honorable Company's Ships the ESSOX, and MANSHIP, proceeded on their Voyage to Bengal—the Passengers on the above ships were,

ESSEX—Major Woodburne,
MANSHIP—Captain Friib, Lieut. Wilks,
HARRIOT, Doctor Bury.

The Honorable Company's Ship the CONTRACTOR, Captain Bartlett, arrived at Bengal, on the 16th ultimo.

The Contractor sailed from Rio Janiero, on the 12th July, in company with the Swift Sloop of War and Boddam, both of which ships outfitting the Contractor, left her a few days after their departure from Rio Janiero.

PASSENGERS.

MR. R. GRAHAM, } Writers,
MR. SANDFORD, } Bengal.
MR. BRADIE,
M. SWINION,
MR. JONES, } Asst. Surgeons,
MR. TOWNSEND, }
and

MR. GEORGE CLEPHANE, Cadet.

A Royal salute was fired from the Ramparts of Fort William on the 15th ultimo, in recognition of the brilliant success of the British Arms on the Continent of Europe.

A letter from London of the 29th April, announces the late arrival of the Imperial ships, Triumph and Aurora, and the American ship Neptune, from Bengal.

We have to correct the following Error in our Courier of the 12th ultimo.—In the list of Passengers on the Carnatic—for "Mr. Gillson and Mr. J. Gibson," read—Mr. and Mrs. Gillson.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

September 30.

Mr. Charles Oram, Assistant Surgeon to do the duty of the Dispensary and Garon of Fort St. George during the absence Mr. William Reay.

The Recruits and recovered Men Pondamallee, belonging to his Majesty's Corps South of the Coleroon, to join their respective regiments under charge of such officers the Commander of the Army may appoint.

Mr. Hawkes, Assistant Surgeon, to proceed with the above party.

Mr. Alexander Anderson, Surgeon, to take charge of the Medical Stores at Ellic, and to receive the Monthly Returns from 11 Garisons, Stations, and Corps, North of the Kistna, during the absence of the Head Surgeon. Mr. Edward Stewart, Surgeon, to take charge of the Medical Stores, at Trichinopoly, and to receive the Monthly Returns South of the Coleroon, until the Arrival of the Head Surgeon.

Lieutenant Lindsay being about to leave the Detachment serving in the Nizam's Country, the Right Honourable the President in Council, is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Orr to the Office of Detachment.

The Right Honorable, the President in Council has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Mr. Owen, Chaplain of the Suffolk; to be Chaplain to the 3d Regiment of European Infantry, now at Pondicherry.

A CIRCULATING LIBRARY on an Extensive, and Liberal plan; consisting nearly of four thousand Volumes, is we understand, shortly to be opened, in the Fort; and which we doubt not, will meet with that patronage, and support, to which, an institution of the kind has certainly some claim, if judiciously conducted.

INDIGO.—The price of Indigo, in England, still continues, to keep its ground.—We have seen an account Sales received by a respectable house here, the average of which exceeds six Shillings sterling, per pound, more than that article yielded, at the preceding sales.

The British Government have resolved, that all supplies for Botany Bay, shall in future, be forwarded from Bengal; and as Agents for that purpose, are we understand, to be sent from Bengal to reside there; the Colony, will hereafter, be supplied more regularly and at a far less expence, than heretofore.

In addition to the European Intelligence we have some time since detailed, we learn from a Gentleman, who left Portsmouth on the 2d of May, that a few minutes previous to his embarkation, he read a Gazette Extraordinary just arrived from London, which announced the capture of Guadeloupe and St. Lucie, by the British Forces in the West Indies, and that Batavia had surrendered to Lord Hood.

The same Gazette also mentioned, that in the attack of the French on the 26th April, the Imperial troops had killed 7000 of their enemies, and taken twenty-four pieces of Cannon. No copy of this Gazette has been received, and it was not to be procured at Portsmouth: we must wait therefore for the next despatches, for a further detail of this important News, but we may be allowed to form a decided opinion, that the rapid and important advantages obtained over the enemy, at the commencement of the Campaign, will ensure the progress of the Combined Armies to Paris, and lead to a speedy and glorious termination of the War.

The Success Galley, Captain Binny, arrived at Bengal on the 12th Ultimo.

The Scorpion Cruiser was not carried into an American port, as stated in the accounts received lately over land. It appears, she was captured by Le Papillon Privateer Brig, off the Western Islands, in sight of a French Fleet, and sent to Lisbon; from whence Captain Brathwaite, and Mr. Dale were soon expedited to arrive in England.

Extract of a letter from Spithead, dated March.

"We have just received advices of the loss of the Convert Frigate, Captain Lawford, with nine West Indianmen, on the grand Camayne, on their passage home; the rest to the number of fifty-five, escaped narrowly by seeing the others strike on the sands. The fate of the officers and crews is not yet known."

BREST, APRIL 7

The Frigates La Fraternite, La Tamise, and La Frater—, are returned to port with very valuable prizes. La Fraternite has taken eight, among which is a Dutch packet boat of 16 guns, bound to the Cape of Good Hope, and Batavia. The papers found on board—were so important, that they have been dispatched express to the Committee of Public Safety.

COAST OF MALABAR.

The following extract of a letter dated Sherryplucherry 17th. July is copied from the Bombay Gazette of the 17th Ultimo.

The present is a continuation of my last letter of the 14th Instant;—Major Murray, after destroying the houses &c. Of the Moplar Chief, Anna Mouta, and his followers, directed that the Granadier Battalion was to March to a place called Condatie, where it was supposed, it might take shelter in some of the Mosques.—Part of the 7th Battalion was ordered to Ayacottah, and part to Oraperam. The 12th Battalion was directed to cross the Country, in order to destroy a fortified house at Kumbullacherry, where the Moplar made a vigorous stand some months ago.

Another Battalion is stationed at a village near Capell, being a central situation, whence troops can readily act, for the protection of the adjacent country, and thereby secure to the Company an undisturbed collection of the revenues.—Captain Macdonald, a few days ago pursued the Moplar to the foot of Corroccottah Gante, but with our usual bad success, although the troops marched over twenty seven miles of rough, ground, and crossed a river scarcely fordable, in one day.

Anna Mouta has evaded coming to terms, probably with a distant view, of plundering and harrying the Country during the rains, without apprehension of our opposing him: but in this he has been mistaken, for in spite of the present tempestuous season, we have hunted him from every corner of the Country, till he has fairly taken refuge, in the Jungles.

It may not perhaps be uninteresting to your readers to know something of a man who has given the English Government so much trouble, since this country has become subject to the Company.—Anna Mouta, while Tippoo Sultan possessed these districts, was a Collector near Sherryplucherry; and although the collections were never fully made, even in those days; he had paid more to the Sultan, than others in a similar capacity. By this means he became a favourite at the Mysorean Court, and soon acquired a considerable fortune which has since very much increased.

His behaviour to the Country people, gained him some friends, and many followers; but the latter, either want attachment or Courage; for on the appearance of our Sepoys, they seldom remain to be attacked.—His Spies however are so watchful, that we can hardly change the post of a Havildar's guard without his knowledge of it, and he shifts his situation accordingly.—It is generally believed, and I think with truth, that his oppression of the Riots, has been exaggerated.—Truth is hardly known amongst the inhabitants of the Ghauts, and their vicinities, and they seldom fail to make Anna Mouta, and his adherents depredations an excuse for not paying the Company's duties.

In short, it seems, that Anna Mouta's apparent disaffection to the Government, owes its origin, much, if not more, to the pernicious clamour of interested Riots, than to his attachment to Tippoo Sultan.

PARIS, APRIL 16.

It was the great object of ARTHUR DILLON to cover his crimes by his past services to the Republic; but when he found this expedient ineffectual, he threw off the mask of patriotism he had so ineffectually put on. No sooner did he hear his sentence pronounced, that he exclaimed with all the audacious intrepidity of a conspirator, "Vive le Roi." With the same firmness he proceeded onwards to the scaffold.

Before the conclusion of his trial Chauvette had been outlawed for contempt towards the Judges. During his way to the place of execution, he appeared feeble, as did also his colleague Cebett, who accompanied him in front of the procession. The two Grammonds, father and son, embraced each other before they ascended the cart, where they were seated side by side.

It seemed to be the wish of the two women to act the part of Charlotte Cordé. The wife of Camille Desmoulins, who was a very pretty woman, was most elegantly dressed, and displayed a calm indifference, not usual in her sex at the approach of death. Pere Duchesne's mistress discovered as little emotion, and conversed with her companion in affliction. There was exactly an interval of two hours between the time of the procession leaving the Conciergerie, and the close of the execution. The women were the first executed, and previously embraced each other.

MARQUIS CORNWALLIS.

In the Courier of the 5th Ultimo, a short detail was given of the ceremonies which took place on the freedom of the City being presented to the Marquis Cornwallis, at his House in Burlington Street. The Lord Mayor on presenting the Marquis with the Gold Box, which contained it, and which was superbly ornamented with the arms of the City, and those of His Lordship, pronounced the following address, and not inelegant address.

"My Lord Marquis.

"We have the honour to wait on your Lordship, by order of the Court of Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, with the Freedom of our ancient City, which that Court unanimously voted to your Lordship on the happy conclusion of the late war in India, and we have to beg that your Lordship will be pleased to accompany us back into the city, there to take the oath of a Freeman, and receive the usual charge, whereby we shall enjoy the high honour of having your Lordship enrolled among our Fellow Citizens.

"Your Lordship will do the Citizens of London the justice to believe, that they were not among the last to feel and to acknowledge the high and important services you have rendered to your Country. The rank which our City holds in the commercial world, and the great share which the enjoys of the trade with India, naturally led her numerous inhabitants to attend with anxious eyes to the progress of those very interesting scenes your Lordship was engaged in, and which by you have been brought to so glorious a conclusion; and it was therefore with the highest joy, and the most perfect unanimity, that the common Council, of this City expressed by their resolutions the high sense they entertained of your great merit.

"And here, my Lord, if superior considerations did not restrain me, how easy and how pleasing would it be for me to enlarge on so delightful a theme. For me, who in my situation of an East India Director, have had better opportunities than any of my brother Citizens, to follow your Lordship, in the discharge of the several duties of your office, and therein to contemplate the good Government of your wife, a Minister, the brave Soldier, the great General, the excellent Statesman, the moral good man. How grateful to my feelings would it be to speak of the improved state of the rich Provinces you have lately governed, of the British character every where exalted, of confidence restored among the native Princes, of protection effectually given by wife and beneficent laws to the many millions under the British Government; of great military talent displayed, and above all, of the bright influence of wisdom and moderation, unexampled and unknown in the history of India, the stopping in the full career of victory, and foregoing the glory that would have attended the surrender of the proud capital of Myfore, to grant peace to a vanquished foe, and thereby change a bitter enemy into a useful and respectable ally.

"But my Lord, I know the sensibility which, ever accompanies true honour, and I know that my fellow citizens would not be pleased, that I should enter upon a recital which might wound your ear. I shall therefore content myself with entreating your Lordship to accept of this tribute of respect, from the City of London, and in conveying the sincere wishes of my fellow citizens that you may long enjoy your health and your honours, and that your country may continue to have the benefit of those great abilities, and those eminent virtues which will transmit the name of Cornwallis, with admiration and gratitude to the latest posterity.

Lord Donoughmore, Grand Master of the Free-masons in Ireland, has received a commission to raise a regiment. He calls it the regiment of *Loyal Irish, or Masonic Volunteers*.

A singular instance of the blessed effects of the new French Government.

We learn from Venice, under date the 17th March, that the French Frigates which blockade the port of Smyrna, having heard that five Republican Merchant Ships, laden with cotton, had sailed for Marseilles from Scandown, sailed after and overtook them, and brought them into Smyrna, where they were plundered, the cargoes sold for what they would fetch, and the money arising from the sales shared by Crews of the frigates, who alleged as an excuse, that they were in want of money, and that the profits of the cargoes, if the ships had pursued their voyage, would have enriched the Aristocrats of Marseilles.—This transaction is an excellent comment on the Rights of Man.

POETRY.

FOR THE COURIER.

The Editor of the Courier will oblige an OLD SUBSCRIBER, by the insertion of the following,

SONNET.

Sleepless eye-lids, dim with tears,
Languid accents, breathing woe,
Sighs of sorrow, throbbing fears,
Lovers—only Lovers know!
What tho' all, in life's short day,
Feel awhile the storm of grief,
Hope affords a transient ray,
Fleeting pleasures yield relief.
Fame at length rewards the brave;
Time can Envy's self destroy;
But O'er Love's neglected grave,
Ages pass—nor wait a joy!

PEREGRINE.

STATE PAPER.

Note delivered by the Austrian Envoy, at the Diet of Ratisbon, on the part of the Emperor, to demand the seque of the Germanic States, respecting the arming all the Inhabitants on the Frontiers of Germany, and the furnishing of a Triple Contingent on the part of the said States.

"All Europe knows the manifold and just grounds, which have compelled the Germanic Empire, united under its supreme Chief, to declare a general war, for the maintenance of the most binding Covenants and the most sacred Treaties; for the preservation of social order, from a wild destructive and most anarchic tyranny falsely called Freedom; for the defence of an acknowledged Religion, from pestilential Atheism; for the support of the Constitution of the Empire, against an arbitrary, horrible, and universal Revolutionary Power; for keeping up the Imperial honour, for the protection and future security of the Imperial privileges and the frontiers, and for obtaining a suitable and entire satisfaction against the common enemy of all public order, against the most wanton disturbers of all the beneficent ties of social happiness, and the most cruel oppressors and violators of the most sacred rights of mankind.

"Equally well known are the different splendid victories, from the first day of the opening of the last campaign, which were gained, blow upon blow, by the almost incredible bravery of German troops, on the Rhine, the Rho, the Maas, the Main, the Moselle, &c. &c. which were happily followed by the deliverance of the united Netherlands, invaded in the most lawless manner, and the emancipation of many other German districts, and in distant countries from the sway of false French Liberty, the capture of Conde, the rec-ta-tion of the city and important fortress of Metz, the taking of Valenciennes, &c. &c.

"But this campaign, so glorious for battles, sieges, and conquests, could not bring back the French to a more equitable and more just sense of reason, principle and action, towards the Germanic nation offended to the highest degree. That faction, hostile to the human race, which styles itself the National Convention of France, strengthens daily her Power of resistance, by the most terrible means—by numberless arbitrary confiscations; by the plundering of the churches, and the rich; having already seized the property of the clergy, nobility, and crown, by the most desperate measures; of a general requisition of all fighting men, supported by the most terrific instrument, the guillotine.

"The violent decrees, compelling the people to rise in a mass, have given additional force and strength to the numerous hostile armies now in the field; so that they succeeded at last after repeated trials and most violent attacks, notwithstanding the steadiest countenance and most gallant resistance on the part of the German warriors, to retake by their superiority a part of the conquests—a loss which in all probability would not have ensued if the contingents of the Empire had been properly sent.

"This general requisition of all the fighting men, effected a great superiority, and changed entirely the mode of making war, increased the dangers and difficulties of this coercive war, and seems in some manner to necessitate the rising in a mass of the inhabitants of the frontiers of the Netherlands Anterior, Austria, Prussia, and other places in order to procure safety to the property of the loyal subjects of the Empire, against the ravages branded with the wildest excesses, occasioned by an enemy driven to despair, by the misery which reigns in their own country, and emboldened by their recent successes.

(Signed) "COLLOERDOR."

HONORARY.

WHITEHALL.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Lord St. Helens, to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, to the States General of the United Provinces.

The King has also been pleased to appoint Sir Morton Elen, Knight of B. A. to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty.

DUBLIN CASTLE.

Letters Patent have been passed under the Great Seal of London, granting the dignity of an Earl of this Kingdom to the Right Hon. Charles Viscount Luttrell, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten by the name, title, and title of Earl of Ely, in this kingdom.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

In one of your former Papers, I remember to have seen, an abridged statement of the proceedings of the Continental Army, on their taking possession of, (or as they termed it, the Regeneration) of the ill-fated City of BOURDEAUX—the following more ample account, may not be deemed uninteresting by your READERS; it was communicated by a Gentleman who was an eye witness of the horrors he relates, and whose veracity may be depended upon.

I am Sir,

Yours Obediently

A SUBSCRIBER.

On the arrival of the Commissioners in Bordeaux, they were received by crowds of people with horror painted in their countenances. Every indignity was offered to their persons, and the people went even so far as to throw dirt at them in their carriages.—A crowd assembled about the Town-house, and wanted the Municipal Officers to put the Commissioners under arrest, and keep them as hostages. Monsieur SAGE, the Mayor, refused to do it, choosing rather to palliate matters. The Commissioners then went to the Municipality; inspected the public books; saw an affidavit that had been signed by an immense number of the richest and most powerful merchants and other inhabitants, subscribing large sums to raise an army to march to Paris, in defence of the Girondine Deputies. The Commissioners saw by this, that the force which accompanied them was not adequate to their support, and set off the next day for La Reulle, a large town, some leagues on the river. The same evening more than 3000 of the young people of the city went to the Municipality, told the body, that they were determined to devote themselves for the good of their fellow citizens, and form an army which they would answer would be vastly increased on their march by the country people, and attack the Commissioners at La Reulle, before they would have time to draw together any force to resist them. This offer was refused by the Municipality, who, guided too implicitly by the Mayor, determined on not driving matters to extremity. The Commissioners now began to form a force, composed of all the vagabond banditti they could collect, and immediately shut up the passage of the Garonne, at La Reulle, whilst a Convention frigate that up the passage at Blaye. In a word, the inhabitants, deprived of all provisions, either by sea or by land, were reduced to every distress. They beat a parley, and agreed to give up twelve persons to the guillotine, at the choice of the Commissioners. The Army entered, composed solely of the vilest banditti. On that day they placed one guillotine on the Place de la Comedie, and another on the Place Dauphine, and 80 heads were cut off, chiefly those of the Officers of the Department and Municipality. At midnight they cut off the head of Mr. SAGE, the Mayor. The crime laid to his charge was his having suffered his wife to go to hear the masses of the non-juring priests, which she could not have done since the murders of the Abbé LANGOIRAN, and DUPUY, which happened in July 1793, at which period all the non-juring priests had fled. The aged mother of Monsieur SAGE, a woman of immense wealth (which has since been seized on) to the amount of thirteen millions in specie, offered two millions, in six livre pieces, nay, any sum to save her son, but in vain. After this bloody work, the Commissioners appointed a Civic Feast in the public garden, where they had raised a Civic Altar. On this they placed one of their mistresses, a most beautiful, though abandoned woman, who appeared in a manner naked, with garlands on her head, &c. One of the Commissioners made a bombastic discourse, in which he told the people, whom curiosity attracted in crowds, that MOSES, JESUS CHRIST, and MAHOMET, three noted impostors, had long enough imposed their Tyrannic Laws on mankind: that the time was now come to enlighten them, and establish the true religion of nature: that they should behold and adore there the Goddesses of Nature, Reason and Liberty, and to her alone they should offer their vows. One man, unable to baffle his feelings, cried out against the indecency of the exhibition; he was immediately seized on, and put under the guillotine, where he paid with his head for his temerity.

The Commissioners now went on guillotining five, six, or seven every day—all the most capital merchants of the city, until, glutted with blood, and afraid of going too far, they altered their mode, and seized on the merchants, put the seals on their effects.—Messrs. GRAIS, Messrs. RASA, brothers, and PRISTOTTO were fined 60,000 livres each—all these Jew Bankers, were put in prison before the 10th of January. Mr. CONASSE and Co. Huguenot Merchants of immense property, and a great Revolutionary family, were fined one million of livres. In a word, the sums raised in this manner on the merchants, solely amounted, on the 10th of January, to one hundred million of livres. A Decree was now given to permit the exportation of all goods—every Merchant hurried Shipping, and when the Bills of Lading, &c. were all filled up, they then seized on all, and confiscated to the use of the nation all the goods shipped, and the property of the other shippers into the bargain. The only Counsellor of Parliament guillotined on the 10th, was a Mr. PRIET D'ANGLADE, but most others were under arrest, as President DE LA, and VERTHAMON, and DUSSEAUT, Counsellors, with their families. The Court de FOEL, formerly Governor of the Province, and many other nobility, were dragged from their houses and castles, and thrust into Convents, converted into prisons. All the Wine and Brandy in the merchants cellars were put into requisition for the use of the army; suffering some cages to fail, on the owners giving immense security that they should go their destined ports, and return with corn;—no one could get bread without a certificate of civism, and then only a half pound per diem, per mouth, which on some Festival occasions, was increased to three-fourths of a pound. Nothing but horror marked their steps, and they deviated from it only in one act, namely that the tyrants of themselves, and unasked, sent a billet of civism to Monsieur DE SECONDAT, the venerable son of the great MONTESQUIEU. All Assignats above 300 livres were cried down—the consequence was a general bankruptcy. Chestnuts and potatoes were distributed at the Town-house by a dozen to each person.—Mr. GEORGE WEST, JOHN BARTON, ROBERT FOSTER, and some others of the Irish merchants, not naturalized, were still in prison.—All metals were put into a state of requisition. The houses in Bordeaux mostly have balconies, surrounded with iron rails, in different elegant patterns, which cost from 60 to 100 and 120 livres, the running toise better than six feet—their stair-cases the same; none are now to be seen in the whole city—all have been torn down for the purpose of converting into cannon and gun barrels. There is not now to be seen in the superb city of Bordeaux, either iron rail to a balcony, or stair-case of any kind, not even an iron bar to a window; and what still gives a picture of greater desolation is that their is not to be seen a pewter, brass, copper or tin saucepan in any kitchen in Bordeaux. All have been carried off to the foundries, or converted into a base coin, for the use of the Revolutionary Kings. Such is the state of one of the most beautiful, elegant, and wealthy Cities in Europe—a City than which none in Europe was more remarkable for its urbanity, luxurious elegance, hospitable entertainment, and high-flavoured wines—where the merchants were in higher respect and esteem by the nobility and clergy of every class, neither of whom could ever have been destroyed, had they not lent their hands to the Revolution in the violent and scoundrelous manner in which they from the beginning showed themselves, little dreaming that in the end, what had been often predicted to them from the beginning, that when the two superior orders were once destroyed by their means, the people would fall on them in the end, and reduce every thing in their fury into one common heap of ruins. When the wretched happy fugitive, who gave me this information left the place, every thing was preparing for a new combustion—the consequence of which one may easily comprehend. The *ci-devant* rich merchants were now seen in the streets bare footed—all shoes whether of leather, or even those of wood were, solely, for the use of the armies. The streets were like deserts—no inhabitant daring to appear in them; they were only frequented by the soldiers of the Revolutionary, of a bloomy constitution, and still more bloody countenances; the ferocity of which was much heightened by their wearing their beards. Surely we may cry out with the astonishment of the prophet JEREMIAH—*Hecine urbs, universi decore? Gaudium universae terrae.*

BIRTH.

At Innacodah, on the 29th Instant, the Lady of Captain Thomas Halcott of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On Thursday last Captain Gibson of the Ship Gloucester to Miss Sharp Daughter of Mr. J. Sharp Merchant—an amiable, and accomplished young Lady.

DEATHS.

Lately, Ensign Patterson, of the 8th. Battalion Native Infantry.
At Ellore, Jeremiah Adderton, Esq. Surgeon on this establishment.
At Malulipatam Ensign Gardener of 15th. Battalion Native Infantry.

STATE PAPERS.

THE following TREATY between His BRITANNIC MAJESTY, the KING of PRUSSIA, and the STATES GENERAL of the United Provinces, produced the animated Debate, which we had the pleasure of laying before our READERS, in the COURIER of the 19th Ulmo.

Their Majesties the King of Great Britain and of Prussia, and their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, being animated by the same desire of putting a stop to the progress of the system of anarchy and crimes by which civil society has been menaced, and being desirous of concerting together to support, in the most effectual manner, the common cause in which they are engaged, in consequence of the unjust and cruel war which the persons who exercise the powers of Government in France have raised up against the favour of the great powers of Europe, have agreed, in conformity to the bounds, of friendship and alliance which so happily unite them, to conclude the present treaty: and, for this purpose, they have named their respective Plenipotentiaries, to wit—His Britannic Majesty, the Lord Baron of Malmesbury, a Peer of the Kingdom of Great Britain Privy Counsellor, Knight of the Order of the Bath; his Prussian Majesty, the Sieur Chretien Henry Curce, Count de Haugwitz, his Minister of State, of War, and of the Cabinet, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle; and their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, the Sieurs Laurent Pierre Van de Spiegel, Counsellor, Pensionary of the Province of Holland and West Friesland, Keeper of the Seals, and Deputy of the said Province at the Assembly of the States General, and Henry Fagel, Grefier of their High Mightinesses: who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. His Majesty the King of Prussia engages to furnish an army, which shall be composed of sixty-two thousand four hundred men, conformably to the establishment which he has caused to be delivered to the Ministers of the Maritime Powers, which establishment shall be considered as making part of the present treaty. This army shall remain united under a Prussian Commander, and shall act in the most effectual manner against the common enemy, either separately or jointly, with a body of troops, in the pay of the Maritime Powers, or of one of them. The said army shall be and shall remain as complete as possible, and shall be employed, according to a concert on Military points, between his Britannic Majesty, His Prussian Majesty, and their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, wherever it shall be judged to be most suitable to the interests of the Maritime Powers: this army shall be at the place of its destination on the 24th of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four; or sooner if possible. It shall be provided with field pieces with their carriages, and also with the tents and all military equipments necessary for acting in the field.

Art. II. It is agreed by the High contracting parties, that the troops which his Prussian Majesty is bound to give their High Mightinesses, by virtue of the respective treaties of alliance between his Prussian Majesty and the Maritime Powers, shall be comprised in this army of sixty-two thousand four hundred men; and that by employing the said army in the manner declared in this present treaty, his Prussian Majesty shall be deemed to have furnished to his high allies the succours stipulated in the said treaties.

Art. III. In order to facilitate to his Prussian Majesty the means of acting with vigour and conformably to the sentiments of zeal and concern with which he is animated for the common cause, his Britannic Majesty and their High Mightinesses agree to furnish to his Prussian Majesty a subsidy of fifty thousand pounds sterling per month until the end of the present year, and to be reckoned from the beginning of the month in which the present treaty is signed.

Art. IV. His Britannic Majesty and their High Mightinesses will pay to his Prussian Majesty, immediately, the sum of three hundred thousand pounds sterling, to enable him to defray the charge of completing

the above mentioned army, and the first expence necessary for putting it in a state of action, and for carrying it to the place where it is to act; and, at the period of the return of the said troops his Britannic Majesty and their High Mightinesses will moreover pay to his Prussian Majesty the sum of one hundred thousand pounds sterling for the expence of the return of the army into the territories of his Prussian Majesty. The said payments for the expences of completing and putting the troops in motion, shall be made immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, as well as that of the first subsidy, to be paid monthly, of fifty thousand pounds on the following months shall be discharged in advance, at the beginning of each month. All these payments shall be made at Berlin by the Maritime Powers, agreeably to such arrangement as they shall agree upon between themselves; and the pounds sterling shall be reckoned at six crowns in Frederics d'Or.

Art. V. The above-mentioned subsidy and payments shall satisfy all demands which his Prussian Majesty might be entitled to make upon the Maritime Powers for the expences of the army; all these expences, of what nature soever they may be, being to be defrayed by his Prussian Majesty, with exception of the expence of bread and forage which shall be furnished by the Maritime Powers, as well for the thirty-five thousand four hundred men whom his Prussian Majesty engages to employ over and above the stipulated succours, as for those succours, in a manner conformable to the terms of the treaties of alliance subsisting between the Maritime Powers and his said Majesty. But, in order to avoid the difficulties which might arise relative to the furnishing of these articles in kind, the High Contracting Parties agree that these expences shall be satisfied in money, reckoning at the rate of one pound twelve shillings (sterling money of England) per month, for each man of sixty-two thousand four hundred to be furnished by his Prussian Majesty, according to the establishment herein before-mentioned, and the payment of this sum shall be made in advance, at the beginning of each month, in the same manner as that of the subsidy, and shall begin the same day. But, shall it happen in future that any variation shall be made, by consent of the High Contracting Parties, in the respective proportions of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery, settled by the said establishment; in such case a new valuation of the aforesaid pecuniary aid shall be made, according to the new proportion of rations and portions which may result from the said variation, so that the said valuation may not be beyond the actual expences occasioned by the furnishing of the articles in question, according to the proportion of men and horses which shall be employed.

Art. VI. It is agreed, that all conquests made by this army shall be made in the names of the two Maritime Powers, and shall remain at their disposal during the course of the War, and, at the Peace, to be made such use of as they shall then judge most proper.

Art. VII. The two Maritime Powers shall name two persons commissioned to reside in their names at the Head-quarters of the Prussian Army, to keep up the necessary communication and correspondence between the respective Armies.

Art. VIII. This treaty shall continue in its full force until the end of the present year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

Art. IX. The present treaty shall be ratified by all parties, and the exchange of the ratifications shall be made in the space of one month, or sooner, if possible.

In witness of which, we, the Plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty, and of His Prussian Majesty, and of the Lords States General of the United Provinces, by virtue of our respective powers, have signed the present treaty, and have thereunto affixed the seal of our arms.

Done at the Hague, the 19th of April, in the year of Grace one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

(L. S.) MALMESBURY.
(L. S.) L. P. VAN DE SPIEGEL.
(L. S.) HAUGWITZ.
(L. S.) H. FAGEL.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

The Plenipotentiaries of their High Mightinesses not having thought themselves empowered to contract, at the present mo-

ment, any engagements relative to the payment of the subsidies stipulated in the present treaty, beyond the term of the present year, this treaty has been concluded only for that term; but their Britannic and Prussian Majesties, being desirous of continuing the effect of the aforesaid engagements until the end of the war, will enter into further concert, as well between themselves as with their High Mightinesses, for the renewal of the present treaty, for so long as the war shall last, on the same conditions as are therein declared with respect to the troops, as to their employment, and to the payment of the aforesaid subsidies, as well as the furnishing bread and forage, conformable to Art. V. of the treaty; without, however, adding, any thing for the expences of completing the troops, or for those of putting them in motion.

Done at the Hague, the 19th of April, in the year of Grace, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

(L. S.) MALMESBURY,
(L. S.) HAUGWITZ.

Convention between His Britannic Majesty, and the States General of the United Provinces—Signed at the Hague, the 19th April, 1794.

His Britannic Majesty and the Lords States General of the United Provinces, desiring to put His Prussian Majesty into a situation to prosecute with vigour the war in which the greatest part of the Powers of Europe find themselves engaged, through the unjust aggression of those who have exercised the Powers of Government in France, a Negotiation has been opened for this purpose at Berlin, which having since been transferred to the Hague, has been there terminated by the Treaty of Subsidy, concluded this day, by which the Maritime Powers have engaged themselves to furnish to His Prussian Majesty the sums specified in the above mentioned Treaty, to the ends which are also announced in it. In consequence of this Treaty, His Britannic Majesty and their High Mightinesses the Lords States General of the United Provinces, desiring to come to a further understanding between themselves upon the repatriation of the said sums to be furnished to His Prussian Majesty, have resolved to conclude for that purpose, between themselves the present Convention, and have named in consequence, that is to say, His Britannic Majesty, the Lord Baron Malmesbury, Peer of the Kingdom of Great Britain, a Privy Counsellor, and Knight of the Order of the Bath; and their High Mightinesses the States General, the Sieurs Laurent Pierre van de Spiegel, Counsellor Pensionary of the Province of Holland and of Friesland, Keeper of the Seals, and Deputy of the said Province at the Assembly of the States General, and Henry Fagel, Grefier of their High Mightinesses: Who after having mutually communicated their respective full powers, and having found them in good and due form, have settled the following Articles:

Art. I. Their High Mightinesses the States General shall furnish for the quota part of the entire sum to be paid to his Prussian Majesty, in order to enable him to fulfil the engagements which he has contracted by the Treaty of Subsidy, concluded and signed this day, the sum of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling, after the same valuation which is stipulated for in the above-mentioned Treaty; which sum shall be divided in such a manner that One Hundred thousand Pounds Sterling may be appropriated to answer part of the expences expressed in the said Treaty under the name of "charges of completing, of putting in motion, and of establishment," whilst the remaining Three Hundred Thousand Pounds shall be divided into nine equal portions, to answer in part the expences of bread and forage, according to the valuation of the said Treaty, and in part of Subsidy, which His Britannic Majesty and their High Mightinesses have engaged themselves by Article III. of the Treaty to furnish to His Prussian Majesty.

Art. II. As the existing circumstances do not permit their High Mightinesses to enter into engagements of Subsidy for an indefinite term, it is understood that the present Convention will not be extended beyond the term of the present year; but, if unhappily the war should not then be finished, His Britannic Majesty and the States General would consult together, in order to take, from time to time, all the adequate measures for renewing this Convention, and for supporting with vigour the just cause in which His Britannic

Majesty and their High Mightinesses find themselves engaged.

Art. III. The present Convention shall be ratified on both sides, and the exchange of the ratifications shall take place in one month, or sooner if it be possible.

In faith of which we Plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty, and of the Lords States General of the United Provinces, in virtue of our respective powers, have signed the Convention, and affixed to it the Seals of our Arms.

Done at the Hague, the nineteenth of April One thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

(L. S.) L. P. VAN DE SPIEGEL,
(L. S.) H. FAGEL.

DECLARATION.

OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA AGAINST A GENERAL ARMAMENT OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE EMPIRE.

I. When the proposition for a general armament of the subjects of the Empire was made at the Assembly of the Diet, the King of Prussia represented such essential difficulties against this measure, that he could not have expected that the proposition would have been carried to a conclusion.

II. From this his MAJESTY finds himself under the necessity of laying them again, once more, before the six nearest Circles, with this observation, viz. That if the said Circles cannot determine with themselves to withdraw the said conclusion, and render it of none effect, he will be forced, however contrary to his inclination, to withdraw his troops, as he cannot expose them to the danger which must necessarily result from this measure.

III. The reasons that his PRUSSIAN MAJESTY opposes to a general armament of the inhabitants of the Empire, are the following, viz.

1. By employing the peasants against the enemy agriculture will want hands.

2. That there are not arms sufficient to give to such a mass of people.

3. That it is impossible, in so short a time, to teach the manual exercise to the inhabitants.

4. It has been found, by the experience of the two last campaigns that the soldiers opposed to the French must be perfectly exercised to make head against them.

5. Lastly, independent of the above reasons, it is infinitely dangerous, at a time like the present, when the French are watching every advantage to infringe their principles, to assemble such a mass of men, whose ideas upon forms of Government must be various, among whom consequently dissensions might arise, disastrous in their consequences both to the armies and to the constitution of the Empire.

VIENNA 30th of April.

The Prince of WALDECK has at length accepted the command of the combined army of the Italian States, to be assembled in Austrian Lombardy; his letters patent were despatched to him on the 23d. On the following day, Duke ALBERT received his commission for the command of the army of the Empire and M. O'Donnell that of Commissary General of the army of the Netherlands. The Jews of Galicia are to do the duty of army Waggoneers. There is an idea of the promising gratuitous gift of the bourgeois to all foreigners who shall have served in the Imperial armies, during the year fixed by the capitulation.

A congress of all the Italian states is opened at Milan, to concert measures for the common defence: all the Deputies had arrived, except the Neapolitan Minister; their object is the raising an army of 400,000 men—Venice refuses to join the Coalition, and Parma will not grant any contributions towards the war.

NAPLES.

A formidable conspiracy has been discovered at Naples, the court are obliged to find supplies for the war, and afraid of irritating the lower classes of people, imposed taxes only on the middling ranks and the lower clergy. The parties aggrieved began plotting the destruction of the royal family, entered into correspondence with the French at Toulon, and were on the point of carrying their projects into execution, when they were discovered by some of their accomplices. Such was the alarm, in the first instance, that the royal family fled from Naples; but the leaders of the conspirators, being unprepared were apprehended and executed, and the whole plan, it was hoped, totally defeated.

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