

# COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

No. 465.]

TUESDAY, September 9, 1794.

[Vol. 34.]

MADRAS,

SEPTEMBER 9, 1794.

On Saturday last, the 6th instant, arrived in the roads, the *REVENGE*, a French Privateer, Prize to his Majesty's ship the *Reffiance*, CAPTAIN PAKENHAM.

The particulars of the capture we have received from a Gentleman, a Prisoner on board the *REVENGE* at the time of her being captured.

About one P. M. on the 6th—the *REVENGE* was lying at anchor at Polo-way, when the Fore-top-sail of the *Reffiance* was perceived from the Quarter-Deck of the *REVENGE*, over a high point of Land, which the former was at that time hawling closely round—The Privateer's Top-sails were instantly hoisted, and the *Reffiance* briskly rounding the point and nearing her very fast, she cut her cable, and endeavoured to gather way; but before this could be well accomplished, the *Reffiance* had brought her Bow-chafes to bear upon the Privateer, which, at the same time running out her Stern-chafes, returned the fire; most of her shot taking effect, though not sufficiently to impede the pursuit; for the *Reffiance* gaining much on the Privateer, the French Captain, Mons. Dubois, perceived the superior force he had to encounter, and very prudently acknowledged it, by striking his Colours: we have the pleasure to add that the *Reffiance* was in complete possession of her Prize by 4 o'clock.

The *Revenge* is a frigate-built ship, mounting 28 guns, and had 250 seamen on board, mostly Europeans; all of whom, we understand, that Captain Pakenham had intended to land at Prince of Wales's Island.

### LIST OF PRIZES.

Taken by the *Revenge*.

LIVERPOOL, Captain Charles Mayo—Ransomed for 15,000 Rupees.

NYPH, Captain Thompson, sent to Mauritius.

A KEICH, Captain Cooke, Ransomed for 2500, Dollars.

A SNOW, Captain Nason, sent to the Mauritius.

A CRAB, Hon. Captain Turnour, sent to the Mauritius.

ELIZA, Captain Callender, Ditto.

The *Liverpool* had been dismantled, and otherwise much damaged in a gale of wind off Ceylon, and after her capture and Ransom, had proceeded to Prince of Wales's Island for repairs.

Captain Callender with his Officers and people, is arrived on the *Revenge*.

Captain Turnour, we are informed, is at Prince of Wales's Island.

On Saturday, also, anchored in the Roads his Majesty's sloop the *Swift*, and the HON. COMPANY'S SHIPS, *Boddam*, CAPT. J. JONES, and *Sirley Castle*, CAPT. GALE. The above ships sailed from England, as has been noticed in a former Paper, on the 2d of May—they are last from *Rio Janeiro*, which they left on the 12th of July.

### PASSENGERS ON THE BODDAM,

The Right Hon. Lord Hobart, Miss Adderley, Lady Hobart, Miss HOBART, Major BERESFORD, Mr. ADDERLEY, AND

Mr. BRIGGS, Surgeon

On Sunday morning, about ten o'clock, His LORDSHIP landed under the customary honours of the Garrison; and was received on the Beach by Sir CHARLES OAKLEY, and a number of Gentlemen, Civil and Military; and passed through a street of soldiery, formed of the 2d European Battalion, and the 3d Native Infantry, from the Eastern or Sea Gate to the Government House. After the adjustment of certain Official Preliminaries, the Commission, appointing his LORDSHIP GOVERNOR OF PORT ST. GEORGE, &c. &c. was read on the general Parade; where also the Keys of the Fort and Treasury were delivered to His LORDSHIP by Sir CHARLES OAKLEY.—So soon as the Commission had been read, a salute of nineteen guns was fired from the Walls of the Garrison—which was followed by three volleys from the two battalions under arms; and who had been drawn up in a square for the occasion.

His LORDSHIP afterwards received the Compliments of the Gentlemen present on his accession to his new dignity.

On Sunday evening arrived the Honourable Company's ship LORD MACARTNEY.

Yesterday morning His HIGHNESS the UMDUT-UL-UMRAH made his congratulatory visit to LORD HOBART at the Government House—On his entrance and departure from the Fort, he was saluted with twenty-one guns.

From late English Papers, we learn, that the *AURORA*, an Imperial Indiaman, last from Bengal, put into Portsmouth on the 28th of April.

That in the beginning of April, two line of Battle Ships, and a forty-gun frigate, arrived from Toulon under the White Flag, and were dismantled at Portsmouth.

All Neutral Vessels, laden with corn, were made prizes to the English, wherever they were encountered.

The French West India Fleet, laden with Flour, and Provisions, were daily expected—by Lord Howe's fleet, then in the Channel.

The French had an army of 80,000 men, and a large field of Artillery near the territory of Genoa, and were bent on enforcing their way through the Republic into Piedmont.

SIR CHARLES GREY and Sir J. JERVIS'S Shares of Prize money, in the capture of Martinico, were estimated at 100,000 £ sterling.

The Heads of Intelligence immediately following, are extracted from the *SUN*, of the 28th of April, 1794.

The Dutch and Flanders Mails, which arrived this morning, bring a good deal of interesting intelligence.

Letters from Brussels, of the 24th instant, state, that the Emperor went through the ceremonies of his inauguration as Duke of Brabant and Limbourg, in that Capital. The inhabitants of Brussels received His Majesty with enthusiastic joy, and the agreeable news which had just been received there from the Armies, heightened the charms of the Fete. The Emperor, with the two Arch-Dukes his Brothers, received the sacrament the same day, and set out in the morning of the next day for the Armies, accompanied by his illustrious Brothers.

Letters from Kufel of the 19th instant, state, that the German Peasants in the environs of Pirmasens, tired of the acts of oppression and rapine of the Sans Culottes, collected in a body, attacked those banditti, took two pieces of cannon and an howitzer, and drove them as far as Pirmasens, where the affrighted hosts of Equality shut the gates against their pursuers. The Peasants killed thirty of them.

The French are said to have advanced against those Peasants with a reinforcement of seven pieces of cannon; but the Peasants have also received military aid from the Allies, and are prepared to give farther proofs of their bravery to the Republicans.

All the Peasants inhabiting the villages between Lautern, Landstuhl, Deux-Ponts, Pirmasens, and Triptlitz, have risen against their oppressors, and being all provided with arms, the Allies will support their endeavours to drive the French back to their own frontiers.

On the 13th instant an Austrian Post near St. Wendel seized the French Commissary Albrecht, who had with him 4000 £ rials in specie, and carried him bound to Treves.

The French have also retreated from Mifsenheim, and the Saxons have already taken itation in and about that place.

On the 14th instant, a great Council of War was held at Heidelberg, at which all the Generals assisted. It is thought that the Campaign will speedily be opened in that quarter.

Letters from Nice of the 31st ultimo state, that on the preceding day, General Hoche arrived there from the Army of the North, for the purpose of taking upon him the Chief Command of the army in that quarter. Hoche, a young man only twenty-seven years of age, celebrated for re-taking the lines of Weissenbourg, and for delivering Landau, was however put under arrest immediately after his arrival, and is supposed to be a party concerned in the Conspiracy of Chabot and Co.

Letters from Genoa, of the 5th instant, confirm the intelligence of the preparations making by the Republic of Genoa, to defend its territory and shores against the French. The French are certainly preparing to enter the Genoese territory, by proceeding up the river, and the Austrians are, on the other hand, close to the confines of the Republic from the land side.

Letters from different parts of Poland, down to the 12th instant, agree in stating, that General Kosciusko, with his adherents, must, by this time, be completely surrounded by the Russians and Prussians, who effected a junction in the Woywoodship of Cracow. The insurgents, who had no other retreat left but Galicia, will be cut off there by the Austrians, who have received orders to treat as enemies, all the Poles who should appear with arms in hand in that Province. The Polish Regiment of Miaczynski, infantry, which passed that Frontier to join General Kosciusko, has already been dispersed by five hundred Austrian Hussars.

General Wurmsfer, who is shortly expected in Galicia, will command there a corps of at least 18,000 men. Besides the force under the Prussian General Schwerin, and the large re-inforcements which the Russians sent against the Insurgents from Volhynia, their speedy reduction may be considered, as it were, as already effected.

His Polish Majesty has issued an Universal, inviting his subjects not to take the smallest share in the troubles which have just broken out, but rather to do every thing to suppress them.

The Permanent Council having entreated the Prussian Minister not to let any Prussian Troops enter the territory of the Republic, M. de Buckholz in his answer, expresses his surprize that many adherents of Madaminski were then at liberty and unpunished at Warsaw.

The name of the Russian Colonel taken prisoner by the Corps of General Kotciusko, is Moronow, and not Woronow.

The Prussians are now at the distance of two leagues from Warsaw.

The Polish Colonel Walski is said to have been taken prisoner, and carried to Warsaw. Letters from Stockholm of the 12th instant state, that the papers of Baron Armfeldt having been seized, were publicly read, Many new Conspirators have been discovered, among others, some letters written by Count Gyltenstolpe, Governor of the King of Sweden, who has been disgraced, and ordered to quit the capital till further orders.

The Conspirators will be summarily proceeded against.

A loan of two millions and a half sterling, was on Monday negotiated in the city for the Emperor, under the sanction of Messrs. Boyd and Co. Merchants, who are the Trustees. The terms are these:—To borrow two millions and an half sterling; to be repaid by two millions and an half three per cent. Stock, and an annuity of 150,000 £ sterling for 25 years. The agreement binds the commissioners of the Emperor to buy up 6000 £ per cent. consuls monthly, until the whole sum is repaid, which will be in 27 years. The interest will amount to about seven and an half per cent.

### LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

WHITEHALL, April 30.

The letters, of which the following are copies, were this morning received from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Heights above Cateau, April 26, 1794.

It is from the field of battle that I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for his Majesty's information, with the glorious success which the army under my command have had this day.

At day-break this morning the enemy attacked me on all sides. After a short, but fierce conflict, we succeeded in repulsing them with considerable slaughter. The enemy's General, Chapuy, is taken prisoner, and we are masters of 35 pieces of the enemy's cannon. The behaviour of the British cavalry has been beyond all praise.

It is impossible for me as yet to give any account of the loss sustained by his Majesty's Troops. I have reason to believe that it is not considerable.

The only officers of whom I have any account as yet, and who I believe are all who have fallen upon the occasion are Major-general Mansell, Capt. Pigot, and Capt. Fellows, of the third Dragoon guards.

The army under his Imperial Majesty was attacked at the same time, and the only particulars with which I am acquainted at present are that the enemy were likewise repulsed with great loss.

I shall not fail to send you a more full account by the first opportunity.

I am &c.

FREDERICK,

P. S. This letter will be delivered to you by my Aid-de-Camp, Captain Murray, who will be able to give you any further information that you may wish to receive. Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

CATEAU, April 16, 1794.

In addition to my letter, written immediately after the engagement, I have just learned from his Imperial Majesty, that General Count Kingky and Major General Bellegrade, after having repulsed the enemy with great slaughter from Frisches, had pursued them as far as daylight would permit, in the direction of Capelle, and have taken twenty-two pieces of cannon: so that we are already in possession of fifty-seven pieces of ordnance taken from the enemy this day.

I am, &c. FREDERICK.

### LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 23. The letters, of which the following are extracts were this day received from Rear-Admiral MACBRIDE:

MINOTAUR, Plymouth Sailed, April 26, 1794.

SIR, Be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the *ECHO* sloop arrived here yesterday morning, bringing with her a letter from Sir JOHN WARREN, of his Majesty's ship *FLORA*, who was on his passage to Portsmouth, with the *Pomone* and *La Babet*, French frigates, captured by the squadron detached under his command.

The *CONCORDE* and *LA NYMPHE* arrived yesterday evening with *L'Engageant*, another French frigate, captured by the *CONCORDE*. Inclosed are the letters from the Captains Sir JOHN WARREN and Sir RICHARD STRACHAN, to me on the occasion. The *Reffiance*, another frigate that was in company, escaped, by her outdailing the *MELAMPUS* and *LA NYMPHE*, who chased her into Morlaix.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient and Most humble servant,

JOHN M'BRIDE.

PHILIP STEVENS, Esq.

FLORA, at Sea, April 24, 1794.

SIR, In pursuance of your orders, I proceeded with the Ships *Arethusa*, *Melampus*, *La Nymphe*, and *Concorde*, to cruise on the Coast of France; and on the 22d instant, from variable winds, being to the westward of Guernsey, Rock Dove bearing E. by S. four or five leagues; Guernsey N. E. half East seven or eight leagues. I discovered at four in the morning four sail, standing out to sea upon the larboard tack; the wind S. S. W. and, as the morning began to break, I saw from their manœuvres and firing of guns they were some of the enemy's ships of war. They soon afterwards appeared in a line of battle on the larboard tack, and as our ships from having chased, were not collected, I made the signal to form in succession. We crossed each other on contrary tacks, and the enemy began the action at a considerable distance; their stern-most ship having passed over, they again tacked; but the wind changing two points in our favour, I perceived it was possible to weather them, and therefore made the signal for the ships to engage as they came up, so as to prevent the enemy gaining their own shore, and to oblige them to come to a close action: I am happy to say we succeeded in this object.

The engagement lasted nearly three hours, when two of the ships struck: I then made the signal for those who were coming up to pursue and engage the enemy; as from the situation of this ship, having led the line into action, she was incapable of continuing the pursuit.

I am much indebted to Sir Edward Pellew, in the *Arethusa*, who was my second after, and the other officers and ships under my command, who exerted themselves in engaging and pursuing the enemy.

I have since been informed that another of the enemy's ships struck to the *Concorde*; Sir Richard Strachan, in the evening; but, as that ship and the *Nymphe* have not yet joined me, I cannot yet make any return of their state and condition.

The French squadron consisted of *L'Engageant*, 36 guns, 18 pounders; 300 men; Monsieur Dufarceaux Chef D'Escadre; *La Pomone*, 44 guns, 24 pounders; 400 men; *Le Reffance*, 36 guns, 18 pounders; 320 men; *La Babet*, 22 guns; 9 pounders; 200 men; they failed from Concarle Bay the evening before we met them.

I owe every obligation and acknowledgement to the officers and crew of this ship for their zeal and exertions upon this and every former occasion in the service of their KING and country, and trust you will recommend them to their Lordship's notice and protection.

Enclosed are lists of the killed and wounded, and also of the ships taken from the enemy.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

Rear-Admiral MACBRIDE.

A List of killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships.

*FLORA* and *Arethusa*, on the 23d of April 1794. *FLORA*—1 seaman killed, 3 ditto wounded. *Arethusa*.—1 master's mate killed, 5 seamen wounded.

A list of the killed and wounded on board the Conventional frigates La Pomone and La Babet, on the 23d of April, 1794.

La Pomone.—Between 80 and 100 killed and wounded.

La Babet.—Between 30 and 40 killed and wounded.

JOHN B. WARREN, Captain.

FLORA, at sea, April 24, 1794.

An account of the Conventional Frigates taken by the Squadron, under the command of Sir J. B. Warren, Bt. on the 24th of April, 1794. La Pomone—44 guns, 24 pounders; 400 men—143 feet keel—42 feet beam—1100 tons—5 years old, and supposed to be the finest frigate they had.

La Babet—22 guns, 9 pounders, 200 men, (Signed)

J. B. WARREN Captain.

FLORA, at sea, April 24, 1794.

LA CONCORDE, Plymouth Sound, April 24, 1794.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you of my arrival here with his Majesty's ship under my command, with a French frigate which we took in the afternoon of the 23d instant.

The early transactions of that day have been detailed to you by Sir JOHN WARREN, but as the FLORA was at too great a distance to observe my proceedings in the afternoon, I beg to relate the particulars of my conduct from the time we passed the Pomona after she had surrendered. About eleven A. M. we were near enough to receive and return the fire of the enemy's two frigates which were making off. It was my intention to endeavour to disable the sternmost, and leave her for the ships of his MAJESTY which were following us, and push on to attack the leading ship, the bore down, and closed to support her second, and laying herself across our bows, soon disabled us in our sails and rigging so much, that we dropped astern. We soon got our sails on the ship again, and I purposed to keep the enemy's two ships in check till our's arrived, as the only means of taking them both; but finding the day far advanced, and little probability of our being assisted, as our ships rather dropped, and expecting our maintop-mast, which was shot through, to go every minute, knowing that if our mast went, both the ships must escape, I determined to secure the one I was nearest. She was assisted for some time by her second, but changing sides in the smoke, it prevented him from annoying us, she was defended with the greatest bravery from twelve till a quarter before two P. M. when being silenced, and totally unmanageable, they called out they had surrendered. She proved to be *Le Eugagante*, of 34 guns and four carronades, with 300 men. The other frigate *Le Resolue*, after firing a few shot stood on, and our ship, much cut

up in her sails and rigging, was not in a condition to follow her. The mast of the *L'Engagante*, in the evening, as we attempted to tow her, fell, and expecting our's to go also, I availed myself of seeing the *NYMPH* and *MELAMPUS*, returning from the chase of the *Resolue*, to make the signal for assistance. The *NYMPH* joined us and we steered for this port.

I must request you to inform their Lordships, that the zealous, cool, and steady conduct of the Officers and Ship's Company was highly meritorious in the action; and their efforts in refitting the ship, after the fatigue they experienced, exceeded any exertions I ever saw before. As the First Lieutenant, CHARLES APTHORPE, was mostly with me, I had an opportunity of observing the enterprize which pervaded his conduct, and I must acknowledge the great assistance he was of to me, from the able manner in which he performed the various duties I employed him upon; and am convinced also of the good conduct of Lieutenants Boys and Evans, who commanded on the main deck. I enclose a report of the damages and state of the ship.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

Rear Admiral Macbride, &c. &c.

#### BRITISH HEAD-QUARTERS.

CATEAU, APRIL 24.

At four o'clock this morning I left Valenciennes, with the intention of visiting Landrecy, to see the state of the siege. At Salem, about half-way between those two places, I heard a very heavy cannonade on the right, at the distance of about a league. In a few minutes after, a regiment of Austrian Cavalry, and a detachment of British Light Dragoons, were ordered to charge the French. I went out with the British, to see the action which fortune had thrown in my way—We had scarcely time to come up with the enemy before they were charged, broken and pursued by a detachment of the 15th and 16th Light Dragoons, and some Austrian Hussars.

This action was very gallant, and did great honour to the British and Foreign Troops. They not only pursued a very superior body of French Cavalry to a very great distance, but cut their way through a corps of Infantry posted in the rear, and were obliged, on their way back, to cut their passage through another numerous body of Infantry. Several of the Light Dragoons were wounded; and Capt. Elliot, who commanded them, was shot through the body. I hope he will recover, for he is a very brave and excellent officer.

The French were severely handled. Five hundred of them were said to be left dead upon the field; and if there had been any proportion in point of numbers, the Allies would have brought off about fifteen pieces of French Cannon.

The enemy had come out from Cambray, and attacked the frontier post on that side; but they will not be eager to give any further annoyance to the British and Austrian Light Dragoons.

The Trenches will soon be opened against Landrecy—While I was there, the Carmagnols threw several shells, and fired some cannon, but did no mischief. A large body of Hanoverians and Hessians are encamped within gun-shot of the place; and it is generally supposed it must soon fall.

Whatever may be the issue of the campaign, it has been begun with all possible vigour. Landrecy was completely invested on the same day on which the Austrians appeared before it—An entrenched camp, strong by nature and art, was carried with great bravery by the Austrians, Hanoverians and Hessians. The French had a great many killed, and many taken prisoners—This, however, unfortunately cost the Allies about 500 brave men in killed and wounded; but there is no instance of such celerity in military operations. This is attributed to the genius of General Mack—He will not sleep on his arms, nor allow the French any time to receive him *handicapped*.

The possession of Landrecy is of great importance—it commands the forest of Morval—Maubeuge and Cambray may be kept in check by those who are masters of it, and it opens in a great measure a passage to any part of France.

I conducted to a Surgeon at Salem about a dozen of the 15th Light Dragoons to be dressed, none of whom were mortally wounded—Their arms were dyed with the blood of the Carmagnols.

APRIL 25.

The French lost yesterday seven or eight pieces of cannon, and were certainly shamefully beaten by a body of our troops, not a tenth of their number. The French will not fight in the open field—There are not above twenty of the 15th Light Dragoons killed and wounded; but the wounds, I am sorry to say, are mostly bad. Having cut their way through the French Cavalry, who exceeded them greatly in numbers, they also charged a large body of Infantry for near three miles, through which they were obliged to cut their way a second time. It is surprising that the number of the killed and wounded was not greater; but the rapidity of the charge struck the French with surpris, and left them no time to oppose such brave and determined men.

The Hungarian Hussars who shared in the noble action, are mounted upon very small but very spirited horses: they could not keep pace with the British Light Dragoons, but their riders were not less brave and active when they got up with the enemy. The French Hussars are mounted on small and wretched animals.

I went last night to the Hospital, to see the wounded, who have been brought in here: the Duke of York was among them, kindly enquiring into the nature of their wounds, and expressing much solicitude for their recovery. This is a noble trait in His Royal Highness's character, and does him more honour than the most splendid victory could confer: he is therefore very popular, and almost adored by the Army.

After the surrender of Landrecy, which is shortly expected, Cambray, it is supposed, will be next attacked. On the side of Landrecy, a very heavy cannonade is at this moment heard, which leads us to suppose that the Trenches are opened. [True Briton.]

#### THE COMBINED ARMIES.

The following is an accurate return of the forces of the Allies in and near Landrecy, with the places they were stationed at, according to the last advices;

The total amount of the Army under the command of HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY is estimated at 187,000 men; namely, 15,000 Dutch, and 15,000 Austrians, under the command of the Prince of Orange and Gen. LATOUR, by whom the Siege of Landrecy is formed; and 15,000 British, and 15,000 Austrians, commanded by the Duke of YORK, and General ORRO, encamped on the side of Cambray, to watch the motions of the great French Army. The Emperor, and the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, are at the head of 60,000 Austrians, in the vicinity of Guise; 12,000 Hessians and Austrians, under the command of General WORM, are stationed near Douay and Bouchain. Count Kaunitz, with 15,000 Austrians, defends the Sambre, and the quarter of Maubeuge. And, lastly, General Clairfayt, with 40,000 Austrians and Hanoverians, protects Flanders, from Tourney to the Sea-side.

#### PRICE OF STOCKS.

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