

THE EDITOR, in the last COURIER, lamented his excellent inability to lay before his READERS a more ample detail of European Intelligence, than he, at that time, found himself empowered to furnish, from the few Papers, which had come to his hands, and from the circumstance of those Papers being published in a Foreign Language. Since the issuing of the ORDINARY COURIER, from a close examination, and from a free selection from the Foreign Gazettes, he has drawn several Heads of Information, which he considers important, and interesting; and so many of which, as the occasion will allow, he submits through the medium of his present Paper, reserving the residue for the purposes of future publication. The EDITOR would not have limited himself so much, as to the Extracts he had made from the *Leven Gazettes*, but from the full and comprehensive Account of Affairs, both English and Continental, and of which he has not scrupled to avail himself, contained in the two late Papers received from Bombay.

THE EDITOR will not hazard an opinion, with respect to the Intelligence now published; he contents himself with publishing a detail of Facts, drawn from the sources which he has noticed, and which, he conceives, will be either of amusement or of information to his READERS; but for the Truth or for the Political Opinion of which he cannot undertake to answer. And, if on reference to past details, it should chance to appear, that he has predicated any thing, which after contingency has realized and functioned; the EDITOR will be satisfied, if such prediction be set down as an instance of his good fortune, rather than of speculative or political merit; for he cannot prevail on himself to presume or arrogate any thing from the coincidence of a fortuitous event, which might or might not have verified his previous assertions.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LEYDEN GAZETTES.

POLITICAL, AND PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY, 7.

THE turn, the affairs of Great Britain have taken since the opening of Parliament, has been very different from the gloomy predictions of forms, with which this critical epoch was represented to be threatened. Great indeed was our astonishment on hearing, that Mr. Fox was the first to applaud the measures of the Prime Minister on the opening of the Budget, relative to the loan of eleven millions. Mr. SHERIDAN, his friend, (whom we do not always find acting with the same justice towards his adversaries, which is from time to time manifested by Mr. Fox) being dangerously ill, the opening of the Budget, which, in general, is a point of some nicety with a Minister, was to the present Premier a satisfactory office, as on the one side, he was easily able to carry the measures for the support of the war with vigour, while on the other he was free and safe from the keen Criticisms, to which plans of Finance, Loans, and Taxes are commonly liable.

As it may not be indifferent to our readers, to see an abridged state of the expences and revenues stated by M. PITT, we insert a summary of his speech on the opening of

THE BUDGET.

The PRIME MINISTER, as usual, divided his subject under three distinct heads. The first contained the sums granted for the different services during the present war—the second a comparative statement of the various objects of expenditure, and of the revenue, and the means of supporting it—and the third, a detail of the conditions of the Loan, and an explanation of the proper objects for new

taxation; on which he contended, that the nation might rely for a produce, equal to the present exigencies.

Mr. PITT commenced his speech by an exposition of the existing necessity for the co-operation and unanimity of every lover of his country in the prosecution and support of the present unsuccessive war; a war, when no less was at stake, than the preservation of Civil Society, and the existence of Good Order. He contended that the real design of those who had seized and fallen on the Government of France, was to establish and confirm their own power by the downfall and ruin of those, who alone had title to it, and of whom, it was not to be expected that they would stand in fear; so long as the spoil and plunder of the unhappy Citizens, who had embarked in the Royal cause, should serve to captivate the multitude with whom they condescended to share the dishonest gain. In such a war—what Englishman was there, who would not sacrifice a small part of his property, rather than run the risk of seeing the whole delivered to the rapacity of popular Despotism, or the lawless grime of Anarchy. He next stated that the efforts made by government were proportioned and directed to the urgency of the occasion.

Parliament had voted for the second year of the war, *thirty five thousand Seamen and Marines*, and already at the close of the first, there were wanting only 10,000 men of that complement. In the course of the first year the augmentation of the naval force amounted to 50 or 60,000 men, and the equipment of vessels had not been inferior. In a word, it might be said, that the exertions in the naval Department, had exceeded any other which had been made, in so short a period. If necessity required it, in the course of the year, a vote of 80,000 men, would be sufficient for a fresh augmentation.—That of the Land forces was no less than 300,000 men, and the vote passed in Parliament on that subject comprehended in it, the Land forces of Britain, comprising the Scotch Feudibles, and the English Militia at 140,000 men, to which must be added 30 or 40,000 Foreign troops in the British pay. Lastly the Artillery Department, had been put on a footing, much more extended, and such as the changes made in modern Artillery and a perfect establishment thereof required.—In consequence of the augmentation that had been made, the corps of Artillery amounted to 5 or 6,000 men—thus, according to the statement of the land, and naval forces, that Great Britain has at present on foot, it appears, that no less than 2,00,000 men, are employed by this country, in the present war. Such he recapitulated, was the account of the dispositions for the present year—those of last year must necessarily have exceeded the means then granted, as 14 or 15,000 Seamen had been employed more than had been provided for: there had also been a deficiency in the Land, and Militia, and Casual Services had been more considerable, than they were stated in the calculation of last year. Provision also was to be made for the reimbursement of the Exchequer Bills in circulation.—Mr. PITT, then explained the articles to be provided for, in the present sitting, and which he stated, according to the subjoined calculation.

For the Navy,	£. 5,525,000
Army, including 169,000 foreign troops,	6,837,000
Artillery,	1,315,000
Casual Services,	206,000
Deficiency in the Subsidies,	474,000
Do. in the Land and Militia-taxes,	350,000
Sum to be added to the million to diminish the National debt,	200,000
Exchequer Bills to be reimbursed,	5,500,000
	£. 19,939,000

The means of raising the above sum, as Mr. PITT said, was easily to be perceived, must be greater now than in the time of Peace, and it was impossible to do it, without the medium of a loan—and the loan proposed by the Minister was fixed at 11 millions Sterling, and the entire means, to provide for the subsidy required, as follow.

By a Tax on Malt,	£. 2,750,000
Produce of the other taxes from the 5th Apr. 94, to 5th Apr. 95,	2,107,050
The East India Company,	500,000
Bills of Exchequer,	3,500,000
Loan,	11,000,000
	£. 19,947,050

In the third part of the finance, Mr. PITT stated the particular conditions of the loan, and touched on the proper objects for new taxation. The conditions for the New Loan were, that each Subscriber shall receive for every tool, a capital of the like sum in *Annuities* at 3 per cent. which, according to the present state of the Stocks, makes 66l. twenty-five pounds in *annuities* at 4 per cent. making 21l. lastly 17s. 6d. in *Long Annuities* at 10 years purchase.—These, according to the *Price of Stocks*, make the real value of every 100l.—103l. 12s. 6d. and by the same calculation it would appear, that the Loan pays 4l. 17s. 6d. per cent. per annum.

It was no small satisfaction for the Minister, that he could say, that the Interest for the Loan was much less than any other power in Europe could have effected a loan to that extent. He felt himself extremely happy, that the plan of this advantageous bargain, met with the approbation of five associations of men, respectable for the greatness of their capital, and extensive credit. With the Bankers, the annual Interest of the New Capital, resulting from the loan of eleven millions, was in the 3 per cents. 330,000—in the 4 per cents 440,000—in Long Annuities, 62,730, to which must be added, the Interest of four million of the Navy Debt, which Mr. Pitt further said, that he intended to consolidate into Stock, that is to say, 248,000 per annum: The further sum of 650,000 arising on 1 per cent. commission payable to the Agents of the *National Debt*, with the other expences attending it—Lastly the sum of 10,000 to replace the produce of the taxes on Gloves and Funerals, which had been repealed—thus the sum to be provided by new taxes, amounted to 908,000l. per annum.

The new taxes then proposed by the Minister were, an addition of one penny per gallon on all *Liquors distilled* in this country—of 10d per gallon on *Brandy*—and 8d. on *Wine*; the produce of which might be estimated at 243,000—an augmentation of the duties on *Bricks and Tiles* valued at 70,000—a like addition on *Slates and Stones* at 30,000—also an addition on *Polished Glazs and Looking Glasses*—52,000—on *Papery*, 1,000—a Qualification Duty on Attorneys of 100l. making 260,000—the produce of the taxes of 1794, which are to be continued, 350,000—a continuation of the taxes on the Scotch Dittilleries 43,000—according to this calculation, the increase of Revenue of 911,000 per annum, which will be sufficient to pay the annual interest of the loan of 11,000,000.

The proposed taxes passed without the least opposition; as Mr. FOX, who spoke immediately after Mr. PITT, made no difficulty in agreeing to them, and said, that, as far as he was able to judge of the plan of Finance, the loan was made with as much prudence as economy, and as advantageous to the public in general, as it was generous and just to the Lenders—he applauded the intention of Mr. Pitt of circulating Navy Bills, and of consolidating that debt; a project which he, Mr. FOX, had, in the preceding sessions, ineffectually recommended.—The only thing which Mr. FOX named, was that part of the KING'S SPEECH where His Majesty said, "the rigour of taxes to be imposed would not be felt by the lower class of people"—He lamented the war and its consequence, increased taxation, in a very strong and nervous manner—but there was nothing in that part of his speech, but what he had again and again exprelled on former occasions.

OF FRENCH PROPERTY in the BRITISH FUNDS.

THE Law, which Government thought necessary, to render the plan of the French Committee abortive, passed the 3d of this month, (February) the House of Commons, without the least opposition.

The *Secretary General* said, that according to the information laid before the House the day before, there was but little necessity to urge any thing further to make them sensible of the utility of the Bill, he intended to propose, "to hinder, for a CERTAIN TIME, the payment of EFFECTS OF MONEY, belonging to the SUBJECTS OF FRANCE at present in the hands of the English, to the order of those persons, who actually exercise the power of Government in that country, and

"to preserve or return those effects or money to Individuals, who may be LAWFUL PROPRIETORS THEREOF."
Mr. PITT seconded the motion, and the Bill passed accordingly.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

The Debates on the extraordinary expences of the Land Forces were very long.

SIR GEORGE YOUNGE, *Secretary at War*, after having traced the important services of the Land Force, in the present year, moved "that there might be granted for the service of the current year, 60,000 effectives, exclusive of 3382 invalids."

Mr. HUSSEY rose to oppose the motion of the *Secretary at War*, and observed, that he really was ashamed at the opposition he was about to make, but he objected to the motion, from a conviction, that neither, the number proposed, nor a much greater could accomplish the end, for which they were intended.

MAJOR MAITLAND, brother to the Earl of Lauderdale, one of the strong supports of Opposition, attacked the Minister with equal force, but in a more decisive manner. He was willing to grant the number required; but he could not but pass the most severe, and lively censure on the management of the war; and the want of success on all occasions from the raising the siege of Dunkirk, to the execution of Toulon; and he attributed all these to the misconduct of the MINISTRY.

Mr. JENKINSON replied to the reproaches of MAJOR MAITLAND, and after some other short discussions, Mr. PITT rose, and defended very ably his own conduct; though he acknowledged that his measures had been disconcerted by a superiority of forces, which the French had found means to assemble, he maintained, however that considering all things, his measures had been as well planned as human prudence would permit.

Mr. FOX closed the Debate with a censure much more extensive and stronger than that passed by Major Maitland.

This Debate, by the reflexions and details furnished by the course of last year's campaign, were very interesting.

The MOTION of Sir George Younge passed without a division.

EXPEDITION OF EARL MOIRA.

The account given by the Earl of Moira in the House of Lords, on the 14th February, of the circumstances relative to the ill success of his expedition, deserves particular notice:—the extract is as follows—

"It is with pleasure, says the EARL of MOIRA, that I embrace an unexpected opportunity, of giving some account of facts and circumstances, with respect to myself, and of which some mention has been made in the House of Commons—I was named to a command, without being consulted, but which I afterwards without hesitation accepted, to co-operate with the Royalists on the Coast of Britain, but altho' this service was not so immediately pressing, as the one to which I was first named, to make a descent on the Coast of France, I accepted the command, animated by the same principles which first induced me. On Sunday the 17th Nov. I was honoured with His Majesty's orders. On the Friday following, all necessary arrangements being made, I failed from *Portsmouth*—Contrary winds and stormy weather rendering the Frigates from joining the Fleet, we did not leave Portsmouth till the 1st December—Before the Fleet failed, His Majesty had information from several persons who had left the Royalists Army, on the 10th November, which was then on a march to Dal on the Coast of Britain, of the movements of that Body—By some unexpected delays the persons charged with the information, unfortunately did not arrive in England till the 25th November—These persons brought with them the signals that were to be made on the arrival of the English Fleet on the Coast, as also other signals, to direct the troops to the place, where the Royalists wished them to land—Having failed, as I have before observed, on the 1st December, the fleet arrived on the French Coast near Cherbourg, at the break of day. We failed along the coast for several days without any signal being made, and when, according to

my instructions, I gave orders to steer for Guernsey. While I continued there, I dispatched messengers to the Royalists Army, and learnt, on their return, that four days after the conference, which the Royalists had held with the messengers on the 10th Nov. they had been obliged to make an attack on Granville and being repulsed, had retired to the banks of the *Loire*.—Some French Papers which were brought me, announced that a large column had directed its march towards *Caen* in *Normandy*.—A violent storm soon after coming on, and it not being thought that *Guernsey roads* were perfectly safe to ride in a part of the Fleet was obliged to leave their anchorage there. According to the information I had received, that a column of Royalists had marched to *Caen* in *Normandy*, I thought it my duty to make an attempt at a cooperation with it, expecting the part of the Fleet, which had left us, would keep off *Portsmouth* and not come to an anchor there—I understood, when off the above Port, that the plans of the Royalists had entirely miscarried.—This (continues the Earl of Moira) is a short account of the expedition and of the circumstances to which its ill success is to be ascribed.—There still remains another circumstance for me to elucidate, of which much has been said in the other House, perhaps without any bad intention towards me.—The matter has been spoken of, without understanding or mention even of the circumstances attendant on the expedition, and which would not fail to set it in a clear point of view; and which, he hoped, would excuse him. It is objected, that I have employed French Officers on the expedition; for which I will give my reasons.

“When I failed from *Guernsey* with an intention to join the Royalists at *Caen*, I thought it necessary to name a list of French General Officers on account of their local knowledge and other exclusive advantages, which the French Officers possess.—This list contained two *Aid de Camps* and a *French Secretary* and a *Quarter Master General*.—For this part of my conduct, I had no authority from his Majesty's Ministers, but I imagined that the nature of my situation would allow me to do any thing I judged advantageous to the service of his Majesty, or useful to the cause in which I was engaged. If, however, it is judged, that I have acted on erroneous principles, I beg leave to declare, that, in that case, I willingly consent that the expences incurred by the nomination of French Officers be deducted from my military pay. I am, moreover, censured for having employed French Artillery Men; when the fact is, that the Council, which directed the operations of the Army of the Royalists, had sent to England very strong representations, stating that they had a very large train of Artillery, but for want of Artillery Men it was rendered useless.” I thought it, therefore, necessary to request admittance would provide the army under my command, with Artillery Men, ordered from Flanders.—On their arrival I assigned them a certain pay, but which pay was never carried to any account.—It would have been the greatest injustice and most unprecedented inhumanity to have abandoned these men after they had joined my army.—Amongst other criticisms that have been made on this subject, it is said, that the names of the French Officers, I appointed, ought to have been made public.—I entreat the House by all it holds most sacred, and by what I myself hold most dear in the world, that in case such a measure should be proposed, during my absence, that they will not assent to it.—For though the Officers individually fear nothing from such a discovery, with regard to themselves, yet as they have wives and children in France, the publication of their names, would expose those innocent victims to imminent and certain danger: as the party now domineering in France, not being able to revenge themselves on the Husbands and Fathers, according to their principles and mode of governing, would make the whole weight of their revenge fall on their families, already too wretched and unhappy.—Oh my Lords these strangers have already seen the cup of their misfortunes and sufferings but too much filled.—Let it not then be said that an English hand directed the dagger, plunged in their breast, to add another wound to the number they have already experienced, from the inhuman and cruel despotism of their countrymen. In a word if the censure, which lays such stress on the nomination of these unfortunate French Officers, be merited.—Let it fall.—I beseech you.—Let it fall entirely on myself.—The fault was not the Ministers.—I alone am culpable.”

The preceding speech of the Earl of Moira, replete with that ingenuousness and generosity which characterizes the true soldier, had

the effect expected from it.—The opposition appeared ashamed of the illiberal criticisms, which had been thrown out by Mr. Maitland and other members of the House of Commons.—The Earl of Lauderdale attempted to palliate them by the reproaches which he levelled at the Ministers, for having rather chosen to keep a haughty and disdainful silence as to the Earl of Moira instead of giving that cordial explanation, which his Lordship had not refused to do himself.—An eulogium on the personal qualifications of the Earl, tended to soften whatever might appear hasty in the censures of Lord Lauderdale and the opposition.

Lord Grenville declared “that far from fearing an accusation of illegality on the part of Ministers, or violation of the Constitution, with which opposition had threatened them, relative to the conduct of the Earl of Moira; the Ministers willingly re-leased the Earl from all responsibility and took it entirely on themselves.

DESCENT OF THE FRENCH.

LONDON 18th to 21st FEB.

THOUGH but little faith has in general been put in the report, which for some time had prevailed; that the French were preparing to make a descent on the *Coasts of Great Britain and Ireland*; yet Government had thought it expedient to dispatch a Cutter, to gather information at the entrance of the different ports of France. The Cutter failed from *Portsmouth* on the night of the 13th Feb. and returned in six days from that date. On the 9th, Government received information of the discovery which had been made by the Captain of the Cutter—and it appeared by his intelligence, that he had approached *Oberbois* and *Bayre de Grace*, as near as possible—and run the coast down, under the fire of the Enemy's guns, ranged along the Coast; and with difficulty had escaped the red hot Balls, that were fired from one of their Batteries.—The Captain and Officers declared, that from the observations they had made, nothing positively was going forward towards embarking Troops at the French Ports—and that it were impossible there should for a certain time, as the French from every account they had received, had not a sufficient number of vessels to be employed as Transports, and that they saw no preparations, sufficiently advanced, to effect a descent with any hopes of success.—We need not therefore be under apprehension either from the notices, contained in the French Papers—or of the intelligence received from *Guernsey* the 13th of this month, of an attack having been already made on that Island.—The people of *Guernsey*, nevertheless have put themselves in a posture to receive the Conventionists, as well as the English, all of whose officers have been ordered to their respective Regiments. A number of Chefts of Arms have also been got ready, that they may be transported to any part of the Kingdom, where and when they might be wanted with all possible expedition. Besides the great dependance was placed in the fate of *Lord Howe's Fleet*, which was ready for Sea on the shortest notice; that so far from dread being conceived from an Invasion from the Conventionists, that it was still supposed that the expedition of the *Earl of Moira* will take place, although it had been retarded by some unforeseen accidents; probably in some degree by the plans presented by *Colonel Mack* and approved by our Cabinet, according to which it is said that the Allies will endeavour to enter France at the same time, in different places, without waiting, as they had heretofore done, the events of long sieges; as also to discountenance a defensive course, always so dangerous with the French, and still more so in the state of their present exultation.

VIENNA, Feb. 22.—All the letters that have arrived here for ten or twelve days past, from the frontiers of Turkey, announce a war between Russia and the Porte, to be inevitable. All the Pachas, that command on the side of the Niefter, and the Danube, have received orders to be in a state of readiness, instant orders have been issued to provision the garrisons of *Brailow*, *Ismail*, *Bender*, and *Choczem*, for twelve months; and recruits are raising every where, to complete the Ottoman Army.

PORTSMOUTH, March 10.—The Cutter *Pilot*, had been dispatched after the *West India Fleet*, and those of *Cork*, and the *Mediterranean*, with orders for their return, as it is said, the French fleet had been seen in the Channel.

OF THE DISPOSITION OF THE FRENCH, and COMBINED ARMIES.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from BRUSSELS, 10th February, 1794.

THE different movements and preparations on the Frontiers, seem to threaten a brisk opening of the Campaign. According to an exact account of the strength of the English, Austrian, and Hanoverian Armies, that defend our territories from the Sea, to Luxembourg, it appears that the Combined Forces, form an effective body of near 100,000 men.—In this statement neither the Sick, nor the Dutch Army, which is intended to act on this side, are included. The body of the confederates, which is so considerable, ought to be sufficient, not only to render ineffectual all the efforts which the enemy may make; with a view of regaining their Fortresses, but also, enable the Allies to penetrate still further into the French Territories.—The mode of attack, is said to have been finally settled, against the Frontiers of France, in the several conferences which have taken place, and at which all the Generals have assisted; some persons who should appear in the Secret pretend to say, it is to have one grand object, and to be directed principally against *Lille*. The possession of that important place, would entirely defeat any attempt of the French on that side of the country, and secure the Allies from the devastations which, at present, ruin *West-Flanders*. Though nothing of any importance happens daily, with great vigor and obsequency on both sides. The 6th of this month our Light Troops took, near *Cambray*, several waggons laden with wine, brandy &c. for that garrison, after dispersing the escort, consisting of a troop of *Cassars*.

On the other side, the Conventionists advanced on the 7th to our cantonments between *Lille* and *Tournay*, where after a very brisk skirmish, they not only obliged some of our advanced posts to retreat, but likewise pillaged several Farms, and carried off the provisions in waggons which they had brought for the purpose.

The Generals who assembled here to concert the plan of operations for the ensuing campaign, after several conferences held in the presence of H. R. H. the Archduke Charles, are returned to put themselves at the head of their respective Armies, on the Frontiers. Within these few days, about 4000 Austrian or Imperial Troops have passed by this place, consisting of Cavalry and Infantry, intended to complete those corps that may have most suffered. There is also a train of *Battering Artillery*, forwarded to the Army, from *Maastricht* and a large convoy of *Shells and Balls*.

A private letter from *Lille*, that has been received here; confirms the report that very formidable preparations are carrying on for the continuation of war in *Flanders*, *Artois*, and *Picardy*.—It says that these three Provinces appear at present but one extended Camp—and those places heretofore sacred to the arts, are turned into Furnaces and Powder Mills. And some letter gives an account of the reinforcements lately arrived at the Northern Army, these consist of 15,000 men, arrived from the Army of *Moselle*. A second body of 12,000 men, who are just returned from fighting the Royalists, and 2,000 young men of the first Recrutation, intended to complete the old corps; which make in the whole 47,000 men.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from BRUSSELS, dated the 20th February.

All our troops are in motion, and advancing to those parts of our territories, which are threatened by the enemy. The Regiment of *Wurtemberg* Infantry is marched to reinforce the Garrison of *Ruesnai*, and that of *Ligne* with a Corps of *Hessians*, has entered *Cende*. The Carbiners of the Emperor, a Regiment of *Cuoersiers*, and *Lancers* Dragoons, with *Clairfayt's* Regiment of Infantry, are gone toward *Tournay*. General *Clairfayt*, takes command of the body of the army intended to cover *Le Tournes*. The Head Quarters of the Austrian Army, commanded by the Prince of *Saxe Cobourg* is transferred from *Bettegnies* to *Valenciennes*.—On the side of *Flanders*, a large body of English Troops, composed of Cavalry, Infantry, with a great train of Artillery, are marching toward *Tournay*, and *Mosin*—A

second Detachment more considerable than the former, is preparing to move for the same place.

The movements and preparations are intended, at present, only to obstruct the French from invading our Frontiers, which the increasing reinforcements in *Cambresis* and *Flanders*, seem to threaten.—The Line of Troops, which cover *West Flanders*, is daily reinforcing, and the Frontiers are put in the best state of Defence the time and circumstances will permit. *Furnes* and *Mening* are actually covered by out works; *Arras* is tolerably well fortified and the demolitions around that Fort will be soon finished. A number of Pioneers are employed to erect Batteries and entrenchments in the environs of *Tournay*.—In fact, means are employed on all sides to counteract the schemes of the Conventionists.—Waiting to realize their expectations, they renew from time to time, their exertions on our Frontiers: they have again returned to the Principality of *Chimay*, the environs of *Beaumont*, and to the province of *Luxembourg*, whence they have drawn Provision, Horses and Cattle.—These attacks compel the inhabitants of the Frontiers to leave their homes and retire to the interior Towns.

On the opening of the Campaign, prudence preferred that the Military Hospitals, of *Mons* and *Tournay* should be evacuated, for the reception of those unfortunate men, who may be wounded in the ensuing engagements, and to remove the sick contained in them, to the amount of 5 or 6,000 to some place more distant. Two or three hundred waggons have passed this place within these five days.—Bettered a quantity of Military stores and a train of heavy Artillery were dispatched to the army.—Colonel *Mack* is returned from London, where he has been to communicate to the British Ministry the plan of operations last agreed on in this city. He is at present at *Braine La Conte*, the place where a Council of war is to be held, at which all the General Officers are to attend. H. A. H. Arch Duke Charles, has set out for that place.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from BRUSSELS dated 27th February, 1794.

Colonel *Mack* arrived on Monday the 17th from London, where he only staid eight and forty hours, but employed that short time on some very important objects.—He was introduced to his Majesty on the 14th, and dined at Mr. Pitt's with the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Marquis Cornwallis, *Earl Moira*, and several other Generals. The evening was employed in examining and settling schemes for the ensuing campaign, which met with general approbation. On his return, after having paid his respects to the Arch-Duke Charles, he repaired to *Mons*.—*Marshall Prince Cobourg*, met him at *Briane-le-Comte*, halfway from *Brussels*, where the Arch-Duke arrived also. Immediately after the conference held there, at which Lord *Elgin*, Minister from the Court of London was present, Colonel *Mack* departed to take an inspection of the Towns, and Body of the Army, which he had not seen before, as far as *Treves*, whence he was expected to return in eight days.—

This Officer, whose talents had gained the confidence and esteem of the Prince of *Saxe Cobourg*, modestly refused the great marks of distinction that were offered him.—The Arch Duke had prepared apartments for him at his Court, and the Emperor himself, wrote to the Prince of *Saxe Cobourg*, and Prince *Hohenloe* to inform them, that he had raised him to the rank of Major General, in making him *Quarter-master general* of the Army, but Colonel *Mack* rather chose to reside in a ready furnished house; and when the Arch Duke presented him his Commission of General, he begged to decline accepting it, saying, that he had been sufficiently rewarded in being appointed *Quarter-master-general*, as he had rendered no new service, that entitled him to that superior rank.—The Prince de *Cobourg* having removed his Head Quarters to *Valenciennes*, he was received at that place with every demonstration of joy. The town was illuminated, and the inhabitants shewed the most sincere demonstrations of joy, on hearing of the most efficacious defence against the yoke that threatened them, by the preparations of the French Convention.

Prince William of Gloucester will soon join the army in *Flanders* with a detachment from the Guards.

All the inhabitants of *Coblenz*, have declared in favor of the English, consequently against the French Republic.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from BRUSSELS dated 3d March, 1794.

The Conventional Army, commanded by General Pieregrin, has lately made a general movement in advance, which makes us believe, that the enemy intend opening the campaign, by attacking us in our posts.—The Sea Ports in West Flanders, are not only threatened by General Van Damme who has under his command a body of 14 or 15000 men, but also by an attack by sea.

We learn, that at Dunkirk, several small vessels are preparing, such as gun boats, &c. with the greatest activity, for that expedition.—The works that are carrying on with great assiduity, to put Furnes and Newport in a state of defence, makes us hope, that the project of the French will not succeed.—Whilst they are waiting to realize the projects they have so long been meditating, they continue daily to make excursions into the Province of Luxembourg, from whence they carry off all the cattle and provisions that fall into their hand—the 23d of last month, they forsook and made prisoners an Austrian post of twenty men, at the village of Fr Janco, and afterwards pillaged the place. On the 26th, they entered the valley of Virton, and carried off several waggons loaded with corn and other provisions.

Colonel Mack having visited all the positions occupied by the Allied Army, from the sea to Luxembourg, returned to Valenciennes, where on his arrival, Council of War was holden.

The following is an account of the different positions of the Armies, that cover our frontiers.

The centre of the Grand Austrian Army, commanded by Prince Saxe Cobourg, is at Valenciennes, Condé, and Quefnoy.

The right under the command of General Clairfait, on Tournay, Orchies and Marchiennes.

The left commanded by Prince de Hohenloë, covers Mons and Charleroi.

A line of troops, commanded by General Latour and Beaulieu, extends from the banks of the Maese, to Luxembourg.

In West Flanders the British Army, occupies Courtray, Wireghem and Menin.

And the Hanoverians, Furnes and Newport.

Before a body of 10,000 men are returned to the cantonments on the extreme frontiers.

Government is at present employed in making arrangements in the Belgian Provinces, to raise a body of 10,000 men intended to complete the Walloon regiments.—The engagement, it is said, is to last only during the War.

Brabant is to furnish 3000 men. Flanders 4000.

The other provinces 3000, in proportion to an estimate of their populations.

The Hereditary Prince of Orange and his Consort arrived the day before yesterday in this city, at the same time a body of Dutch Troops arrived.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from BRUSSELS, dated 13th March, 1794.

The different movements and preparations of our troops on the Frontiers, appear to be only on the defensive—it is even pretended that the result of the Councils of War, held here, and at Mons, was that the Allies would wait till the arrival of some considerable reinforcements expected from England and Germany, before they began to act.—According to this report, our operations will not be offensive, till towards the middle of next month nevertheless, it is every where reported that the Conventioneers intend opening the campaign by a general attack, from the extremities of Luxembourg to the Sea. Our Generals continue to employ every means that prudence can suggest to cover our Frontiers. As the great part of Mofelle seem to mediate an attack on Theionville, a detachment of Austrian Troops from the county of Namur, has been sent to reinforce the small Army under General Beaulieu, who has lately established his Head Quarters at Arlon. On the side of West Flanders, the greatest part of the English Army which was stationed at Courtray, are said to have left that place in their way to Menin, which is threatened with an attack from the French, who are assembling in great numbers at the post of Lencelles—waiting for more important events hardly a day passes without being marked with some fresh skirmishes, which the animosity of both parties seldom fails of rendering very bloody.

On the 9th the Garrison of Phillipville made a vigorous sortie on our advanced posts, but was repulsed with loss. On the 10th, a

considerable body fell out of Bouchain, and dispersed several of our posts, which were obliged to fall back with some precipitancy to the neighbouring Cantonments: the enemy took some prisoners.

His ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE of YORK, who is lately returned from London to take the command of the English Army, had a few days ago a general review—he then issued his orders, according to which, all the troops that he commands, are to occupy an important situation on the bank of Lys.

Since the beginning of this week, near a thousand troops have passed this place, consisting of Cavalry and Infantry, amongst which we remarked a fine Corps of Light Horsemen. We daily expect six thousand Hessians and Hanoverians at Tiletmont where Quarters are already prepared to receive them. A Corps of Hanoverian Troops is also expected to arrive here to-day. The great influx of Foreigners of every Nation in the low Countries, especially at Brussels, has made Government resolve to take severe measures, and to watch the conduct of those persons who have no visible means of support.

P. S. We have just received intelligence, that a very bloody action had taken place between the French and English near Werweek. They write from Courtray, that the latter have taken several pieces of Cannon, and a number of Prisoners from the Enemy: the same letter adds, that this advantage was the effect of some armed countrymen who attacked the enemy in the rear.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from BRUSSELS, Dated 17th March

THE Head Quarters of the grand Austrian Army commanded by PRINCE Saxe Cobourg, will extend from Valenciennes to four leagues on the enemy's territory—it will be fixed opposite to Cambray, between Landrecy and Bouchain. This change in the position of the center of the Austrian Army, appears to have been determined on, by the movements and the great preparations made by the Conventioneers in the environs of Cambray and Quesnoy.—Pichegrec has just established his Head Quarters in the last city—on the other side a large column of Conventional troops are advancing by way of Arras and Douay towards Dunkirk, in order to join the body of General Van Damme's Army, situated at Rosendal, no doubt with a view, to co-operate with an expedition against the Sea-Ports of West-Flanders, while a more important attack will be directed against the Army of the Prince of Cobourg.—In the environs of Douay, the Conventioneers have at the distance of half a league from that town, traced an extensive camp intended to be occupied by the garrisons of Arras, Bethune and Aire and other places of the second and third line, in which will be left, the deposits of the Citizens of the first requisition intended to complete the battalions of National Guards—these changes in the positions of the enemy must of course occasion some in ours.

The Cantonments above Orchies have been doubled; as also the Post of Marchiennes and some other that were exposed.—This precaution was the more necessary, as skirmishes daily happen with great slaughter on both sides.—On the 14th a large body of troops from the Garrison of Lille attacked with great vigor, several of our advanced Posts above Mouscron and Templeuve; which were obliged to give way to superior numbers. The enemy wanting to push the slight advantage, they had gained, further, were stopped by several Corps of Austrian Troops, who assembled in haste, and compelled them to retreat.

The last affair that took place, near Westrick, between the French and English, of which, mention had been made in letters from Courtray, was in reality a very smart action; but the enemy lost none of their artillery, as was stated in those letters. Within these few days, about 3000 Austrian and Hessian Troops have passed by this town, and we daily expect more considerable reinforcements.

On the Eighth of March last, the following fleets weighed and made sail from Mother bank, Spithead, and Stokes Bay. The Cork fleet, under convoy of the St Albans of Sixty four Guns.

The west India fleet, under convoy of the Vanguard 74 Gun ship, and Swan, Sloop.

The Mediterranean fleet, under convoy of the Fox Frigate 32 Guns—having a fair wind, and a fresh breeze, they were soon out of sight.

MISCELLANIOUS.

FROM THE BOMBAY PAPERS.

On the 14, Instant anchored in the harbour the Honorable Company's cruiser Antelope, Lieut. Maughan, from Grain; the Antelope left Grain, the 2; ultimo, and left riding there, the Ship Huffer, Capt. Bruce; and the Lanrel, and Recovery from Bengal at Bufforali.—The Antelope did not see any vessels during her passage.

All the Europe papers concur, in the dreadful state of the French capital, for want of provisions—One of the members of the National Convention, observed; as heretofore, the French Nation had been accustomed to fast for the sake of a number of different Saints, he strenuously recommended their now fasting for the good of their Country.

In the English Papers we find the following honours and emoluments, thus disposed of.

The Auditorship of the Exchequer to Lord Grenville, vice the Duke of Newcastle.

The Comptrollership of the Customs, to the Honorable Frederick North, vice the Duke of Newcastle.

The Command of Dragoons, to General Goldsworthy, vice Lord Pembroke.

The 18th Regiment of Foot, to Sir James Murray, vice, Sir John Seabright.

The Custody of the Great Seal in Scotland, to the Duke of Gordon, vice, the Earl of Marchmont.

The Brigade Majority to the Forces on the Continent, under the command of the Duke of York, to Captain John Abercrombie, of the 75th Regiment.

In the Obituary, we are sorry to find the names of the following eminent personages:—

- Duke of Newcastle,
- Duke of Somerset,
- Earl of Pembroke,
- Earl of Marchmont,
- General Lambton,
- Sir John Seabright,
- Sir Harry Gould,
- Counsellors of Denbeigh,
- Lady Eardley,
- Richard Burke, Esq. Brother of Edmund Burke,

AND

Edward Gibbon, Esq. the jolly admired and celebrated Historian.

STOCKS, on the 14th March—3 per cent. Con. 67½—66½.

India Bonds, 17s. premium.

LONDON 4th MARCH.

Major Charles Crauford, who was Aid de Camp to the Duke of York last Campaign, is appointed adjutant General to the army in Flanders.

A detachment of the first regiment of Dragoons, quartered at Ipswich, marched from thence on Thursday last, to join the army in Flanders.

It is said, Denmark means to fit out twelve ships of the Line, to render the neutrality respected.

By a boat belonging to Guernsey taken in the morning by the French Frigate the *Insurgent*, and retaken the same evening by the Hebe Frigate, we learn that Nine enemies Frigates are cruising between Cherbourg and Brest, and that they had taken several prizes, that the French had six ships of the Line and several Frigates cruising in the bay of Biscay, and that their grand fleet, consisting of 35 Ships of the Line, were only waiting for a fair wind to sail from Brest to intercept our convoys, then on the eve of departure, of which they had received intelligence.

The *Hebe*, chased the *Insurgent*, for twelve hours, but she escaped, from her superiority of sailing.

On Intelligence being received of the intentions of the French fleet of quitting Brest, admiral Cosby was ordered out to prevent their intercepting our merchant Ships.

A letter from Leghorn of the 6th of March, mentions the arrival of the English Frigate the *Inconstant*, of thirty-two guns, from Admiral Hood's Squadron, before *Bastia*, with dispatches for the English Consul.—By her we learn that the Anglo-Corricans, in conjunction with the English, had completely blocked up that place, and as the garrison, was in distress for provisions, it was supposed it would soon be obliged to capitulate.—The Dutch Squadron had arrived at Leghorn, and was to sail immediately for Algiers with a Consul on board, charged with instructions to conclude a peace with the Algerines.

RETIREMENT of the DUKE of BRUNSWICK.

The following is a Letter from his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick to the Prince Royal of Prussia.

"The concern which your Royal Highness has been pleased to testify, on account of my retreat from the army inspire me with the most heartfelt gratitude. Nothing but a conjuncture of circumstances, as disastrous as uncommon, could have prevailed on me to adopt a measure which is so affecting for myself.

"I have been highly flattered by the opportunities I have now and then found to approach your Royal Highness, and to admire in you those talents which cannot fail to place you among the great men of our age; Europe stands truly in need of them, at a time when near 400,000 combatants; and 80 line of battle ships, supported by an intestine war, have in vain endeavoured to crush that confederation of crimes which is tyrannizing over France. I am eminently happy to find that my zeal in serving a good cause has not escaped your Royal Highness's notice, very unfortunately indeed, the movements of the army have been often paralyzed at the very time when the greatest energy and exertions were required.

"If after the surrender of Mentz, Houchard had been attacked, forced back and defeated, the reinforcements which strengthened the army of the North, would not have reached it, and of course the Check near Maubeuge would have been avoided. Saar Louis, ill provided with provisions, and destitute of all protection from bombs, would in all probability have been reduced within a fortnight, Alface might then have been turned by the Saar.—The possession of the Lanter would have afforded more solid advantage, and if, by all possible means the junction of the armies of the Rhine and the Moselle had been prevented, and the point of Boudonon gained; Strasbourg would have been threatened, the Landau very likely subdued.

I beg your Royal Highness's pardon for expressing any regret, complaints are useless I know, but sometimes they afford a momentary relief, permit me only to add, that if you have any influence over my successor, I would wish you to prevail on him to employ all his credit to prevent the frittering of the army into too numerous detachments, the consequence of which is, that being every where too weak to act on an offensive plan, our troops are obliged to confine themselves to defensive measures with the enemy we have to combat, which is a fault productive of the most pernicious success.

"It is with the sincerest regret, I leave an army which has inspired me with the highest esteem, admiration, and attachment."

March 10th.

As if the Hostilities of which France is the object, were not sufficient to convulse Europe, we find by the last accounts that the flames of war are breaking out between those inveterate powers, the Russians, and the Turks: after their short lived reconciliation, great preparations are making on both sides by reinforcing their respective Frontiers: it is said to be the Turks who are about to declare war, and that the Russians equally disposed for such an event, meditated an incursion into Moldavia to invest Chockzim and Bender before the Turks can reinforce those Garrisons.

LONDON, 14th March:—A Danish Ship laden with Salt-petre and warlike stores, from Copenhagen bound to France, has been taken by one of our Cruisers.—On examining her cargo, a number of articles were found on board with the mark of the Royal Arsenal of Copenhagen on them; this discovery has caused a very strong memorial from our Court, transmitted through their Envoy demanding a categorical answer, of the views and future conduct of the Court of Denmark towards France.

Letter from Brest, of the 28th February, mention, that the whole French fleet were under sailing orders, that two divisions were already out, the first commanded by Captain *Bevenard*, composed of two ships of the Line, two Frigates, and two Cutvettes, the second under Captain *Dors*, of six ships of the line, four Frigates and three Cutvettes.

Letters from Brest mention that the weather had been so tempestuous, that the divisions of the French fleet, had been obliged to return, and that only one Frigate had been able to keep the sea.

TOULON, January 17.

Admiral Hood's despatches are at last arrived—they were brought by Sir Sidney Smith, a Captain of the English navy; they are dated from the Isles of the Hieres, the 21st and 22d of December, and contain letters from Sir Gilbert Elliot, to the Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas. The despatches confirm a part of what we have already reported about the taking of Toulon, at the same time they prove as we have always thought, how much the accounts through the Convention have been built upon falsehood and exaggeration.

The unfortunate consequences of that sortie wherein the inconsiderate ardor of the troops in carrying them too far, occasioned them to lose these posts which they had just taken possession, many men, and what was less repairable General O'Hara, appear to have been the first cause of the evacuation of Toulon, because the French encouraged by this first success attacked with advantage Forts Baron and Mulgrave.

It appears further that the measure was carried into effect with as much deliberation and order as an operation of this nature would admit, that it took up three days, and that all the inhabitants of Toulon, whatever age, sex, or condition who wished to quit that unfortunate Town were received on board the fleet, almost all the vessels of 74 guns carried away 15 or 16° each, and the Robust alone had about 300 independent of her crew.

One circumstance which comes in support of that we have said, is that there has not been more than 300 men lost upon this occasion.

In quitting the outer road of Toulon Lord Hood, appointed the bay of the Isles of Hieres, as the rendezvous—they repaired thither and weathered a very violent Gale of wind; in safety, a part of the Squadron went to Leghorn, some frigates remained upon a cruise before Toulon, to caution Vessels from entering; and a part of Squadron, is supposed to have sailed for Corfica.

We have just received the London Gazette Extraordinary—we have only time to add to what has been already said, that all the troops to the number of 800, embarked without the loss of a single man, that Don Langara was employed in destroying the vessels which were in the basin, a duty that he could not effect for want of men.—There were ten men killed, eight wounded, and nineteen lost, among those who were employed in the conflagration, thro' the resistance which they met from the town.—The arsenal, the mill-house, the rope-walks, and other buildings have been destroyed. [Gaz.]

PORTSMOUTH, 14th Jan.—Off Portland Heights the Hindle Frigate of 28 guns, fell in with a French Squadron of six ships of war, she was obliged to engage in an action within musket shot with a Frigate of 40 guns, after having exchanged several broadsides, the Impregnable and Resolutive in fight the French haul'd their wind and gave chase, the Hind which had two men killed and four wounded, was much damaged in her sails and rigging, besides having several shot in her hull. The French ship had her *la verge de feu* shot away, and if it may be judged from the confusion which prevailed on the Deck; was otherwise much damaged. The Resolution supporting the Squadron composed of ships of the line made the best of her way to avoid the enemy.

The news of a division of six Frigates cruising in the channel was confirmed by the report of Captain Bazely of the Alfred, who saw them on the 15th, some leagues distant from Start Point, it appears from the best information that can be procured that these Frigates had left Cherbourg.—We learn from Portsmouth, that in consequence of the above intelligence the following Squadron under the Command of Commodore Paissy, have fitted out from Spithead, on a cruise to scour the Coast of these Frigates and keep the Channel clear of an enemy.

Bellerophon, of 74,	Commodore Paissy,
Defence, of 74,	Captain Gambier,
Ruffel, of 74,	T. Payne,
Montague, of 74,	G. Montague,
Hebe, of 40,	A. Wood,
Latona, of 38,	Thornborough,
Phaeton, of 38,	Sir A. Douglas,
Crescent, of 36,	Sir J. Saumarez,

SUIT OF NULLITY,

OF THE MARRIAGE BETWEEN

Prince Augustus and Lady Murray.

The substance of the Libel given in the Ecclesiastical Court, between his Majesty and Lady Augusta Murray, sets forth the fresh Act of Parliament of 12 Geo. III. for the better regulating the future marriage, of the Royal Family. It goes on to state the birth of his Royal Highness Prince Augustus Frederick, at the Queen's house, on the 27th of January 1773, and his baptism on the 27th of February, by the then Archbishop of Canterbury, to prove which, a copy is exhibited of the entry of the baptism taken from the Register book of baptism for the Royal Family, kept by the Bishop of London.—That Prince Augustus Frederick is heretofore within the meaning and intent of the Act of Parliament, and in consequence of the restrictions therein contained, and of his being under the 25th year of his age, he was incapable of contracting marriage without the King's consent, signified under the great seal, and declared in council.

The Libel alleges, that his Majesty hath not at any time signified under the Great Seal, or in Council, his consent that Prince Augustus Frederick should contract matrimony. It then proceeds to charge, that in 1793, his Highness being on his travels in Italy, on account of his health, he met with Lady Augusta Murray and her mother at Rome, and they became acquainted and were frequently in company together, at which time Lady Augusta was of the age of 31 years, and the Prince a Minor under 21.—That soon after their acquaintance, Lady Augusta notwithstanding the Act of Parliament, prevailed on the Prince to consent to be married to her, and a few of marriage between them actually took place at Lady Dunmore's house in Rome, on the 4th of April 1793. It states, that, sometime in 1793, his Highness arrived in England, and Lady Augusta came to England in November last, and went to live at her mother's house in Berkeley street, Manchester-square and that Lady Augusta took lodgings at, and occasionally went to the house of a Mr. Jones a coal merchant of South Molton street, with a view of obtaining a marriage with the Prince, in St. George's Church, Hanover-square.—That in November 1793, Lady Augusta prevailed upon the Prince to consent to be married to her at such a Church, in which parish she had obtained a residence by her lodgings in South Molton street, and she gave directions for the publication of Banns, between herself and the Prince, by the names of Augustus Frederick and Augusta Murray, of St. George's Parish, That in pursuance of the Banns, on or about the 5th of December 1793—a few of marriage was solemnized in St. George's Church, between the Prince and Lady Augusta, by the Reverend Mr. Downes, who pronounced them lawful husband and wife, and an entry of the marriage was made in the Parish Register Book, an extract of which is as follows:

Augustus Frederick and August Murray, both of this Parish, were married in this Church, by Mr. Banns, this 5th day of December 1793.
 " By me T. DOWNS, Curate."
 " This Marriage was Solemnized between us
 " AUGUSTUS FREDERICK,
 " AUGUSTA MURRAY.

The Libel then proceeds to state, that both the said shews of marriage, at Rome and St. George's Church, were had without his Majesty's consent, as required by the Act, and therefore the same are absolutely null and void, and it concludes with praying the Right Honourable Sir William Wynne, Dean of the Arches Court of Canterbury, (before whom the suit is brought) to pronounce the same null and void accordingly.

The Turkish Ambassador to the Court of London has not been so successful, as the Divan, had flattered themselves.
 The Cabinet of St. James's advised the Porte, to conform to the wishes of the allies.

OSTEND, 8th March:—All the transports that were at this port, sailed yesterday for England, it is said they are to bring over seven thousand Scotch troops, to reinforce the Duke of York's army on the Continent; two large ships with artillery, and six smaller with ammunition and Military stores, with some Cavalry on board, had left England for Ostend.

The morning Chronicle of the 7th of March, mentions that the Swiss, Danes, Swedes, and Venetians, have entered into a negotiation to form an armed neutrality, and that they have invited, America, Florence, and Genoa, to join them, in order to support their respective rights.

The West India fleet, were all ready for sea, and only waited for a fair wind to sail, the ships destined for the East Indies, it was supposed, would not fail for some time, as the troops they had on board had been recalled.

The 25th Regiment, in Garrison at Cork, and the 23d at Kingale, with the 22d, and 21st, have received orders to embark, and sail immediately for the West Indies.

LEGNOR, 26th February:—The master of a fishing boat, arrived here from Capraia, and Canturi, brings the following particulars relative to Corfica.

The English having made themselves masters of Fernali, and the redoubts, commenced a fire upon the works of St. Florent, and two French Frigates at an anchor in the roads, one of which was soon sunk, and the other reduced to ashes.—The garrison of St. Florent, finding all resistance in vain, resolved to evacuate the place, which they effected on the night of the 19th, and retired to Bastia, with all the Corsicans attached to Sans Culotisme, the English took possession of St. Florent, and hoisted the English Colours in the garrison, and were preparing to march to Bastia.

We learn from a Corsican fisherman, that arrived this morning, and that left Canturi, yesterday, that General P oli, being informed of the reduction of St. Florent, had marched for Bastia with 6000 men, and that on arriving at a convenient situation, he made a signal to the English Squadron to approach, to land their troops; which was effected about four Leagues from the City—after their Junction, Bastia, was invested, and summoned to surrender in twenty four hours, the above fisherman states, that he had failed fourteen hours after the summons, and during that interval, he had not heard the report of a single gun.

A *Tarant*, since arrived from Porto Ferrajo, says, yesterday, that he heard from morning till night, a cannonade, towards Bastia, the above intelligence has been confirmed. These circumstances prove, that the garrison of Bastia, are opposing vigorous resistance to the besiegers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

HEAD QUARTERS—CHOLTRY PLAIN, 24th JUNE, 1794.

G. O.—By Colquiel Brathwaite,

A Court of enquiry consisting of Lieutenant Col. Sale, President, and Majors Burr and Vigors, Members, to meet at Major Vigors's Tent, near Marmalou, on Monday the 30th Instant at 10 o'Clock in the forenoon, to enquire into the Conduct and complaint of certain Gun Lascars, attached to the 1st Battalion of Artillery, who have lately referred themselves to Head Quarters, alleging, that they have been ill treated by Lieut. Col. Geils, and had in vain applied for redress, which compelled them to the measure of referring to Head Quarters, for which they are termed in a letter from Lieut. Col. Geils, to the Commander of the Army—Ringleaders of a riotous proceeding, and to ascertain, how far these men may be deemed excusable or culpable, for the mode adopted by them, for obtaining redress by a direct appeal to Head Quarters.

The Adjutant General will produce to the Court, the parties now in confinement, by order of the Commander of the Army, and state their complaint to Head Quarters, and such parts of the correspondence, that has passed in consequence, as may be requisite for the fuller information of the Court.

Lieut. Col. Geils, will be pleased to bring before the Court such information and evidence, as he thinks proper, and the Court is hereby authorized to call upon all such persons in the service, as they think are most capable, and likely to give true and impartial information, and thereafter report to the Commander of the Army, the result of the Enquiry.

JUNE 25.

The Honorable the President in Council, having taken into consideration, the representations that have been made to him, for an allowance of batta to his Majesty's 52d Regiment, and the Company's Second Battalion of European Infantry, from the day these corps had notice of preparation for Foreign Service, and being satisfied, that an indulgence of this sort is more necessary, from the nature of the service on which the troops are to be employed, and that it cannot be drawn into a precedent hereafter, has been pleased to resolve; that all the corps in orders for Foreign Service, and not on Battu, shall be permitted to draw that allowance, on and after the 17th instant, the date of the orders in question.

Officers commanding the corps abovementioned, will accordingly draw the dry Battu for the men, and see that it be appropriated to the purpose, for which it is meant—viz. to enable the soldier to provide such clothing as may be necessary for the voyage.

Mr. Bernard Macmahon, Surgeon, and Mr. Henry Wife, Assistant Surgeon, appointed to do duty with Major Urban Vigors's Corp.

Mr. Edward Mackay, Assistant Surgeon, appointed to do duty with Captain Furgusson's Corp.

Mr. Samuel Lockhart, Assistant Surgeon, with Captain Macdonald's Corps, and Mr. William Berry, Assistant Surgeon, with Captain Kenny's Corp.

Mr. Charles Oram, Assistant Surgeon, to perform the duty of the Dr. Jansary and Garrison, during Mr. Betty's absence from the Coast.

The York, Commanded by Captain Robinson, has arrived from Bombay, nearly dismasted, we have not learnt the particulars of the accident, except that it was in a severe gale of wind, which she experienced on the 14th.

The fluctuations of the MARKET, since our statement of last week, have been inconceivable European articles of every kind, are however, greatly enhanced in price, since the information of the detention of the Indiamen has been received.

A fire broke out, a few nights ago, among the Hutts of the natives, on the Esplanade; several of them were consumed, and an helpless and neglected Infant, perished in the progress of the flames were finally roped.

No accounts have yet been received of the Ships Bangalore, and Mary.

The American Ships *Enterprise* Captain Ward, and the *Hercules* Capt. Carpenter, passed St. Helena, in the latter end of February.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 11.

The Mayor has informed the citizens—That from the returns made to him, and which have been pretty accurate, the number of persons which have been taken off by the prevailing disorder do not exceed 149 from the first death which has happened, to the second instant.

We are informed that the disorder which has prevailed in this city for some time past, begins to assume a less malignant appearance than has heretofore been the case.—That it yields more kindly to the force of medical applications—and though great numbers of persons are sick, yet the mortality is diminishing fast.

A stroke of wit, accompanied by a delicacy of insult, is mentioned in the fashionable circles of England as the reason why an intended match between a young Member of the present Administration and a great Northern heiress is broken off abruptly. The former perceiving the latter talking in the stage-box of the Haymarket Theatre long and with much apparent pleasure to a certain Earl, said to her, "I will be revenged of your infidelity, and show the letters which you wrote to me." "Do (answered the lady) I have nothing to blush for except the direction.

BIRTH

On Sunday last the Lady of Charles N. White Esquire of a Daughter.

DEPARTURES.

28th June, snow Castle of Dansberg Winthec, Batavia,
 29th, Ship Windsor, Parrimore, Pondichery

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