

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

AS the fruiting Season of Mulberries is not entirely over, you will oblige me by communicating to your READERS, that instead of the trouble of hairlines, which have been found necessary to shelter fish small Seed when evolving in a cold Climate; they may Squeeze the Juice from what Ripe Fruit yet remain, spread over the Pulp in the shade of dry winnow and preserve the Seeds for Sowing, from after the heavy Rains, when the Atmosphere is temperate and moist.

Some Seeds prepared in this way last year, and sown in my Garden in December, are now growing healthy Plants, ten feet in height.

I am Sir,

Your most Obedt. Servant,

J. ANDERSON.

Fort St. George, 8th April 1794.

The following organization of the Committees of the National Convention, comprehend a recent arrangement of the executive Power of France, as a result to the different authorities with which these Committees are vested, will be found necessary to the understanding the details we may receive of the operations in France, at least during the existence of the present Revolutionary Government.

These Committees are Sixteen in Number. The Committee of Public Safety, consisting of twelve members, directs and superintends the intercourse with foreign nations; the army, navy, fortresses, posts, arms, arsenals, stores, provisions, ammunition, military hospitals, &c. &c. defence of the frontiers, coasts, and colonies; all military and naval operations, offensive or defensive; the immigration, internal circulation, and exportation of wares of all kinds; it alone has the power of requisition over all persons and things; it has the power of arresting public functionaries and agents civil or military, in every department under its superintendance; and, in concert with the Committee of General Safety, may send them to the Tribunal; the Revolutionary Tribunal; it has a credit on the National Treasury of ten millions of livres, for secret and extraordinary expenses.

The Committee of General Safety, consisting of fifteen members, has the general police of the Republic; it issues orders of appearance or arrest against citizens, releases them, or sends them to trial before the Revolutionary Tribunal; orders to arrest or release; cannot be issued by fewer than five members; orders to send before the Revolutionary Tribunal cannot be issued by fewer than nine; when public functionaries are arrested, the committees, within whose department they are, must be informed of it within 24 hours; it has the particular and immediate superintendance of the police of Paris; it may call forth the armed force in aid of the civil magistrate; it has a credit on the National Treasury of 300,000 livres, for secret and extraordinary expenses.

The Committee of Finance, consisting of forty eight members, superintends the whole revenue and expense of the Republic, the national treasury, the administration and alienation of domains, specie, the standard of gold and silver, the general liquidation, and the office of accounts.

The Committee of Legislation, consisting of sixteen members, superintends the courts of justice and civil administration; examines all details on the revivification and classification of laws, and the continuation of the works commenced by the Decrees.

The Committee of Public Instruction, consisting of 16 members, superintends national monuments, public libraries, museums, cabinets of natural history, valuable collections, schools, modes of instruction, scientific inventions and inquiries, the adjusting of weights and measures, national spectacles and festivals.

The Committee of Agriculture and Arts, consisting of 12 members, superintends draining and clearing ground, breeding of domestic animals, veterinary schools, mechanical arts, and manufacturing industry.

The Committee of Commerce and Provisions, consisting of 12 members, superintends the interior police of commerce and markets, and all the objects assigned by the laws to the commission of commerce and provisions.

The Committee of Public Works, Mines, and Quarries, directs, and superintends the construction of the legs and roads; the general system of roads, rivers, and canals; national monuments, and edifices not military, mines and quarries; superintends the works ordered or defence on the frontiers, coasts, fortresses and ports.

The Committee of Transports, Posts, and Expresses, consists of 12 members, directs and superintends transports, posts, and expresses; letters sent by post, post-horses; and superintends military convoys, and relays of all sorts.

The Military Committee consisting of 16 members, superintends the armed force of Paris. The word is given daily at noon by the President of the Convention to the Commandant, and sent at the same time to the Military Committee. It superintends all matters under the direction of the commission of arms and powder; the military hospitals, the organization and exercise of troops.

The Committee of Marine and Colonies, consisting of 12 members, superintends all matters under the direction of the Commission of Marine and Colonies.

The Committee of Public Safety consisting of 12 members, superintends civil hospitals, relief granted to persons at their own houses, the extension of mendicity, the invalids, the deaf, dumb, and blind, foundlings, and the health of prisons.

The Committee of Discipline, consisting of 12 members, collects lists of population, the union of communes, places at which constituted authorities sit, and the distribution of territory.

The Committee of Minutes, Decrees, and Archives, consisting of sixteen members, is divided into two sections. The first superintends the archives of the Convention, and the seal of the Republic. The second superintends the drawing up of minutes; the dispatch of decrees; the printing, the publishing, and transmission of laws.

The Committee of Petitions, Correspondence, and Reports, consisting of twelve members, is divided into two sections; the first collects petitions, superintends their composition, printing, and insertion in the bulletin of correspondence. The second accepts all dispatches, analyzes them, and directs their being read at the tribune.

The Committee of Inspectors of the National Palace, consisting of sixteen members, is vested with the power of police, within the limits of the national palace and garden, and superintends the National Printing-office. It gives orders for the expenses of the Convention, the National archives, and the committees; the expenses of their representatives sent to the departments, or to the armies; and has the fiscal control of these expenses. It has a credit of 5,000,000 of livres upon the national treasury.

GENERAL DISPOSITIONS.

The Committees order all measures of execution respecting matters under their superintendance.

The Committee of Public Safety propose no laws to the Convention, that do not relate to military, naval, or diplomatic operations.

The other Committees propose laws directly respecting all matters under their management.

The Executive Commissions lay before the Committees all information relative to matters under their management.

The Committees have all an immediate authority in their several departments, over the administrative and judicial bodies as far as respects the execution of their orders.

The correspondence of the Combined Authorities with the several Committees, is regulated by the law.

Each Committee has the power of suspending or removing the agents of administration within its own department.

All measures, except the secretaries military, naval, and diplomatic operations, are limited by law. All measures in the nature of an interpretation of law must previously be sanctioned by the Convention.

One-fourth of all the Committees is renewed every month. The nomination of the Members of the Committees of Public and General Safety is by open vote; and the Members going out of either cannot be re-elected till one month after.

The Members of the other Committees are elected by ballot, and any Member may be re-elected the same day on which he goes out.

The functions of the existing Commissions and Commissions are to continue till the above organization is completed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WE request the good Lady (for so Polly Toth affirms the it) who CHRONICLES things at Calcutta; to inform her "admirer of invention," that on reference to the Courier of the 25th of March, the admirer will find, that the CENTURION is announced in this Paper as having arrived at Trincomalee, and not at Trichinopoly—although the Paper under Authority, and even Mr. Pohl himself, has thought proper to introduce His Majesty's Ship into that Gamitan.

LORENZO'S Lines are unavoidably postponed to our next Courier.

MADRAS—APRIL 23rd 1795.

ON, the Evening of Sunday the 26th Instant, the HONORABLE COMPANY'S Ships, the ROCKINGHAM, the Honorable Captain Lindley, QUEEN, Captain Craig, MELVILLE CASTLE, Captain Lamb, and THETIS, Captain Bullock, sailed for England—His Majesty's Ship the CENTURION proceeded with them to Sea, and we are informed will give them convoy to a certain Latitude.

Accounts from the Northward, mention that Major Duwoody, having received the expected reinforcements, and also a quantity of Grain and Stores from the Vizagapatam Districts, was preparing for an immediate attack of the Fortresses of the refractory Rajah, and with such disposition and force as could not fail to ensure the desired success.

To the various Intelligences said to have been received by the Pegue Vessel, I have been obliged by the Pegue Vessel, I have been obliged at Tranquebar from Mauritius, the greatest part of which, we profess, does not come within the compass of our belief; it is added, that the Colonial Assembly had put in requisition, and actually embodied six Thousand Men, consisting of French Seamen, Soldiers, and Militia; that they were held in readiness to embark on board the Squadron expected to arrive from the Mother Country, at a moments notice—It was also said, that the Commandant of that Squadron had been instructed by the National Convention, to attempt the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, prior to the commencement of his operations in India.

THE QUARTERLY SESSIONS of Oyer and Terminer, held on Saturday last, were adjourned to Friday next the 1st of May.

So rapid has been the Sale of the Tickets in the Dublin Lottery, that it is not probable, that the drawing, which was fixed for the 1st of July, will take place at an earlier day.

The American ships America, Captain Babcock, and Robert Morris, Captain Hay, both bound to Hamburgh, sailed from Bengal on the 9th Instant—and also the Harriot, Capt. Bagshaw, for Madras.

A Havildar formerly attached to the 1st Bombay Battalion, has arrived at this Presidency from the Malabar Country, having served in Tippoo's dominions, where he had been detained a prisoner for ten years, and compelled to serve in one of his Slave Battalions; the only intelligence that he brings is, that Tippoo is diligent employed in fortifying the lines near Seringapatam, which were burned by our Grand Army, on the celebrated 6th of February; and that he knows of 40 European Prisoners that now remain under Tippoo's bondage.

The Ships Lettice, and Dolphin, from Madras, and Chesapeake, from the Malce Coast, have arrived at their moorings off Calcutta.

C. I. Graham, of the 21st Regiment, is appointed to the Government of Gauhati in the room of General Symes, who is left of his arms in the late unsuccessful attack on Point au Perre.

Mr. Davidson, a Printer, was committed to Newgate the 15th of October, on a charge of High Treason, several other persons were also apprehended, and certain it is, treasonable communications, of the failing of our Fleets, and the expected arrival of our various Convoys is are daily made to the Enemy.

GENERAL O'HARA, is at Paris, on his Parole of Honor, and it is said is treated not only with kindness, but with respect.

C. LOISEL ROSS, Aide-de-Camp and private Secretary of Marquis Cornwallis, lately attended that Noble Lord on his visit to the Prussian Head-quarters on the Rhine, and has since accompanied Earl Spencer and Mr. Grenville on their journey to the Emperor.

We understand, that a Marine Board has been established at Calcutta under the superintendance of the Members of the Board of Trade, and that Mr. Tasswell, has been appointed secretary.

SIR JOHN KERNAWAY, Bart. is the purchaser of Sir George Young's Estate in Devonshire: the sum paid for it was 1,10,000.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY. Calcutta Gazette 9th April.

"His Majesty's Ship the CENTURION, Capt. Osborne, arrived at TRICHINOPOLY, on the 20th ultimo."

COUNSELLOR BALDWIN, Secretary to the Duke of Portland, is to be elected for the borough of Malton, in the gift of Earl Fitz-William.

The Gabriel, Captain Cope, arrived at Calcutta on the 9th Instant.

KING'S TROOPS.

G. O. April 4th 1795.

Sir Robert Abercromby has been pleased to make the following Appointments and Promotions, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

10th Regt. Light Dragoons, Mr. Thomas Brown, Surgeon's Mate, in the 72d Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Mayde, deceased, 10th March, 1795.

72d Foot, Henry Brown, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Adams promoted in the 53d Foot, 7th March: 75th Foot.

Thomas Reed, Octavo, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cornish, promoted in the 70th Foot, 20th March.

76th Foot. Elder Ensign with the Regiment for purchase, Lawrence Dundas Campbell, to be Lieutenant, vice Macrae, who retires 2d April; James Carr, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Campbell, promoted 2d April.

THE HON. CAPTAIN PAGET.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. Capt. Paget, of His Majesty's Ship Romney, to Captain Montgomery, of the Inconstant, dated in Michon Bay, June 18, 1794.

I beg leave to acquaint you, that yesterday morning, on my passage betwixt the Islands of Tino and Micou (in His Majesty's Ship Romney under my command, and the co-voys I had the honor of receiving charge of from you the preceding day) I discovered a Frigate, under national colours and a broad pendant, at anchor inshore, with three merchantmen. In going on board to be in perfect safety, as you was in sight on the main head, I made the signal for them to make the best of their way towards you, hauled my wind, and came to an anchor in Michon Road, within a little more than a cable's length from the French Commodore. I immediately sent to him to desire he would strike his colours, and tender to his Britannicity Majesty; or that I should fire into him; he sent me for answer, that he was well acquainted with the force of my ship; that he was well prepared for me both with men and ammunition, and that he had made oath never to strike his colours. By this time he had placed his ship between me and the town of Michon, which obliged me to carry out another anchor, and warp the ship further a head; in order that my gun might point clear of the town. At 9 o' P. M. I got a broad pendant, which secured the ship with 10 cables, I gave him the signal to strike his colours, and he instantly retired. I, without a moment's intermission, fired ten minutes, when I had the satisfaction of seeing the national colours struck down, and of taking possession of her and her merchantmen. She proved to be La Sibylle, of forty-six guns, and 410 3, commanded by Commdr. Boudreau. I have sent on board, to take command of her, Mr. James, first Lieutenant of the Romney, a Gentleman of distinguished merit, who I beg leave to recommend in the strongest manner, and whose very cool, gallant behaviour, and prompt obedience to my orders during the action, as well as Lieutenant Field and O'Brien, Mr. Patterfon the Master; & all the other officers, with the ship's company, I cannot sufficiently commend.

I am sorry to conclude with informing you, that I had thirty seamen killed in the action, and thirty wounded, two of whom are since dead. La Sibylle had fifty-five killed, including the second Lieut. and Capt of Marines, and one hundred and three wounded, nine of whom are since dead.

LONDON, 23d Sept. 1794.

We are pleased to announce that intelligence was yesterday received at Lloyd's, of one of the Spanish fleet that failed from Portsmouth, on the 7th of Sept. having returned to that Port, after being retaken by the crew, who report that on the 14th inst. at 4 o'clock in the morning, they fell in with 12 sail of French line of battle ships, and 10 frigates, who while in fight captured 19 sail, and having the whole day before them, would probably take the great part of them.

The underwriters at Lloyd's yesterday, looked very gloomy on the arrival of the news that the outward bound fleet to Oporto, Spain, and the Straits, were dispersed, and a number of them taken. The French seem very alert, in getting information of the disposition of our fleets, when they fail and act with great diligence in intercepting them.

Great preparations were making in England, for the public entry of the O. TOMAS ARMADA into London.—The spectacle of both by water and by land, was expected to be uncommonly magnificent, and to take place on the 6th of November.—The last public entry of an Ambassador into London, was in the year 1743.

THE NIZAM.

Intelligence from the DEKAN, dated the 23d Shaban, translated from a Persian Manuscript, 14th March, 1795.

Doulet Bost Scindea, accompanied by his five and principal officers, proceeded to the summit of an adjacent hill, to view the works, and having tested himself, was attended by Sheikh Buckle, Ranjee Pattaill and Darroo Shankee.

Intelligence was brought by an hircarah, that the Nizam All Khan, with his family, and about seven or eight thousand troops, horse and foot, were in the small fort of Khutea.

That the whole garrison were in great distress for provision and water; that the fort was invested by the Peshwa's troops, and that unless the besieged were relieved in the course of two or three days, they would inevitably perish.

A letter, also, was received by Doulet Bost Scindea, from General Row, vakeel, on the part of the Peshwa, stationed with the Nizam; which contained as follows:

That the Nizam wished for a negotiation to commence between the contending parties; and that if Scindea would permit, a vakeel would attend him, and that he himself would accompany him.

To this letter, Doulet Bost Scindea wrote the following reply: That the Peshwa was his Sovereign; and that he, and his troops, could be considered in no other light, than that of his vassals and dependants.

After this General Row, waited in person on Scindea, and had a conversation with him; in which, he related the particulars of the late battle; and rendered just praise to the bravery displayed by the troops of the Nizam, on that occasion.

He offered it as his opinion, that it was then advisable to enter into a negotiation for peace;—that it was not the intention of the Nizam to commence the hostilities; and that what had happened, was done, by his Ministers, Nijahar Ali Moolik, Govind Row, after some further conversation, took his leave.

The Peshwa's army, however, marched this day, and a letter was dispatched from him to the NIZAM, stating, that the interests of the two Governments had ever been united, and could not be divided and separated from each other; that he, the Peshwa, had never entertained serious intentions of commencing hostilities; and that the action which had taken place, and the confusion into which his troops and his army had been thrown, in consequence thereof, as no bar to mutual friendship.

The Peshwa's reply, as stated, that the Nizam should not entertain any such intention, and that he would refer the subject to a person to negotiate a treaty of peace, settling, concerning that part of the Peithwa's country, which was in the possession of his Highness.

He also stated, that the Nizam need not entertain any suspicions, of any treachery being intended; for that whatever agreements he might enter into, whatever assurances he might give him in writing, should be carried faithfully into effect.

Letters from Baboojee Haldar have likewise been received, which mention that they had taken five cannon, twenty laden with ammunition, rockets, &c. &c. and that they had divided the spoils between Nagjee and other friends.

When four gurrries of the night had elapsed, an hircarah arrived with a letter from the Nizam, addressed to Tokojee Halkar, stating that a friendship had long subsisted between them;—that he, Tokojee, should proceed to the presence of the Peithwa, and endeavour to re-establish a peace between the two Governments on a firm and lasting foundation.

The Nizam further stated, that in the event of his not succeeding, he and his followers were resolved not to survive fit;—for under the imputation of being defeated, and having fled from the field of battle, it was impossible for him to live.

Tagejee Halkar, wrote him, in reply, a consolatory letter; and then represented every circumstance to the Peithwa, when orders were in consequence issued to the friends employed in the investment to the Nizam and his party, to abstain from hostilities; to raise the siege, and to allow supplies of provisions, of all kinds, to be taken, without interruption, to the Nizam's army.

In consequence of the particulars herein before related, and of the Peithwa's orders, a cessation of hostilities has taken place;—and negotiations for peace are now carrying on between the Peithwa and the Nizam, which, it is hoped, will not be interrupted.

Letters from Boston in America, mention that a fire had broken out in that City—The fire was so exceedingly violent, that in little more than an hour, a quarter of that City was reduced to ashes.

PROTEST

Against the proposed Invasion of the United Provinces, on the approach of the Armies of France, and against the admission of Foreign Troops.

HARLEM, Oct. 14.

This morning a considerable number of people assembled before the Town Hall, headed by three persons of the City, who were charged to present a request to the Council of the City, relative to certain measures to be pursued under the present circumstances.

As it was known that it was intended that the request should be presented this day, all the guards were doubled, and the whole military force had orders to be in readiness if necessary. As soon as the people began to assemble in the square before the Town House, the Burgomaster caused to be proclaimed, with the usual ceremony, an ancient law of the Republic, forbidding the presenting of requests or remonstrances in times of trouble or danger.

This did not intimidate the three Deputies of the People, who entered the Burgomaster's chamber, followed by a considerable body of their party, who waited in the outer halls, while many hundreds of the Burgesses assembled in the great square below.

When the three Deputies entered the chamber where the Burgomaster was sitting, and had made known the object of their mission, the magistrates asked them, whether they were apprized of the proclamation of the law, prohibiting such requests under circumstances similar to the present?

Mr. Van Stephorst replied, that they were ignorant that the law had been proclaimed; but that they were ordered by their constituents to present the request, which he begged to lay on the table. The President of the Burgomaster then took the request, and, after having read it over, observed, that it was addressed to the Council; it should be presented to them at their first meeting; but that with respect to the first article of the request, with the Burgomaster's sanction, the measure, so far from being adopted, has not yet been discussed in the Council; and with regard to the second, the admission of foreign troops into Amsterdam, the Council has taken no determination on that point.

The Deputies then withdrew, and when they were in the great outer hall, they informed the People, who were crowding about them, to be informed of the issue of their deputacion, that it was very satisfactory.

POLAND.

The following account of the General Success, which has continued to attend the arms of His Polish Majesty, is of so late date as the 9th of October, it evidently contradicts also, the lately dispersed rumours, of the defeat of General KOZLOWSKI on the 24th of October.

On the 3d instant Official Intelligence was received at Warsaw that Colonel Szekely being desirous of retaking the Town of Brannberg possessed by the Poles, and being on the point of the head of his Corps, had by a misfortune to have his flag carried away by a cannon ball, and shortly after he received a Mucker ball in his breast, in this condition while yet alive he fell into the hands of the Infurgents, commanded by General Madalinski, who paid him much attention and put him into the hands of a Prussian Surgeon, but his wounds were mortal, and Colonel Szekely soon after expired. All his Corps were cut to pieces, defeated, dispersed, or made Prisoners, the Battalion of Pirch had the same fate, a great many remained upon the field the red were taken, and Colonel de Witts wounded a small party of Prussians took back some Standards, another found safety by crossing the Vistula.

The Polish Corps Commanded by General Madalinski, at Brannberg is estimated at 10,000 men, they say that the General has effected a heavy contribution upon this Town, he has possessed himself of a Magazine of arms, all the Royal Property, and Effects belonging to the Prussians, also attached the Houses and distilleries the property of Colonel Szekely at Forder.

The Proximity of the Infurgents to our City has engaged the Prussian Government to take measures to put Danzig in a state of Defence, time will shew if they will be effectual, and if the Danzigers who did not without the greatest reluctance, be themselves separated from Poland will not look forward to the day of their reunion, in the mean time it is easy to foresee that the Endeavours of the Courts of Petersburg and Berlin to reduce this revolted country will have the most prejudicial effects upon the interest of Europe in general, in disturbing agriculture and Commerce, particularly of Grain, the price of which increases daily.

PARLIAMENTARY.

CROWN OFFICE, OCT. 14.

Members returned to serve in the present Parliament. Borough of Wenlock—John Simpson, Esq. in the room of Sir Henry Bridgeman, Bart. become a Peer of Great Britain, and summoned to Parliament.

County of York—John Chorn, Esq. in the room of the Right Hon. John Earl of Upper Ossif, in the kingdom of Ireland, become a Peer of Great Britain, and summoned to Parliament.

Borough of Clitheroe—Richard Earl Drax Grosvenor, of Chabourough, in the county of Derby, Esq. in the room of Abneton Curzon, Esq. become a Peer of Great Britain, and summoned to Parliament.

County of Berks—Charles Dundas, of Bereton-cour, in the said county of Berks, Esq. in the room of Winchcombe Henry Hartley, Esq. deceased.

County of Sussex—Robert Vane the younger, of Cow bay, in the said county of Sussex, in the room of Charles Ancein Pellam, Esq. become a Peer of Great Britain, and summoned to Parliament.

Borough of Cirencester, Michael Pitts Beazly, Esq. in the room of the Right Hon. Henry Bampfild, commonly called Lord Apley, became a Peer of Great Britain.

Borough of Sturteburgh—The Right Hon. Lieut. Col. Edmund Phipps, Capt. in His Majesty's first Regiment of Foot Guards, in the room of the Right Hon. Henry Phipps; Lord Mulgrave, become a Peer of Great Britain.

LONDON.—October 15.

The following are the Commissioners named in the special Commission, for trying the persons accused of HIGH TREASON:

- Marquis of Titchfield, John Pownall, Sir James Eyre, Samuel Wesley, Sir A. Hobart, Sir A. Macdonald, Sir Nat. Greig, Sir Francis Buller, Sir Charles Morgan, Sir S. Lawrence, Sir Hon. H. Hobart, Sir J. W. Keble, Sir John Sivalley, Edward Montagu Kerby, Wm. Manswaring, Edward Montagu, Paul Jewell, Anthony Dickson, John Lewis, Henry Barlow.

Three Commissioners, of which a Judge is to be one, make a quorum.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs have ordered the gaolers at the Old Bailey to be discharged, capable of holding any additional prisoners, such as may be appropriated to the use of the gentlemen upon the duressful juries, who, it seems, are upwards of 300 in number.

The Petit Jury, summoned to try the persons indicted for high treason, are of the most respectable inhabitants in each division, both as to character and fortune.

FRENCH SHIPS.

Taken, Burnt, or Destroyed since the commencement of the War.

CAPTURED AND BURNT AT TOULON.

- The Triumphant, 80 Le Montrial, 300 Du Guy Trouin, 74 L'Iris, 38 Le Delin, 74 La Victoire, 82 Le Lys, 74 Le Com. de Mar. 120 La Sereuse, 66 Feilles, 180 L'Epineux, 86 Le Puffant, 74 L'Agathe, 24 L'Aethule, 40 Le Com. de Bourd. 84 L'Immercule, 40 Le Genoux, 74 La Mouchelle, 36 Le Dictateur, 74 Le Pele, 24 Le Thermistocle, 74 Le Topaze, 36 Le Heros, 74 L'Aurora, 32 A frigate building, 74 La Lutue, 32 La Caroube, 24 La Belleisle, 24 L'Alerie, 18 Le Proelyste, 24

TAKEN OR DESTROYED BY LORD HOWE.

- La Juffe, 80 L'Imperieux, 74 Sans Pareille, 80 L'America, 74 Le Jacobin, 74 L'Alchille, 74 Le Courier, 74 Le Vengeur, 74 Le Reoubiquain, 20 Le Vengeur, 74 L'Introuvable, 16

TAKEN BY VARIOUS SHIPS.

- Le Geelan, 14 La Triomphe, 18 Le Caroube, 16 Viper, 18 Le Vainqueur, 6 Bien Venu, 32 La Cleopatra, 6 Aves, 32 La Prompt, 38 La Perle, 16 Le Eclair, 16 La Balee, 14 Lutin, 20 L'Engageant, 38 La Reunion, 36 Guadaoupe, 38 La Bloude, 38

- LEPIEGLE, 16 L'Atalante, 30 Calor, 38 National Convention, 16 La Mofelle, 16 Le Scipion, 74 La Liberté, 12 L'Incoffrante, 44 L'Esperle, 12 La Carnegoule, 36 L'Asie, 12 La Mirieuse, 38 La Fleche, 14 Forandé, 40 Le Melpomene, 45 La Esclipe, 18 Le Melpomene, 45 L'Espion, 18 La Mignone, 38 Alert, 18

THE PRINCE.

October 15, Yesterday, a hoard was held at the Admiralty Office, when Captain JOHN PARR attended, and received his commission as Commodore of the *Spadon*, appointed to bring over the PRINCESS OF BRUNSWICK.

THE PRINCE OF WALES could not have chosen a more accomplished Gentleman than Lord CHOLMONDELEY to go to escort his Royal Brother to England. Lady Cholmondeley's Mother, the late Duchess of ACASTER, went to Wexlemburgh for her present Majesty.

FRENCH ENVOYS takes leave of their Majesties, and sets off for Windfor this afternoon, about Monday next. His Royal Highness has lately been promoted to the rank of Major-General in the Hessian service, which will relieve him from the duty of commanding picquet guards; and out post duty, &c.

Among the Bills that were expected to be brought forward in the ensuing session of Parliament was one for refining the old privilege which Members have possessed, of franking letters, to the great prejudice of the Revenue arising from the Post Office.

HIS MAJESTY has given orders for the change of the *Light Cavalry* from *Blue* to *Red*; for which a regulation is issued, in consequence arising from frequent mistakes of four colours for the French.

The property of Great Britain, the increase of her Commerce, and the opening of her Government, is examined in the just observations contained in the following Paragraph from the Times of the 13th of October.

"The vast sum of money coming from Bank Paper into specie, in that country, has reduced the South Bank Stock 8 per cent. under par. Ultimately it was above par. A great part of this money will go towards the ensuing Loan, which we have reason to believe will not be so profitable as people in general suppose. The spirit of the Kingdom seems likely to come in aid of the Minister's wants, as we believe there will be an increase in the Revenue from the great increase to our Trade. The Loan for the year, which was so confidently reported in the opposition Papers to be eight millions, may not probably take place, as the negotiation does not appear to be brought to a conclusion."

We learn, by letters from Spain, that the Biscayans have risen in a *masi*, which already amounts 30,000 men; that they have sent into Castile, the old men, women, and children, in order that they have all renewed the oath of fidelity to the king, adding, that they were ready to die in the cause of religion, and that they would give the French no quarters.

It is said, that the Navarros have armed themselves like the Biscayans. The Arragon is already under a corps of 30,000 men, fifteen thousand Canadians, and 20,000 men from the kingdom of Valencia, are going to reinforce the army of the Court De La Union.

Letters from Marfilies inform us that all the Tribunals and Revolutionary Committees, which defolated Provence, have been lulled. The single Tribunal of Orange sent to the scaffold near 150 persons.

On the 9th of October, *Lord Hood* failed from Leghorn in the Victory, of 100 guns, to the westward of that port, his Lordship was followed by the Britannia, of 100 guns, Admiral Hotham; and the Agamemnon, of 64 guns, an a frigate of 44 guns.

The British, who were left to take care of the fire at Conde; have joined the Duke of York's Army. The Austrian General who commanded at the surrender of the place, apprehensive lest the decree of the Convention might be executed, in all its rigour, upon them, had them desist in the full uniform of one of the Regiments that composed the Garrison; but the French General immediately knew them under this well-meant and friendly disguise he called them to him, and told them that they had done nothing to fear; that the decree concerning them was repealed; he offered them money on their note, or even their word he treated them with a marked preference, and allowed them to carry away what ever they chose of their own property. They are not to serve against France, for a limited time; and the same terms, have been granted them which the French obtained on the surrender of Valenciennes.

BIRTH.

On Sunday last the Lady of) Brodie, Esq., of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Lately in England, by Special Licence; at Lord Sydney's House, in Grosvenor square, the Right Honourable Lord Dinyvor, to the Honourable Harriot Townshend, second Daughter to Lord Viscount Sydney.

POETRY.

EPITAPH.

By MR. BRADYLL.

Renowned in Pagurif's story,
Bold JONSON'S dead, and BRITAIN'S glory,
Here vanquish'd lies the famous Giant,
Known by the name of BIG BEN BRYANT;

SUPREME COURT.

On the sixth of this month, there was a decision in the Supreme Court, in a cause wherein DIALCHOND ADDIE, an infant, by his next friends, was the Complainant, and KILFOREY DUFFEY, and PAROUTY DUFFEY, the Defendants, which may be reckoned as important as any that has been given since the institution of the Supreme Court of Justice at Fort William.

There was no doubt as to the due making of the will, or of the intent of Jugol Addie to give Kilforey Duffey what English Lawyers would call a fee simple in a moiety of the real estate, and the absolute ownership or property in a moiety of the personal estate so far that the only doubt entertained was, how far such intention was agreeable to the laws and usages of the Hindoos.

To settle this point, questions were put to the Pandits of the Supreme Court, and also to the body of Pandits at the college at Benares, on the due consideration of which the Court decided unanimously, that Kilforey Duffey had a life estate only in the moiety bequeathed or devised to her, with the full permission of enjoying and disposing of the interest rent, issues, and profits, there-off, and with liberty to break into the principal with the approbation of the Court, for necessary purposes, or pious uses, or with the consent and concurrence of her grand-son when of age.

We are happy to publish this decision, which was given on the 21st inst. of laws, founded on the opinions of the most respectable body of the Hindoo lawyers, as it will serve to correct a vulgar opinion which prevailed, that women had a circumstantial, tho' it was admitted they were only tenants for life estate only in the fixed property had the absolute dominion over moveable property given to them, and might dispose of it on their own pleasures and upon themselves, or give it to pious and religious uses or purposes, without the intervention of the magistrate the male heir, or any the relation of their husbands.

We are further happy to publish it, because we think it affords the most ample refutation of the assertion cut upon the Hindoo lawyers, of being warped in their decisions by their own interest; which this most clearly counters.

The French Frigates cruising off the Tropics, have captured seven Portuguese Ships from Brazil, one of which was estimated to be worth 500,000 £ Sterling.

Twenty-by-ladders, loaded with stores belonging to the British Army, have been taken by the enemy in passing down the Meuse.

As Antwerp could not raise the ten millions demanded, the French have taken up thirty of the principal inhabitants, as hostages for the payment.

The inhabitants of Ninegen are extremely alarmed at the approach of the enemy, and those who have property are leaving the place, and retiring into Holland.

AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, — September 11.
We find the overtures made by Government for the restoration of order, not only fugled, but the messengers of peace treated with insult, the homes in which they lodged surrounded, and the windows broken. The language held by some of the leaders of the insurrection, is such as must be sufficient to rouse every honest sentiment in a freeman's breast; they threaten, that rather than not succeed in the attainment of their purpose, they will throw themselves into the arms of the British for protection. And is it then a question to excite that is the ground of their opposition? No, since they would seek protection from a Government, whose excise system is despotic as any in existence. Most probably that Government, by their Agents, are at the bottom of these disturbances. We know that all the respectable characters in the Western Countries are opposed to the late excesses, and in favour of a compliance with the law, until it can be constitutionally repealed.

The Militia of New Jersey has marched to suppress the insurrection, and there never appeared a firmer determination to support the laws, than has been evinced in all the States called upon by the President.

BOSTON, — September 17.

The insurrection alluded to in the foregoing paragraph, exists in the Western Counties of Pennsylvania, lying on the river Ohio, near and at what was formerly Fort du Quebec, afterwards Fort Pitt, and now Pittsburgh. This tract of country is inhabited almost entirely by people who have emigrated from Ireland and the West of Scotland. The present insurrection has its rise in the unwillingness of these people to submit to a law of the United States, imposing a duty on spirits distilled within the United States. A law to which the people of the Eastern States, where distilleries are carried on extensively, have cheerfully submitted; to which the people in the interior of Virginia, &c. whose small distilleries are frequent, have also submitted; and to which no serious opposition has anywhere existed, except among these ignorant and misled Emigrants, who appear not to have forgotten, in their change of climate, that spirit of turbulence, which so often flows itself among the lower classes of their native country.

From the New York Daily Gazette.
In pursuance of a requisition of the United States, authorized by an act of the Congress, entitled, "An act directing a detachment from the Militia of the United States; passed the 9th Inst." Among other relations is the following:
" The Commander in Chief directs, that seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-one of the Militia of this State Officers included be organized, armed, and equipped, conformable to the act passed the 9th of May, 1790, and held in readiness to march at any moment warning.

THOMAS PAINE seems, according to the old account, to be the very Devil incarnate; for, having done all he could, by his monstrous & crimes, to fill the world with misery and pain, he has attempted to cut off every hope of future happiness. This pernicious miscreant, instead of devoting his hours to reflection, and repentance, for the mischief he has caused, has been lately employed on a Work, intended to destroy every idea of Religion; and to throw ridicule upon the existence of a DIVINE BEING.

From the present measures which Lord BACARRUS has taken for the defence of Jersey, little apprehensions, we trust, need be entertained for the safety of that Island. There can be no danger of a surprise, such as took place last war; and before the enemy could land a considerable force, such an opposing one would no doubt be brought against them as would make them repent of their enterprise; nor whilst the British Fleet retains the decided superiority, which it lately acquired under MARQUIS HOWE, would it be possible for the French to keep possession of either of the Islands of Jersey or Guernsey for a single month.

Capt. Bridow, of the Guard, and Lieut. Rutherford, of the Engineers, who are taken Prisoners at Boxtel, dined with General Pichegru, who treated them with much kindness and attention. He allowed them to write as many letters as they pleased, but not to name the place from which they were written. He sent their letters by a trumpeter to Grave, and gave permission for their servants to join them.

GENOA.

SEPTEMBER 13th, 1794.
The following communication having been announced by Mr. Drake, His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, to the Senate of Genoa, a Pacification immediately took place, and that Port, for some time past blockaded by a British Squadron, is restored to its privileges.
" The two Commissioners from His Britannic Majesty, Lord Hood and Sir Gilbert Elliot, have lately communicated a State Paper to Government, through the medium of Mr. Drake, the British Ambassador with our Republic, dated St. Florian the 26th ult. in which, after having explained the motives which occasioned the blockade of our port, the mutual complaints, and the incidents which resulted from them, they communicated the resolution of His Britannic Majesty, not only to put an end to hostilities, but also to bury in oblivion all discontents which have taken place, and to settle all differences which have arisen between the two respective States, His Majesty referring only to himself what regards the interests of his subjects, those of his allies, which are the same with those of all Europe, and of the whole human race, with respect to the future conduct of the most serene Republic.

The net ends with the following additional compliment: " Mr. Drake, Minister Plenipotentiary from His Britannic Majesty, will have the pleasure of re-assuming his functions with the most serene Republic, being well persuaded of their never being interrupted again by similar unpleasant circumstances, and that the tranquillity be enabled, he hopes, to cultivate the confidence and friendship of the Republic, which is so agreeable to his Majesty, and which in the present crisis seem to be necessary, and perhaps to indispensable for the safety of the most serene Republic."

The following is the substance of an answer communicated by Government:

" The Government of Genoa professes that they conceive the resolution of His Britannic Majesty to raise the blockade of the Port of this capital, and to cease all hostilities, is an act of his rectitude, in consequence of which there is no doubt remaining but His Majesty will give orders to his naval commanders and officers, that these regulations be strictly observed with regard to the Republic. Yet the Government of Genoa must again insist upon the reiterations and indemnifications which have been the subject of several official notes lately sent by the Genoa's Minister to the Court of London. The Genoa's Minister to the Court of London, in the name of the most serene Republic, has expressed his pacific disposition as manifested by His Britannic Majesty, but it does not conceive that the Court of London, or any of its Allies, has a right seriously to any reclamation in consequence of the Genoa's Republic maintaining its system of neutrality, at the very time the armies of the Belligerent Powers are approaching its territories. It was always the wish of the Republic to maintain a good understanding with respect to the occurrences of the war with His Britannic Majesty. These are the sentiments of the Republic, which shall ever distinguish its conduct, and from which it cannot deviate or depart. The Republic always has, and is determined to preserve the strictest friendship with Great Britain, with whom, during the present war, the Republic has never ceased to preserve the most perfect harmony, until hostilities were first undertaken by English agents, which necessarily limited the extent of its friendship &c.

ARRIVALS

- April 21, Snow Phoenix, Capt. Thomson, Bengal.
24, Ship Anna and Eliza, Haldane, Pondicherry.
25, Ship Charlotte, Purves, Chittagong.
Ship Blenheim, Haggis, Malaputnam.
26, Snow Philosopher, Horthrough, Peguee.
27, Ship Hope, McKenzie, Calcutta.
DEPARTURES.
April 25, Ship Mary, Turnbull, Calcutta.
Ship Ann, Hays, Acheen.
Snow Tellanach, Albert Lewis, Northward.
Ship Snow Honozzer, Meib, Bombay.
27, Snow Mercury, Woodcock, Corringa.

FOR SALE,

BY BROWN AND ASHTON.
A FEW bags of Parent Shot, No. 6 and 7, at a Pagoda the Bag.
Best Battle Powder in Papers 5lb. for 1 Pagoda, the same as has hitherto been sold: 1 Pagoda the Pound.

MR. HENDERSON,

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he expects to receive some fashionable Mahanna Palanquet, from Bengal, in a few days.

To be sold by Public Auction
By Messrs. SHARP and HEENEKE,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
ON MONDAY, the 4th of May,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
The following Europe Articles,

- French Claret,
Brandy Shrub
Boasted Ale,
Preserved Fruit for Tarts,
Sweet Oil,
Olives,
Mustard,
Ginkins in Quart Bottles,
Hams,
Pickles,
Hoffmann's Confectionary in 6lb. Jars,
Raisins in Boxes,
Erkins of Butter,
Cakes of Hamings and Tongues,
Baking Dishes, Balons and Ewers,
Beets and Shoc's.

Also will be sold at the same day, ten candel of Bengal Turmeric, just imported.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By ROBERT HENDERSON,
ON THE PREMISES,
On Wednesday next, the 29th April
BETWEEN 4 AND 6 O'CLOCK

THIRTY LOTS of Ground, eighty Feet by thirty.
Conditions will be mentioned at the Time and place of Sale.
N. B. There is a Choultry Bill of Sale for the Ground.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By ROBERT HENDERSON,
NEAR THE SEA GATE,
ON THURSDAY the 30th Instant,
AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

A SMALL Garden at Kilpacuck, well fenced with trees; mostly Mangoo and Guava-trees.

To be Sold by public Auction
By ROBERT HENDERSON,
AT HIS ROOMS,
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
On Thursday, the 30th of April,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON;

FOURTEEN half Leaguers of Arack, and several Casks of Bengall Brandy, 80 Gallons each.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By ROBERT HENDERSON,
AT HIS ROOMS,
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
On Saturday the 2d of May,

ONE large pair elegant Pier Icing Glasses in burnish'd Gold.
One small Night and Day Glasses, by Dolling.
One pair of Spectacles.
A quantity of Steering Compasses.
A quantity of Red Paint—Carpenter's Adzes,
Sounding Rods—Log Reels—Time Glasses,
Can Hooks, and Sundry other Ship Stores.
Fifty boxes of Waters,
5000 Quills,

And Sundry other Articles.

For Sale on Commission,
BY BROWN AND ASHTON,
The following new Plate:

- A FASHIONABLE large silver Tea Pot and Stand, two Tea Caddies and a Milk Bowl, Price, 500
Two pair of fashionable Curry Dishes, and Covers, very large, 200
Two silver Salvers, 70
Two Butter Knives, 25
Table Spoons, per dozen, 45
Desert ditto, ditto, 30
Tea ditto, ditto, 15

BROWN AND ASHTON

Expect by the HARRIET,

A QUANTITY of Fancy Cloths and all made for Coats, Knives, and Forks,—And a variety of other Articles.

BROWN AND ASHTON,
EXPECT in a few days, an consignment of the Newfashioned Bandy Harnetics from Calcutta.